THE CHATTANOOGA LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 28, 1933

Number 1

Say the Advertisement "I saw it in the Labor World"

Declares Le... Had No C...ce In Of Soc... J...ce

Hanly Reports Labo... Found F...ends in General ...ssembl...

Effort to Pass Remedial Legislatio... With Usual Stalling, Alibis and React...enti-ment—Department of Labor M... Cut. Joint Committee to Issu... Statemen... Says Legislative Chairman.

By DAVIL HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, April 27.—Labor legislation had few friends in the general assembly which adjourned Saturday, April 22. The great majority of the members had no conception of social justice. This was demonstrated when a resolution to ratify the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States was considered in the house. One rural member in opposing the resolution said that if the amendment was ratified it would take every negro boy out of the cotton fields of the state. The charge was made that it would make a criminal of the farmer who sent his son to tend the stock. The child labor laws that were enacted in 1916 and 1919 did not touch the subject of farm labor. The Shelby and Davidson county delegations were the only ones that voted solidly for the resolution. Speaker Moore and Representative Smith, of Hamilton county, voted for it. Representative Robinson, of Hamilton county, voted "No." Of the Knox county delegation, Representatives Gaines and Faust voted "Aye" and Gervin voted "No." Representative Goodwin, of Knox and Loudon, voted "Aye."

A bill to amend the workmen's compensation law so as to change the method of computing the average weekly wage in the interest of the injured workman failed in the senate and was tabled in the house. In the senate the two senators from Davidson county, Alexander and Howard, voted "No." Senator Mooney, of Shelby county, voted "Aye." Senator Brown, of Shelby, voted "No," and Senator Crabtree, of Shelby county, deliberately walked out of the senate chamber to dodge the roll call. Senator Moss, of Madison county, voted "No." Senators Graves and Bell, of Knox county, voted "Aye." Senator Payne, of Hamilton, was present, but did not vote. The bill received fifteen (15) votes in the senate.

In the house it received the votes of the Davidson and Shelby delegations. Representatives Gaines and Gervin, of Knox county, voted "No." Representatives Robinson and Smith, of Hamilton county, voted "No." Speaker Moore was absent, Representative Cohn, of Shelby county, being in the chair when the bill was considered.

A bill to amend the garnishment law by providing a flat exemption of forty dollars ($40.00) a month for a married man and thirty dollars ($30.00) a month for a single man was enacted into law. There was not a vote against this bill in the senate. In the house, of the Davidson county delegation, Murphy, Millerlie and Woodroof voted "Aye," and Representatives Cross, Gilbert, Martin and Woodall voted "No."

A bill to regulate children in the street trades, sponsored by the parent-teachers' association and introduced by Representative Murphy, was tabled in the house by a large majority.

Bills to establish an eight-hour day for women and children were introduced in both houses, but were pickled in the steering committee. Bills to amend the child labor law in accordance with the recommendations of the national labor committee were also killed by the steering committee.

A bill to limit the power of judges in issuing injunctions in labor disputes. This bill was a copy of the La Guardia law enacted by congress. We could not get a hearing before the judiciary committee. It died in that committee.

An old-age pension bill was introduced in the house by Representative Murphy but it died in the finance, ways and means committee.

A law was enacted to limit the size and weight of trucks, also a bill imposing certain taxes on trucks.

A bill to repeal the primary law was introduced but did not come to a vote.

A bill to repeal the barbers' law was introduced, but died in the committee. Other bills to amend this law were introduced, but were never acted on.

Two bills affecting the public utilities companies passed the house by large majorities. One of these measures provided that [illegible] for taxation. The other provided for establishing power districts. The steering committee of the senate would not permit these bills to come to a vote in the senate.

Bills to repeal the public utility commission and to levy one mill per kilowatt hour on electrical energy were also introduced, but these bills did not come to a vote.

A law was passed to permit persons delinquent on taxes between 1920 and 1931 to pay these taxes up to December 1933, to avoid penalty and interest; also to permit delinquent taxpayers to redeem property sold for taxes without penalty or interest by paying before December, 1933. This law was later amended to exempt cities from its provisions.

A law was enacted to postpone from March 1 to June 1 each succeeding year payment of 1932 and 1933 state and county taxes.

Laws were passed cutting the price of automobile license tags twenty-five per cent (25%) and repealing the two dollar ($2.00) identification tag.

Laws were enacted legalizing the sale of 3.2% beer and providing for an election to be held in July to elect delegates to a convention to be held in August to consider the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

A bill promoted by certain banking interests in the state to permit branch banking did not come to a vote.

A resolution was passed ratifying the Norris [illegible] duck amendment to the federal constitution.

Laws were enacted amending the workmen's compensation law to provide that insurance companies writing compensation insurance give bond to insure payment of compensation claims, also giving grand juries the same inquisitorial powers over the violations of the act.

The general appropriation bill reduced the expenses of the state government $14,000,000 for the coming two years, as compared with the cost of the [illegible] government for 1931-32. The department of labor was reorganized materially. One deputy factory inspector was abolished, and the salary of the chief factory inspector was reduced from $2,400 a year to $1,800 a year. The salary of the division of workmen's compensation was also reduced from $3,000 a year to $1,800 a year. The salary of the woman deputy factory inspector was reduced from $2,000 a year to $1,800 a year.

The joint legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will render a detailed report in the near future.

Electrical Workers Face "Argument" With Employers

Contractors Co-operate in Effort to Break Signed Contracts With Local 175.

NOTICE!

A special called meeting of Local 175, Electrical Workers, will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Central Labor hall. Every member is requested and expected to be present, as business of great importance to all will be discussed.

E. E. McDANIELS,
Business Manager.

Electrical contractors, with two or three notable exceptions, have apparently combined to destroy Local 175, Electrical Workers, at least two of the larger concerns following the lead of others having this week returned signed contracts to local officials with almost identical statements as reasons therefor, according to E. E. McDaniels, business manager of Local 175.

Mr. McDaniels recalled that the W. C. Teas company was first to leave the union fold, followed by the Sweet concern. Terrell Electric company, given ninety days' grace to "think over" a new agreement, then refused to sign, and this week the letters were received from Chattanooga Electric company, Curtis Electric company and Central Electric company. An agreement, at least temporary, however, with the Central Electric company, has been effected since, Mr. McDaniels said.

At Central Body meeting Monday night the executive board was given power to act with the electricians in endeavoring to convince the employers that their newly announced non-union policy is a mistaken one.

Deserved Passing of A Worthy Unionist

Resolutions on the death of J. M. Noland, veteran member of Local 74, Carpenters and Joiners, were adopted by his fellow unionists at the regular meeting Thursday night. Mr. Noland was 74 years old, and had been a member of Local 74 for the past thirty years. Although not active of late years, he always took an interest in union affairs until his passing. At his home on Lookout mountain Wednesday, April 19. The resolutions, prepared by a committee consisting of Z. B. Bender, F. H. Mayfield and E. C. Corbin, follow:

Whereas a Divine Providence has seen fit to call to his final reward our brother, J. M. Noland; and

Whereas Brother Noland was a loyal and valued member of this local for many years; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we deplore the passing of this good citizen, and extend to his surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be furnished the bereaved family, spread upon our minutes and furnished The Labor World for publication.

Peabody Police Use Tear Gas And Riot Guns Against Strikers

Boston, Mass.—Police of Salem, Beverly, Salisbury and Swampscott, armed with riot guns and tear gas, aided the police force in breaking up a parade of 6,000 leather workers on strike here for wage scales and sweating. Three strikers were arrested in Peabody, and two in the neighboring town of Lynn.

Mayor Leo Sullivan and Police Chief Edward J. Pierce, of Peabody, accused state police of dereliction, claiming they had been assured that twenty troopers would be stationed at Peabody for protection of the factories and to keep order. Officers of the state troopers denied, however, that they had been asked or had promised protection, and said that only the governor could order them on strike duty.

McGrady Slated For High Post In Labor Department

Well-Known Trades Unionist Will Be Named Assistant to Miss Perkins.

EDWARD F. McGRADY

Edward F. McGrady, member of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor and one of the most militant and aggressive members of organized labor, is slated to be assistant secretary of labor, it is understood.

McGrady, whose work as A. F. of L. legislative committeeman has made him an outstanding figure in Washington, is a veteran member of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America. He was a leader in establishing the pressmen's tuberculosis sanatorium and the home of superannuated members at Pressmen's Home, Tenn. He was long prominent in organized labor in Massachusetts, being president of the Boston Central Labor union and vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. He was a member of the Boston Common council and the Massachusetts legislature and was also Massachusetts state superintendent of the United States employment service.

Mr. McGrady is best known in Tennessee through his activities in the Elizabethton rayon strike, where German mill owners were assisted by the discredited Horton administration in terrorizing thousands of men, women and young girls on strike for something like American wages. McGrady was kidnaped, together with Alfred Hoffman, textile organizer, and taken out of the state. Although warned not to return he immediately went back to Elizabethton and continued his good work there.

Tennessee trade unionists will congratulate the administration and the department of labor on the acquisition of this veteran labor official, and predict for him a successful tenure of office.

Mahoney Heads Committee to Check Number of Voters

"Every Member Qualified" Is Slogan of Labor for Coming Elections.

John T. Mahoney was Monday night named chairman of a committee from the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, whose duty will be to assure qualification and organization of labor and its friends for future elections in Chattanooga and Hamilton county. Assisting Mr. Mahoney will be Roy Lee, W. F. Lane and Joe Dobbs.

Appointment of the committee came after lengthy discussion in which delegates pointed out the necessity for unity in politics if the interests of the workers are to be protected. Although it was brought out that a few local unions require that all members be qualified to vote, too many have failed in the past to show proper interest in the election of officials who will consideration to the rights of all of citizens.

It will be the duty of the committee to record the number of qualified voters in each local, and the names of those qualified will be secured and efforts made to point out to them the error of their way. An attempt will be made to have each local enact laws requiring members to be qualified, the lines of requirements recommended by Central Body itself. Delegates must take an obligation to qualify and vote in all national, state and local elections.

The committee this week began its labors by addressing a letter to each affiliated body seeking information on the matter, as follows:

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the regular meeting of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council held Monday evening, April 24th, the question of the eligibility of members of our unions to vote in the city and county elections was discussed, and it was shown that too few of the union members of this city had paid their poll tax to date, and were, therefore, eligible to vote.

For our members to receive the consideration due them from the hands of office holders and the governing bodies of this community, it is necessary and essential that each and every union member be ready and properly equipped to vote.

For this purpose, a committee of the Central Labor body has been appointed to request each local secretary to ascertain the number of members of each local that are eligible to vote, and to insist on every union member registering and paying his or her poll tax, so that we might vote ture elections.

To complete our records, we desire that each secretary read this letter at the next regular meeting of the local and advise before May 8th, 1933, the total membership of your local and the total number of members eligible to vote at this time. Mail answers to T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of the council.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. MAHONEY, Chmn.,
Poll Tax and Vote Committee.

Tailors Postpone Convention.

Chicago, Ill.—The general executive board of the Journeyman Tailors' Union of North America decided not to hold a convention of the union this year. Gust Soderberg, president of the union, declared that the members are practically unanimous in favor of the board's action.

City Commission Maintains Stand On Short School Term

City-Wide Protest Fails to Alter Determination of Officials to Close.

Offers of school teachers to accept "promise to pay" for their last month's service if the schools are operated the full nine months' term were declined by the city commission this week, and members of the board maintained their position that financial conditions make imperative curtailment of the term to eight months.

A great throng of citizens, composed principally of members of the parent-teacher association, attended city commission meeting Tuesday and appealed to the officials to recede from their stand with respect to shortening the term. A resolution adopted by the parent-teachers' councils called attention to the harm which would be done school children should the term be abbreviated, and declared that such action will "leave a scar which will never heal." The resolution was read by a representative of the organization, and was supported by a number of speakers, members of the council and others.

Considerable feeling was evidenced by the crowd, and it became necessary at one time for the mayor to caution a lady speaker against indulging in personalities. This lady declared that Commissioner Wilkerson, of the department of education, had been rude to her in discussing the possibility of reconsideration by the commission, and had stated positively that the school term would be curtailed regardless of public protests.

One speaker called attention to the fact that Mr. Wilkerson was not elected by the people, and by inference placed the incumbency of that official in the class of "frills." Reference was also made to the alleged luxurious offices fitted up by the education head, and it was stated that this expense alone might have been diverted toward payment of teachers' salaries.

It was announced later that the attitude of the commissioners was unaltered, and that the program to cut the school term would be carried out as originally planned.

Collective Action Is Only Salvation For American Teacher

Value and Need of Organization Fully Demonstrated, Says Green.

Cruel, Stern Economic Law and Economic Pressure Do Not Recognize Individual Merit or Special Training, Federation Head Holds in Statement Urging United Action and Offering Co-operation of Workers.

Experience through which public schools of the nation and the teachers have passed during the past three years has demonstrated the fact that the salvation of the teachers, their economic well-being and welfare, depend upon their own efforts and the exercise of their individual and collective influence, declares Colonel William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued appealing to the teachers of America to protect their interests by collective action through the federation.

School teachers, Mr. Green declares, like all other groups of citizens, are helpless as individuals but can be made strong and influential when organized into a strong economic and social force.

"Let no teacher labor under the illusion," the statement continues, "in these days of mass consideration and mass action, that he or she can secure and maintain an economic and social status in keeping with the teaching profession because of personal or individual merit. Cruel, stern economic law and economic pressure do not recognize individual merit, social standing or special training."

President Green's statement, in full, follows:

The American Federation of Teachers was chartered by the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of creating an opportunity through which the teachers of the nation could organize into and associate themselves with an organization of their fellow-workers in all walks of life for mutual helpfulness and protection.

The teachers of the nation occupy a very large place in the minds and hearts of all classes of people. One can truthfully say that they are generally held in high regard and in high esteem. They occupy a very close relationship to the home life and the family life of the nation. The very importance and dignity of their service and their position command sincere respect. But, even though the fathers and mothers of the nation entrust their children to the care and training of the teachers in our schools, colleges and universities, there is a manifestation of indifference approximating total disregard, in some places, of the economic and social welfare of the school teachers of the nation. This fact and the experience through which the public schools of the nation and the teachers have passed during the last three years serve to demonstrate the fact that the salvation of the teachers, their economic well-being and welfare depend upon their own efforts, upon the exercise of their individual and collective influence.

It has been made clear that they cannot protect their wages, salaries and their living standards except through organized action and organized activity. School teachers, like all other groups of citizens, are helpless as individuals but can be made strong and influential when organized into a strong economic and social force.

The value and need of organization among teachers has been clearly established. If the teachers are to save themselves, if they are to protect and promote their economic and social interests, if their living standards are to be placed upon a plane commensurate with the requirements of their profession and their social status they must unite and contend vigorously together for the realization and enjoyment of these priceless blessings.

Let no teacher labor under the illusion, in these days of mass consideration and mass action, of keen competition and blind commercialism, that he or she can secure and maintain an economic and social status in keeping with the teaching profession because of personal or individual merit. Cruel, stern economic law and economic pressure do not recognize individual merit, social standing or special training.

Let the teachers organize and organize effectively for mutual help and mutual protection. The opportunity is here and the organization which the teachers of the nation ought to join is functioning. The hosts of labor, those who make up the great organized labor movement, appeal to the teachers of the nation to join with them, to come with them and to work with them in the establishment of higher living standards and in the fight which the wage-earners and salary earners of the nation are making to bring about the realization of American ideals.

The teachers can save themselves, they can save the public schools of the nation and can establish decent living standards through organization and through affiliation with the American Federation of Teachers. Isolated, individualistic, acting separately and alone they will be forced to endure indefinitely the suffering which so many of them now experience.

In behalf of all those associated with the American Federation of Labor, I appeal to the teachers of the nation to organize through affiliation with the American Federation of Teachers.

State Convention Formally Postponed

Formal announcement of postponement of the annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, scheduled to be held in Memphis, was announced from Nashville this week in a communication signed by executive officers of the federation.

It is stated that final compilation of the referendum vote showed a large majority in favor of calling off this year's session and leaving matters in the hands of the executive board. A communication sent to affiliated central labor bodies and local unions contains the following comment:

"This is to officially notify you that the 1933 convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor has been postponed. We wish to express to you our appreciation for the attitude assumed by the affiliated membership in dealing with this question.

"We also wish to convey to you our sincere thanks for the splendid cooperation that we have received during the past twelve months. We assure you that the officials of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will do everything in their power during the coming year to advance the cause of organized labor."

Iron and Steel Workers Indorse Thirty-Hour Week

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers adopted a resolution indorsing the 30-hour week for all workers.

President M. F. Tighe, of the association, said the six-hour day and five-day week bill before congress would solve the problem of unemployment in the iron and steel industry. He denied that it is impracticable and said several steel companies are now applying the 30-hour plan with success.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933.

Cuthbert Raps Commissioner

Editor Labor World:

In the now famous conference between General Kamin and his army, Cuthbert, with Mr. Wilkerson in his private office, the commissioner stated that as far as he was concerned he could not recognize organized labor. This was easily believed, Commissioner Wilkerson was told, because it is a well-known fact that no union man ever got any of the work that came out of his office. "Why should I pay a painter $6 a day when I can get them for $3 or less a day?" the fearless official asked.

Although Commissioner Wilkerson thinks it unethical to recognize a union man, we have in the past received warmest recognition from officialdom, such as presidents of the United States, chief justices, governors, mayors and even city commissioners. T. R. CUTHBERT.

Chattanooga, April 27.

What Next!

A musical instrument which looks like a piano, but plays like an organ, a flute, a guitar, a harp, an oboe—or as a variety of other instruments, including the piano—was recently demonstrated in New York. The instrument is called an "electronic piano" by its inventor, Benjamin Miessner.

Wisdom

The labor question is a question of providing for every worker an abundant life, a full and complete expression of personality.—Dr. John McDowell.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What has been the attitude of organized labor toward the fixing by law of a minimum wage for men?

A.—Labor has strongly opposed minimum wage laws for men. Its attitude was declared by the 1913 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which set forth the principle that organization is the most potent means for a shorter work-day and higher wages and said: "Through organization the wages of men can and will be maintained at a higher minimum than they would be if fixed by legal enactment."

* * *

Q.—Is President Roosevelt a supporter of old age pensions?

A.—Yes. He has repeatedly expressed his belief in old age pensions as the most economical, practical and dignified way of caring for the destitute aged.

* * *

Q.—What is the official organ of the International Association of Machinists?

A.—The Machinists' Monthly Journal. Fred Hewitt is editor.

Begin Taking Cardui Today If You Suffer Like This Lady Did

"WHEN I was a girl, I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. Maggie Stanfield, of Crandall, Ga. "I was very irregular for twelve months. Nothing did me very much good until my mother began to give me this medicine. Then I got all right, stout and well.

"After I was married, I was in bad health. I began taking Cardui again. I was troubled with my back a lot. Was awfully restless. I could not sleep well. I just weighed 90 pounds when I began taking Cardui. I improved rapidly. Before long I weighed 126 pounds. I felt fine. I was able to do a good day's work."

Cardui is sold by druggists here.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Thirty-Hour Week Unlimited

The 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that the paramount purpose of the American labor movement is to secure the nation-wide adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week and consecrated the full use of labor's economic and political forces to that end.

When on April 6 the United States senate passed the bill introduced by Senator Black, of Alabama, barring from the channels of interstate commerce goods manufactured by labor employed more than six hours per day or five days per week, the achievement of labor's paramount purpose received a decided impetus.

In a statement on the senate's action, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The senate of the United States did a very fine thing when it rejected a proposal to change the Black shorter work week bill from a 30-hour to a 36-hour work week measure.

"It did a finer thing when by a decisive majority it passed the Black bill which provides for a five-day work week, six-hour work day law, which applies to those employers of labor whose manufactured goods are shipped in interstate commerce.

"This action of the senate can be properly interpreted as a blow at the vital spot of unemployment. In operation it will create work opportunities for millions of idle working men and women. It represents the first real practical step on the part of the government to constructively deal with the problem of unemployment. Labor regards the passage of the Black bill by the United States senate as an outstanding achievement.

"Definite concentrated efforts will now be put forth to secure favorable action by the house of representatives. We feel positive and certain that the members of congress who make up the house of representatives will vote as decisively for the adoption of the shorter work week bill as did the United States senate."

With over 13,000,000 unemployed workers pounding the pavements throughout the United States, a large portion of them and their families eking out a precarious existence on charity relief, it is expected that the house of representatives will give prompt consideration to the 30-hour week bill and enact it into law without nullifying amendments disguised under the deceptive term "elasticity."

It should be remembered that the main purpose of the bill as passed by the senate is not to cater to the convenience of employers, but to provide jobs for around 6,000,000 unemployed workers and a decent living for their dependents. In the language of Senator Black, "it makes employment of the unemployed the major objective."

The crisis in unemployment demands the federal 30-hour week unlimited. Congressional statesmanship should not do less than meet this demand.

Methodists Criticize Profit Motive

The economic and social injustices which have developed with revolutionary intensity under the capitalistic system of production carried on exclusively for private profit are drawing the fire of organized Christianity as well as of organized labor.

Claiming that the present economic order does violence to the principles of Christianity, the recent New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church declared:

"As followers of Jesus Christ, we are faced with the conflict between His ideals and our prevalent paganism.

"Our present debacle, in which millions are impoverished in the midst of plenty, marks our existing economic order as the supreme paganism of our day.

"We now know that the kingdom of God cannot be built upon the poverty of the many and the absurd and cruel wealth of the few.

"It daily becomes more apparent that people have been used for gain, when gain should have been used for people.

"Property rights have pushed aside human rights. Financial values have taken precedence over human values. This has resulted in such an uncontrolled orgy of production unrelated to consumption needs that our economic system is in a state of collapse."

The conference did not stop with criticizing the capitalist system of production and distribution because of its congenital disregard for the social welfare, but boldly declared for an economic order whose impelling purpose shall be the commonweal instead of profits:

"That society be planned primarily for the welfare of human beings is economically and morally sound. We face the old problem of transforming the world while living in it. Any society that cannot contrive to provide at least a minimum standard of decency for all its members stands self-condemned.

"It is our conviction that industry based solely upon the profit motive is doomed. The least definition with which the Christian conscience can be satisfied is that society is an organized co-operation for providing the largest possible measure of life for the greatest number.

"The present system, which permits private hands to manipulate for profit the processes which are vital to the economic well-being of all our people, must be set aside, or so fundamentally changed that the chief end of our economic activity shall be to meet the needs of all."

Such monstrosities as child labor, unemployment, poverty, and unjust distribution of wealth should be driven from our economic order. If the membership of organized religion generally could be mobilized along with organized labor for such a purpose, regardless of the effect on either institutions or individuals, America might again become the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Wage Cutting Not the Remedy

The Independent Laundry, of San Francisco, one of the largest laundries in Northern California, believes there should be no reduction in the minimum wage standards set for women. In a letter to the state industrial welfare commission, the laundry said:

"We believe that the highest possible standard of wages in a community the greater the purchasing power of the average individual, hence a more prosperous upswing in the business cycle . . . Wage cutting cannot solve the deplorable conditions confronting the entire nation at the present hour."

If there were more business concerns with the same view as the San Francisco laundry, this country would be better off.

New Deal Needed Here

Enormous bond issues seem to be in the making. Unemployment must be attacked by something bigger than the reforestation bill, which, if it works at its best, will merely take a drop out of the bucket of misery.

Who will get the bonds? Or rather, who will get the job of putting them "on the market?" Will the bonds go out through the same big banks that have been spilling out bonds like water through these past ten years? The banks that are now under fire, or will they be sold like liberty bonds?

Maybe there is a better way. We wait to see. Liberty bonds cost their original purchasers plenty, in most cases. They didn't go so good when it came to selling them.

A new deal in bond selling is needed. We have had a lot of new deals in these past few weeks. There is room for many more.

HE'S OUT AGAIN!

Where, Oh, Where, Were the Police!

By George Forbes

Gentle reader, don't take the time to read this unless you have plenty of time to waste. I have been persuaded to tell you my latest dream by the energetic young man who was assigned the job of editor-in-chief while the regular editor spent a week out of town.

I had spent a quiet day—work, a doubleheader ball game and a wrestling match—got home too early to go to bed, so I settled down in the old arm-chair, lit a cigarette and picked up the daily papers.

I read where the power trust had gone bolshevik and was opposed to the president's plan; that old man river was full again and on another rampage; there is much discussion about the beer tax; money is going to be made out of the same material as checks (rubber), so it can be inflated; the Parent-Teachers are still "whining" about the eight-months school term; the labor turnover in the attorney-general's office has increased; a New York lawyer told a Scottsboro jury to go take a bath; and that the "new deal" is speeding on its way. I turned over to the editorial page to see if General Kamin and his army (Cuthbert) had made another mustard gas attack on the city hall. You know, it's a shame how those big bullies try to frighten a poor little defenseless commissioner and try to run his job, the old meanies. Something ought to be done about that. You never hear of the nice little banks, public utilities or the taxpayers' league trying to dictate to our politicians; they just go out in the vacant lot next to the city hall and hold a prayer meeting service or something.

Well, I finally got over to the funny sheet and was about ready to wind the clock, put out the cat and one or two other things when my eyes grew dim and I seemed to be floating through space to find myself setting on a soap box in front of a general store in a "hick town". At first I thought it was Knoxville or Atlanta, but I heard somebody say, "Well, we won another ball game today," so I knew it was somewhere else.

While the town looked strange, several of the people seemed to have a very familiar look. There was a tall sanctimonious old hypocrite, two small town bsuiness men, and an elderly couple looking at the place where a house ahd burnd down. I thought I knew them, but was not sure until a small red-headed girl with a big dog came up. I knew then I was looking at Orphan Annie, her friends, and the place where the Futiles' house had burned down.

The next person to appear on the scene was a tall, handsome man, wearing a tin halike Chief Bob Jones wears at a fire. Then he walked up to the crowd within air of authority and commenced asking questions, I recognized my old friend, Paul Aymon, the fire mshal.

Paul said: "Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I represent the American Federation of Labor and the great state of Tennessee, and it my duty to investigate the cause this fire, and I insist that you answer my questions truthfully to the best of your knowledge and belief I caution you, Mr. Pinchpenny, not to say anything that would incriminate you, as I am finally going to place blame on you. Now, Mrs. Futile, how long have you lived with your pretty husband, and does he snore? Well don't answer me now, I want your answers in writing. Have you any enemies in town? Yes, I know you have lots of friends or will have as soon as you collect the insurance money but I am particularly interested your enemies. Did you leave any matches around where the mice could get to them, or was there any fire around the house between you and the insurance company? I would like an amplified statement from you in regard to the meaning of sponous combustion. Do you read Shpeare, and have you any other habits? Did you harbor any wilenals on the premises except yourband? What kind of cigarettes do you smoke? Do you cook on a umade stove? Can you recite 'Ten Nights in a Barroom,' and how far is the hotel?"

About three a portly-dressed young man up about three sheets in the wind said, "What's going on, govern to old man Pinchpenny. When he spied him he said, "Come here young man, I am the fire marshal I have been looking all over for you. You're Elmer Pinchpenny, aren't you?" "Yes, sir," said Elmer, "it wasn't me set the house on fire as dad. I saw him." "I didn't do anything about the fire," said. "What I want to know is can I get some good beer in this."

About the a pan of water was rudely dashed my face, and I heard my wife George, if you don't quit smoking cigarettes in your sleep you are to set the house on fire. You burned a big hole in that new sleeping jacket I got you for Christmas with soap wrappers, and that you appreciate it. Get up from and go to bed." I did.

The Passing

Note and Comment on Things Doing

Many a young American, gazing upon the first glass of real beer he has ever seen, wondering whether to blow off the collar or drink it, will think that here, after all, is just a glass of beer, brewed by rote, uninspired, like so much sarsaparilla or molasses.

How wrong.

Hanley's Peerless Ale used to advertise that the discovery of fermentation lies buried somewhere in the mists of antiquity.

And beer itself has been brewed through centuries. William Penn, it is said, introduced beer into America in 1664—a long, long time ago.

Beer didn't go so well in the young America. The English settlers preferred their stronger drinks. It seems they wanted "kick."

* * *

It was the coming of great numbers of Germans, and the coming of lager, that gave beer, its big boom in the United States. From 1840 to 1895, the brewing industry grew with increasing pace, until a billion-gallon annual output was reached.

Bottled beer came along, but it, too, had a hard time. Not until after 1907 did it gain much popularity, but after that it came into wider use, until 20 per cent of the output was bottled.

There is a certain romance about the business of brewing. And there is a faithfulness about the lovers of beer. As for the beer itself, there is the magic of tiny yeast cells, working away, growing and multiplying, to turn grain and hops into delectable beverage. There are the enormous vats, the huge and shining copper kettles. And there is the brewmaster, almost a legendary figure through these many years. Whatever may be his surroundings, it is the brewmaster who makes the beer. What finally flows into the glass and down the throat is the product of his artistry.

* * *

Plenty of old time beer drinkers, and no doubt plenty of brewmasters, will be willing to quarrel with the findings of a San Francisco brewer, who, in the old days conducted something of a blindfold test and announced that the average man knew nothing about beer. He seated twenty men at a table and, one after the other, he set before them unlabeled glasses of beer, to show that without their eyes they could not tell which

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Try Our Special
Range Nut

ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Let Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-label products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not give to this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Organized craftsmen are asked to see that their label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence that goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assume that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare that or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consult taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find a second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Typos Hit No For Chicag

Indianapolis, nounced," decla Journal, the offi ternational Typo official postcard the Chicago Cen position are read you receive one o on it and send ducers, the R. R Chicago." The D nomunion office.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 410 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper
FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
34 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

COFFEE—Maxwell House or J. F. G., lb.	21c
WESSON OIL—Pint 15c; Quart	29c
MAYONNAISE or RELISH—Best Food or Kraft—½ Pint 12½c; Pint	23c
SELOX—Giant Size	3 for 25c
CRISCO—3-lb. Pail 45c; 6-lb. Pail	89c

Visit our Market for Choicest Meats in Town

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Co., Chattanooga

Attend our showing
of th
New SuperSeries
FRIGIDAIRE

Lifetime porcelain inside and
design—¾ more food space—
a 20% more efficient two-cyli
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STATE HEALTH HEAD WARNS OF ILLNESS AMONG JOBLESS

Dr. Thomas Parran, of New York, Tells Medical Society 16 Per Cent of Destitute Idle Are Ill and Suffering Progressive Deterioration of Morale.

New York City, April 13.—An alarming picture of mental and physical deterioration among the destitute employed was painted by Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., New York state commissioner of health, in an address before the Medical Society of the State of New York and broadcast over station WOR.

Dr. Parran declared that home relief is fast undermining the morale and character of those receiving it, and he expressed the opinion that unless useful work is provided for idle now dependent upon charity "our self-sufficient, upstanding American will become a lower order of being, full of resentment and inner rebellion that may become dangerous as well as degrading."

Reporting on an investigation made by trained public nurses last December in the homes of 1,600 families in New York state receiving public relief, Dr. Parran said:

"We found that the head of the typical family had been out of work for about twenty-two months and had been receiving relief for about nine months; that there were between four and five persons in each family, and that upon the day of the nurse's visit one person in six among these families, or about 16 per cent, was ill. More than half of these illnesses had received no medical attention whatever.

"Despite the best efforts of local relief officials and of private physicians, the health needs of these families are not being met."

Dr. Parran went on to say that the unemployed are not getting adequate food and added:

"I fear very much that the attitude of helpfulness, the sense of being beaten, the loss of initiative, self-reliance and courage, has taken something out of the lives of our people which will not be restored in this generation. Students of mental hygiene have already noted alarming reaction patterns among the unemployed.

"We can repair any material damage. We can rebuild cities destroyed by earthquake or fire; we can even recoup losses from plague or pestilence. But we cannot for years, and perhaps generations, repair losses to human character and mental health which are now resulting from our mismanagement of human factors during these years of the locust."

A MECHANICAL DESPOTISM

By H. E. BOOTE
Editor, the Australian Worker, Official Organ of the Australian Workers' Union.

We can't go on being oppressed by the machine. Something will have to be done about it.

Man is a reasoning animal. It is hard to believe it when you look at the world today. There is not much evidence of reason in the present situation of the human race.

Nevertheless it is true that man possesses the power of reasoning, and that he makes use of it. Is it not unthinkable, therefore, that he will much longer permit himself to be the slave, the victim, of a thing he has himself brought into being?

The machine has turned millions of men into drudges.

They are not born to live, but to toil, and at monotonous tasks, in which it is impossible to take any deep-down interest—tasks that awaken no creative impulses, and give no esthetic satisfactions.

Nor is that the worst. The machine renders other millions of men superfluous.

It will not even allow them the status of servitude.

Thus we have what is called the unemployment problem. It is really the problem of the machine.

And matters have come to such a pass that we've either to subdue the machine or go right under to the most degrading tyranny that mankind has ever known.

Vast numbers of our species would be better off if the mechanical achievements of modern times were wiped clean out of existence, and the clock were put back to the age of handicraftsmanship.

That can't be done, and we wouldn't do it if we could.

But the machine has got to be broken to the service of mankind. It has got to be used to minimize toil, and put prosperity into every home.

That can be done. Steps must be taken to insure that it is.

SUBSISTENCE GARDENS PROVIDE VEGETABLES FOR MANY JOBLESS

New York, April 27.—Subsistence gardens, by means of which many thousands of the unemployed are being enabled to supply their own families with greenstuffs for the summer and canned and root vegetables for the winter, are an important development in present relief plans, says a statement made public by the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation.

These gardens are usually set up by the community itself through a special garden committee. Since the persons to be aided seldom have any resources, everything is supplied. Suitable land can usually be obtained free. Garden tools are often loaned, seeds are furnished free. Since January, 1933, the Reconstruction Finance corporation has ruled that federal relief funds may be applied to the purchase of such seeds.

Two plans of organization are common. One provides individual garden plots, each assigned to one unemployed man or one family. In other communities the large-unit garden is adopted. Here all the gardeners work at assigned tasks in a general community garden.

The investigators find that "for a cash outlay of from $5 to $10 per plot, depending on its size and the amount of contributed material and services, the average family can be supplied with all the greenstuffs needed for summer consumption, and with canned and root vegetables sufficient for the greater part of the winter's supply."

North Carolina Unionists Lashed; State Labor Demands Investigation

Raleigh, N. C.—Lashing of labor men has broken out again, to bring forth hot condemnation from organized labor in this state.

Two weeks ago, I. M. Richie, Central Labor union secretary at High Point, mill town, was taken six miles from town, beaten with a rubber hose and forced to drink a quart of castor oil.

Police were furnished with the license of one of the kidnap autos, but have taken no action. They also were given the name of one of the kidnapers, to no avail.

Investigation of the scandal has been demanded by Roy R. Lawrence, State Federation of Labor president, in a letter to Solicitor H. L. Koontz.

FARM BILL IS HELD BOUND TO INCREASE COST OF LIVING

Washington, April 27.—Commenting on the farm relief bill now before congress, the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor says: "The farm bill provides a bonus for farmers who reduce their acreage, in order to lift farm prices. This bonus would be raised by a tax on the product paid by the merchants who handle it. This amounts to nothing less than a sales tax on food and clothing, two vital necessities for all of us. It is bound to increase cost of living and reduce buying power of other groups while increasing that of the farmers."

Don't get swell-headed. The cheers that you are getting today may be jeers tomorrow.

Typos Hit Non-Union Printing For Chicago World Exposition

Indianapolis, Ind.—"It is announced," declares the Typographic Journal, the official organ of the International Typographical union, "that official postcards and view books of the Chicago Century of Progress exposition are ready for distribution. If you receive one of either put a stick on it and send it back to the producers, the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., Chicago." The Donnelly concern is a nonunion office.

Bright Idea of Labor Perkins Cut of Finger-Printing Aliens

Richmond, Va.—Edward Corsi, immissioner at Ellis Island, vetoed a that the order issued in in the pay of at all immigrants be fina message upon arrival at Mayor Bright hoked by Secretary of La- he hoped Perkins. The fingerprint way to early issued by former Secre- s to both in the r William N. crease in ncy expan

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to
VOTE
And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

...NG TONIC
AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK."

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by TOM LOCKE and wife, SARAH CHRISTINA LOCKE, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book C, Volume 28, Page 212 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the remaining unpaid notes of said indebtedness, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933,

the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land in the Northwest Quarter of Section 13, Township 2, Range 4 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District of Hamilton County, Tenn., and being more particularly described as beginning in the north line of the County Road running east and west through the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section and at the southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Ed Murphy by S. B. Ashly and wife, by conveyance dated October 26, 1885, and registered November 23, 1885 in Deed Book S, Vol. 2, page 680, said corner lying in the east line of the County Road running north and south thru said quarter section; thence northwardly along the east line of the County Road last above mentioned a distance of 386 2-3 feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of the tract of land now owned by Thomas Preston; thence eastwardly along the south line of said Preston tract a distance of 155 feet to the west line of the tract of land now owned by Thomas M. Murphy; thence southwardly along the west line of the Thomas M. Murphy tract a distance of 386 2-3 feet, more or less, to the north line of the County Road first mentioned above; thence westwardly along the north line of said road a distance of 155 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 5th day of April, 1933.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee
By W. S. Beck, Pres.

4-28

No. 47540
In the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Tenn.

DOUGLAS ANDERSON, by next friend, vs. DAVID E. WEISER, R. E. WEISER, MRS. MAY JOHNSON, MRS. JUSTINE HUDSON, AND THE ESTATE OF A. M. WEISER, AND THE ESTATE OF MRS. A. M. WEISER.

WHEREAS, said Douglas Anderson, by next friend, on the 20th day of January, 1933, made affidavit before Marguerite Lanham, a Notary Public, that the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, Mrs. Justine Hudson, and the owners of the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the owners of the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, are justly indebted to him on account of personal injuries in the amount of Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars; and that the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson resided out of this state, and complied with the law, as required in attachment cases; and Whereas, I, Tom Rogers, Clerk of the Circuit Court, on the 23rd day of January, 1933, issued an original attachment against the estate of the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson returnable to the May term 1933 of said court; and said attachment has been levied on certain property of the said defendants and an order for this publication has been duly made:

NOW, THEREFORE, the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the circuit court to be held for said county, at the Court House thereof on the first Monday in May, 1933 then thereto answer and defend said attachment suit, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte.

This the 13th day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargreaves, Atty. 4-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, dated June 22, 1928, and recorded in the Register's Office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Volume 23, Page 68 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due and payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in us as Trustees, I, or we, will on

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of Lot No. 2 of the Chattanooga Estates Company's Subdivision of the Smartt-Edmondson-Coker Tract as shown by plat attached to and made a part of the deed of the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn, dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 25, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, the map on page 348 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee: Beginning on the north side of a 30 foot road known as Peace Street and in the south line of said Lot No. 2 at the southeast corner of the property heretofore conveyed by L. T. Stimson and wife, Julia R. Stimson, to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed dated September 28, 1925, and registered September 1, 1927, in Book F, Volume 22, page 90 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence south 72 degrees 20 minutes East 44 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of the property conveyed by the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn by deed dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 25, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, above recited; thence North 38 degrees 07 minutes East along the east side of said Annie Dunn tract 200 feet; thence Westwardly, at right angles, 42 feet, more or less, to the east line, if extended northwardly, of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed warranty above mentioned; thence southwardly along said east line extended and the east line of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife above mentioned 200 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, and being a part of the property conveyed by L. T. Stimson, widower, to J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, by deed warranty dated April 24, 1928, and registered May 29, 1928, in Book Y, Volume 22, page 443 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This April 14th, 1933.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

4-5

UNION PICKETS JAILED IN WEST HAZLETON, PA.

West Hazleton, Pa.—Burgess Kubitsky sentenced twelve members of Local No. 481, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, to pay a fine of $2.50 each or serve two days in jail for doing picket duty in front of the Diska stores here.

The picketing sentence was one of the outcomes of the antiunion campaign initiated by the management of the Spaulding Baking company of Binghamton, N. Y., which has branch bakeries here and in Hazleton, Shamokin, Norristown, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The pickets, who were specifically charged with "loitering," carried what is termed sandwich signs and promenaded back and forth in front of the nonunion establishment without speaking to or molesting anyone. The picketing was absolutely peaceful. But Burgess Kubitsky claimed it was "loitering" and imposed the fines with the alternative of jail sentences. The pickets went to jail.

UNION CO-OPERATES IN EXHIBIT SHOWING MAKING OF POTTERY

Washington, April 27.—In co-operation with members of the United Potters association, the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters recently demonstrated the making of pottery and china at an instructive and interesting exhibit in Woodward & Lothrop's department store here.

The exhibit included the pugmill (claymaker), jiggerman and batter out (forming plates and flatware), thrower (demonstrating the old method of hand-potting) and the forming of hollowware, bakers and dishes. A feature of the exhibition was a tunnel kiln, giving the effect of a tunnel kiln in operation.

Six demonstrators aided in the exhibition, which attracted much interest. The exhibition will be shown in leading stores in other cities.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

A person who can't sing, but does, ought to be sent to Sing Sing. . . A blotter absorbs everything and gives out nothing. Don't be a blotter. . . In any family discussion the share-the-work movement is enthusiastically indorsed by mother. . . It is always well to remember that good government is the product of well informed citizenship. . . The country may never return to the horse and buggy days, but we will soon be back to the pink elephant stage. . . A girl who knows one boy understands them all, but a boy may know all girls and not understand one. . . The forgotten man is the waiter who used to be remembered after the meal. . . The best way for a man to keep silent is to have a quarrel with his wife. . . The less heart a man puts into a task the more labor it requires. . . War is not a relic of barbarism, but a fruit of the system under which we live. . . Most of us would be willing to settle down if we were only able to settle up.

* * *

Lender—Somebody must witness your signature. Haven't you a friend in the town?

Borrower—No, not one. I am a tax collector.

* * *

Marjorie—I take half an hour beauty sleep every afternoon.

Clarice—You should make it longer, dearie.

* * *

We hear a good deal about will power. But, after all, what good does will power do? A mule has will power, but who wants to be a mule?

* * *

Harris—When you quarreled with your mother-in-law was your wife on your side?

Carter—No, on my back.

* * *

Why they even tell us now that the back of her neck is the safest place to kiss a girl, and we never had any hint that the idea of safety entered into the matter at all.

* * *

Helen—My word, Dick, you've got the latest thing in typists!

Dick—She's certainly that. She never gets here until eleven.

* * *

We are told that a local housewife has posted the following suggestive lines in a conspicuous place in her husband's bathroom: "He is blest who takes his daily scrub, twice blest is he who scours out the tub."

* * *

When a hospital patient is "doing as well as can be expected," he may be in any sort of condition from convalescent to one jump ahead of notice informing the world that his interment will be private.

* * *

Customer—Ah! That was certainly a nice tender and juicy steak.

Waiter—Confound it! I gave you the manager's steak through error.

* * *

Willie—Mrs. Kilmer, can we borrow your step ladder?

Mrs. Kilmer—Yes, Willie, but what do you want with it?

Willie—Daddy fixed the rice boiler.

Mrs. Kilmer—But why does he need the step ladder?

Willie—Well, you see, he fixed it so it wouldn't boil over.

Mrs. Kilmer—But that's no reason why he should need the ladder.

Willie—Yes, he soldered the cover down, and he wants the ladder to scrape the rice off the ceiling.

* * *

John Brew and Alice Beers were recently married by the Rev. Still, according to a Nebraska daily.

* * *

Joe the Plodder says the meek may inherit the earth, but that's the only way they'll ever get it.

* * *

Some of the older people can still remember the time when the farmer with the ambitious daughter was finally induced to trade the old sorrel mare for an organ.

* * *

Merry-Go-Round.

Trousers for women is the latest fad. It has advantages. All the married men will have to do is to buy two-pants suits. . . The happiest bride isn't always the one who gets the best husband, but the one who makes the best of the boy she got. . . The wiseacre is the one that gets itself divided into building lots. . . If you sell what you produce here at home, why not do all your buying at home, too? . . If a girl's face is her fortune there's billions in a drug store. . . You can knock a cork down but it will bob up again every time. Be a cork. . . The old-timer who could drink or let it alone, soon will be with us again. . . Few men or women cut their wisdom teeth until after they get married. . . The longer some people live the more popular they become with themselves.

* * *

George—I was up at the zoo yesterday watching the monkeys. It was very interesting.

Hannah—It must have been—to the monkeys.

* * *

What makes some men popular is the fact that they haven't any opinions and can conscientiously agree with anybody.

* * *

We dread, in a way, the end of this depression because it will leave us with no other topic of conversation than the weather.

* * *

When a man gets up to his ears in love, he usually follows the procedure by getting up to his neck in debt.

Jobs and Payrolls Reach Record Low Marks in March

Employment Down 4.2 Per Cent for Month, Contrary to Usual Seasonal Trend, Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports.

Washington, April 27.—Employment in manufacturing industries fell 4.2 per cent in March as compared with February, while payrolls decreased 8.2 per cent, the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor, reported. The sharp decreases were attributed to the national banking holiday in March.

The falling off in employment and payrolls was contrary to the usual March trend. While losses have been reported on several occasions since 1923, the average change from February to March in the last ten years has been a gain of 0.4 in employment and 1.2 per cent in payrolls.

The bureau's index of employment in manufacturing industries stood at 55.1 for March as against 57.5 for February. The March index for payrolls was 33.4 compared with 36.4 for February.

The new levels represented declines of 14.6 per cent in employment and 30.7 per cent in payrolls over March of last year.

Anticipation of legislation legalizing beer helped the beverage industriec, the index of employment increasing from 64.8 in February to 76.2 in March. Payroll totals showed an increase from 49.7 to 58.4.

The March figures marked new lows in employment and payrolls. The employment index fell 0.2 per cent below the low point of July, 1932, and the payroll index was 6.7 under the previous low of January, 1933.

Two of sixteen non-manufacturing groups reported on by the bureau showed gains in both employment and payrolls, the building construction industry reporting an increase of 0.2 per cent in employment and 3.3 per cent in payrolls and the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reporting a rise of 0.9 per cent in jobs and 2.1 in payrolls.

Governor Lehman Appoints Sullivan to Liquor Board

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Lehman appointed John Sullivan, of New York City, president of the State Federation of Labor, to be one of the four members of the state liquor control board which will take over the regulation of the 3.2 per cent beer and wine traffic on June 1.

Mr. Sullivan has been president of the state federation of labor since 1926 and for five years before that was a member of the executive committee. He was the first president of the New York City Central Trades and Labor council when that organization was established in 1916.

Under Gov. Roosevelt Mr. Sullivan was chairman of the state committee on industrial safety. He also served as a member of prison labor commission and of the temporary unemployment relief commission.

Reminds Cuthbert Is Only "Loaned"

Reminding the Chattanooga labor movement that T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Central Body, belongs to Nashville and is only "loaned" to Chattanooga to show how live wires work, the Labor Advocate of the capital city in its last week's issue comments on the re-election of the former Nashvillian and says "We told you so."

The Advocate has this to say about the matter:

Although the voting was "fast and furious," as reported by our good friend, Robert M. Cooke, in the Chattanooga Labor World, T. R. Cuthbert was again re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council last week, without opposition.

As predicted last year by the Advocate, when Remy was first elected to this important position, he has rendered such efficient service to the cause in Chattanooga that it would have been impossible to defeat him, even though some one had been brave enough to make the race.

Remember, Brother Cooke, we told you last year that Remy belonged to Nashville, and that we were "lending" him to Chattanooga to show how live wires work. How about it?

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

Yowsah! A lot of things have happened since my last contribution. We got a new president, got beer back and Little Willie Irvin stepped out and got hisself a wife. My dog-gone tooth got well, and the baseball season has started up again.

Boy! Can't a lot of things happen in a short time. Looking back, it does seem like a lot has happened, and a lot more has happened than I mentioned above, but I was just trying to hit the high spots.

* * *

Perry Howard—Will you join me in a bowl of soup?

E. E. Crosby—Do you think there'd be room for both of us?

* * *

Her Father—Now, young fellow, you've been coming here quite a lot. What do you want with my daughter?

Frank Krug—Well, sir, you know best what you can afford.

* * *

Ira Patten—I'd like to see something cheap in a felt hat.

Store Clerk—Try this one on. The mirror is on your left.

* * *

Lady—Have you ever been offered

...rk?

Aside ... —Only once, ... ing but ... at, I've met wit... ...a.

* * *

Butle... ...t did Paul Reve... at the ... his ride? Jack ... Whoa.

* * *

Little ... —What is the mos... gerous p... an automobile? She—T... ...t that holds the ... ing whee...

* * *

Grady ... ...hur—I'm going ... to study ... ing. Dutch ... ...fty—Good. How ... away?

W. B. DYCH...

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
C. E. Cofer · C. P. Wri...
WIRING — REPAIR...
SUPPLIES
9 W. 13th St. 6-65...

QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF from use of Black-Draught

"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."

P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Phone 6-3163
Clean linkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Employes of America
Cooperers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' International Union
United Leather Workers Union Label
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Upholsterers International Union of North America — Union Made — Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Jewelry Workers' Union
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Brass, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Bookbinders' Union Label
Machinists' Union Label
Union Label of Electrical Workers
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union
International Photo-Engravers' Union
Paper Makers' Union Label — Used on Rolls and Bundles
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Local Typographical Union Label
Union Cigars. — This Certifies that the Cigars have been made by a First-Class Workman — International Union of America — Local — Stamp
Cigar Label
THE STOGIES — Union Stogies
L. P. of L. Label
Boot and Shoe Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Board of Retail Clerks
Label used on ...
Label of Retail Clerks
Boot & Shoe Workers Union
Factory
Union Label
Workers' Union Label
Union Operator
Affiliated with American Federation of Labor
Authority of Garment Workers

CKER, BETTER
LIEF from use of
Black-Draught
taken Black-Draught, off
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r. George T. Wharton, of
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Workers

PREVAIL WAGE TO APPLY ON MUSCLE SHOALS PROJECT

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 5, 1933 — Number 2

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

HOUSE PASS... DRAWN TO... LABOR S...

Labor Representati... Safeguard Wo...

Provides "Due Regard" f... Neal Credits Labor ... in Preventing Powe... Monopoly on Develo...

Wage rates prevailing in the respective localities w... apply on all the extensi... projects coupled with the d... velopment of Muscle Shoa... according to advices receiv... this week from Washingt... The Labor World is ... formed that representati... of the American Federat... of Labor were on the job ... protect wage standa... when the military affa... committee of the house ... representatives was draft... the bill setting up the Te... nessee Valley Authority ... administer the act.

These securities for labo... were later adopted by th... house, and will undoubtedl... be maintained for all th... Tennessee Valley projects i... final action by both hous... and senate, the Washingto... advices declare.

Officials of Central Body, informed of the good newse... from the capital, were ... elated, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council having some time ago taken the in... tiative in a campaign to safeguard the standards of American workers on this project in a similar manner to that which has prevailed on other federal projects through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates.

Preliminary plans had already been made for a district conference of labor representatives to discuss the question, and many central bodies and local unions throughout the territory had petitioned the nation's lawmakers, by wire and otherwise, to protect by law the workers' rights in the vast projects.

The provision for prevailing wage rates is similar to that covering other building construction work, and is as follows:

That all contracts to which the Authority is a party and which require the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction, alteration, maintenance, and/or repair of buildings, dams, locks or other projects shall contain a provision that not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature prevailing in the vicinity shall be paid to such laborers or mechanics.

In the event any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages the question shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and his decision shall be final. In the determi...

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BILL ...OTECT ...DARDS

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...Contracts---Dr. ...n Large Share ...from Securing ...ast Resources.

...evailing rate or ...regard shall be ...ose rates which ...secured through ...greement by rep... of employers ...es. ...uch work as is ...n the two pre... ...agraphs is done ... the Authority ...ng rate of wages ...id in the same ... though such ...been let by con...

(Continued on Last Page)

TEACHERS RE-ELECT ALL OLD OFFICERS AT REGULAR SESSION

All old officers of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, were re-elected at a regulad meeting of that organization last Saturday morning, the membership obviously being pleased with progress made under the first administration. Among other business transacted, seventy new members were initiated, and it was announced that applications of sixty-odd more are now being considered by the board of directors.

The teachers' organization has had a remarkable growth since its formation only a few months ago, the membership now numbering in excess of 800, and including a vast majority of both city and county teachers. Able leadership and an unusually keen insight into the philosophy of the labor movement has marked the progress of this Chattanooga's newest affiliate to Central Body, and Local 246 has assumed a commanding position in the family of American Federation units which has for its purpose the development of social and economic betterment for the masses.

The officers re-elected are: President, Stanton E. Smith; vice-presidents, Miss Zada Crouch and G. M. Swingley; financial secretary, Mrs. Minnie Rogers; treasurer, G. Leslie Poe; recording secretary, Miss Lassie Munsey.

Woll Says Perkins Bill Would Make Serfs of Workers

A. F. of Executive Declares Proposals Would Outlaw Strike and Collective Bargaining and Make Toilers Virtual Slaves.

Washington, May 4.—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of America's Wage-earners' Protective conference, addressing the house labor committee, made a slashing attack on the bill proposed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as a substitute for the Black 30-hour week bill.

Woll told the committee that enactment of the proposals submitted by Miss Perkins would make serfs of American industrial workers; would permit of criminal prosecution of those who refused to abide by the findings of the secretary of labor, without any opportunity provided for a review by any tribunal, thus denying to the workers the right to strike; would force American labor into the political and revolutionary field; would penalize domestic producers for domestic and export trade while favoring products of foreign countries, thus stimulating production in branch factories in foreign countries.

Woll also declared that the Perkins bill would abolish the right of collective bargaining; could be used to set aside present contractural relations existing between organized workers and employers of labor; would modify the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law which labor fought for so many years to secure; would make the low wages of unorganized workers the maximum wages which organized workers might be forced to accept, and would place in the hands of the secretary of labor the authority to socialize all American industries.

Physician Champions British System of Health Insurance

New York.—The British health insurance system was championed by Dr. G. F. McCleary, former senior medical officer of the ministry of health of Great Britain, in speaking before the house of delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Dr. McCleary said the British system had brought adequate medical treatment to whole classes of persons who did not receive it before and had improved the standards of medical practice in England.

State Official

DAVID HANLY

Appointment, by Commissioner of Labor W. E. Jacobs, of David Hanly, legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, to be superintendent of the workmen's compensation division of the department of labor, was announced this week from Nashville, and Mr. Hanly has already assumed the duties of his new post.

Placing of Mr. Hanly in this important position will be a matter for gratification to hundreds of friends throughout the state, and will add strength to the state government organization.

As legislative chairman of the federation for many years, Mr. Hanly has evidenced a particularly keen interest in the administration of the workmen's compensation law, and is perhaps more familiar with its provisions and manner of application than any other man in the state. That he will prove exceptionally able in administering the law will not be doubted by anyone familiar with his activities along this line, and both Gov. McAlister and Commissioner Jacobs are to be congratulated on this unusually fine choice.

Mr. Hanly is known to many readers of The Labor World not active in state labor affairs for his weekly review of the legislature respecting labor legislation during the bi-ennial sessions of the general assembly.

He has for many years contributed an interesting, accurate and unbiased weekly resume of such actions, and in connection with felicitations upon his selection to this state office, The Labor World again makes public acknowledgment of his courtesy in thus favoring this paper and its readers.

MINERS' CHIEF IS VICTIM OF GUARD'S SLUGS

Graham Struck Down by Assassin's Bullets.

STREET IN WILDER SCENE OF MURDER

President of Local Union Was One of Best-Loved Strike Leaders.

Nashville, May 4.—Byron (Barney) Graham, president of Wilder local union, United Mine Workers of America, was shot and instantly killed last Sunday evening on the main street of Wilder by Jack "Shorty" Green, a mine guard of the mining section. Ten bullets were fired into Graham's body by Green and his accomplices as Graham walked down the highway towards home. The killing occurred immediately in front of the company store. Green is said to have been seated in a car, and according to eye witnesses, cursed Graham and opened fire, at the same time that two other men opened fire, and in rapid succession between fifteen and thirty shots were fired, ten taking effect in Graham's body. It is not known that Graham was armed, but it is reported that he did not draw his gun, if he had one. A gun was found in Graham's left hand, with the safety still on.

After Graham had fallen to the ground he was beaten over the head

(Continued on Last Page)

IDLE ELECTRICIANS MARKING TIME AS BOSSES STAND FIRM

"Nothing to report," was the answer of E. E. McDaniels, business manager of Local 175, Electrical Workers, when asked by The Labor World this week for news concerning developments in the virtual lockout of members of that craft by most of the large electrical contracting concerns.

Refusal of certain of the contractors to sign a new agreement with the local union was followed last week by the "return for cancellation" of contracts signed by several others. Subsequent negotiations have developed nothing definite pointing toward a settlement, said Mr. McDaniels, although he admitted hopes were held of eventual adjustment of the difficulty.

The Cofer Electric company and the Hall Electric company are the only two local commercial contracting concerns which now employ members of the union, Mr. McDaniels said.

House Committee Told Work Hours Must Be Reduced

Citing Increasing Unemployment, Labor Head Emphasizes Need of Passing Restrictive Legislation.

Washington, May 4.—Representatives of organized industry and organized labor stood shoulder to shoulder in urging restrictive measures to curb unemployment, increase the buying and consuming power of the nation, and establish a minimum base under the wages of women and children employed in industry.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric company, defined before the house labor committee the steps in connection with the pending Black restriction-of-hours bill through which industrial balance and equilibrium may in their judgment be restored.

Mr. Green favored reduction of hours of employment, and also suggested that controlled production be undertaken "as an experiment." He expressed his opposition to government controlled and fixed wages, except as a minimum for women and children.

Mr. Swope said that his company with 60,000 employes is operating now on less than thirty hours of work a week for each employe.

"We have spread out the work," he continued, "and each employe is at least able to take care of his family. I favor a minimum wage for women and children, and I think it should apply as well to unskilled labor. I think if minimums for each of them is established, the wages of more skilled classes of labor will take care of themselves."

Mr. Swope asserted that the most serious threat to American industry at the moment is the importation of foreign goods as a result of depreciated currencies of other countries.

"I do not think," he added, "that reduction of hours of work in other countries would make much difference. A Japanese laborer turning out 1,000 or 2,000 machine-made articles in a day is paid from three to six cents a day. The element of labor cost in each one of those articles is so small that it makes little difference whether he is paid his present wage or twice his present wage, or whether his hours of labor are extended or reduced."

Mr. Swope pointed out that the severe difficulty confronting "big industry" in this country today is the small and more or less irresponsible employer who has reduced his wages and number of employes to the lowest possible point, and has "under-cut" both wages and prices of those industries which have sought to keep men employed and assist them in surviving the depression.

Innumerable laws are enacted with teeth in them, but in nine cases out of ten experience shows the teeth are false.

'RECOVERY' BILLS FOR INDUSTRY AND RAILROADS DRAFTED

Full Government Control Planned Under Measures Now Being Prepared.

Rail Bill Strongly Opposed by Unions---Both Proposals Safeguard Right of Collective Bargaining and Ban "Yellow Dog" in Efforts to Restore National Prosperity.

Washington, May 4. — Complete control of industry through a national board modeled after the war industries board is reported planned in a "national industry recovery act," which will be one of the administration's biggest guns in the war on the depression.

The bill is designed to stabilize industry, through preventing overproduction and ruinous price cutting, and to increase employment and purchasing power.

By the provisions of the bill, the anti-trust act and federal trade commission act would be set aside and the proposed national board given power to designate any industry as one affected with a public interest. Price fixing under government supervision would be authorized for the period of the emergency and a plan... self-organization of industry through trade associations put into effect. The act would safeguard collective bargaining and outlaw the "yellow dog" contract.

If the plan is adopted, it is said it will be a substitute for the Black 30-hour bill and the substitutes for the 30-hour bill proposed by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Board of Seven Planned.

The bill would provide for a board consisting of seven members, headed by the secretaries of commerce and labor. The other members would represent labor, finance, commerce, agriculture and the public. Industrial and trade associations would be set up to correlate production with demand, and establish prices of commodities at fair levels.

Each trade association would have on its own board a representative of the government board of seven. Before the national board could approve prices and trade arrangements planned by the trade associations the national body would have to have all the facts at hand, obtaining them through its own agents and through data furnished by the trade association.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation would be authorized to make loans to any plants needing funds.

Individuals, partnerships, corporations and associations would be licensed under the bill to operate in accordance with the provisions of the measure. Licensees would have to agree to guarantee to employes the right to bargain collectively and to be represented by spokesmen of their own choosing and would also have to agree not to seek to compel employes to sign "yellow dog" contracts.

Green Approves Labor Sections.

Asked to comment on the reported labor sections of the bill, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said that they met with the approval of labor. He also approved the licensing provision, as in line with action taken by the last A. F. of L. convention.

The proposed "national industry recovery act" does not include the railroad industry, which is to come under a separate bill setting up a federal co-ordinator of transportation under the president. It is proposed that the co-ordinator have the power to relieve the railroads from the restrictions of the anti-trust law, the interstate commerce commission act and state and federal laws for the period of a year. The railroads would be divided into three groups, Eastern, Western and Southern, with each group ruled by a regional co-ordinating committee of five members. The purpose of the scheme is to further efficiency and economy.

The bill provides that the right of collective bargaining shall be preserved and the proposed measure would not amend or modify the railway labor act or contracts entered into under that act. Another provision specifies that the co-ordinator shall provide means whereby central committees representing railway labor unions in each of the ...oups "shall be advised of any contemplated orders requiring changes in services or operation which will affect the interests of the employes, and he shall confer freely with such committees before issuing any such order."

Rail Labor Opposes Bill.

The railroad bill met the strong opposition of railroad labor, which, through George M. Harrison, acting chairman of the Railway Labor Executives association, declared that it saw "no justification for drastic reductions of essential transportation ...ned int... est may be paid on idle capital.

"Communities deprived of adequa... and competitive rail transportation will be further depressed," Harrison said. "Thousands of railway workers will be added to the breadlines. Economic recovery will be retarded by this further deflation of business and labor."

Declaring that the railroad unions will do all in their power to have written into the law adequate safeguards for the protection of railroad employes and workers in allied industries, Harrison added:

"We shall insist that this intolerable deflation of labor by cutting down jobs and wages, deepening the depression and steadily degrading the standards of American life, must stop.

"The railroad 'economy' program will not save the railroads. It is another measure of that false economy which is destroying the railroads and the other industries of America.

"Saving money and starving men is the road to ruin. Spending money and saving men is the road to national recovery."

NOTICE, SECRETARIES

Each month the organizer for this district is required to send in a report to the American Federation of Labor headquarters. In order to make the report really mean something, all secretaries are requested to mail at once to T. R. Cuthbert, care Labor World, a report covering the following questions:

1. Percentage of members working.
2. Prospects of trade.
3. Organization activities.
4. Percentage of your industry unorganized.
5. Detailed report of other items of importance.

These reports are very valuable, and it is hoped that all secretaries will co-operate at once. My report must leave here by May 15.

T. R. CUTHBERT,
Secretary Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.

30-Hour Week in Klumac Mill Would Give Jobs to Many Idle

Salisbury, N. C.—The Klumac Cotton mill here is working three shifts of eight hours each daily on a full time schedule for all machinery for the first time in two years. Even the rug mill has started up with 100 employes and with large orders reported on hand. The adoption of the 30-hour week in this plant would provide jobs for 25 per cent more workers.

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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1933.

No "Frills" Here

Commissioner Wilkerson, discussing the Muscle Shoals development for the Chattanooga Times, was quoted Tuesday morning as follows:

"The advantage that will accrue for Chattanooga are incalculable."

Which may not be English as she is spoke, but anyhow it's the **truth**, and, after all, isn't that what counts in this good day of frills and furbelows?

What Next!

Two inventors have recently shown models of the "cotton house." The house is principally of heavy canvas laid about a framework of metal standards. Some of the designs shown were merely for week-end use, consisting of a square structure of several rooms. Other designs are more elaborate and are meant for more serious use. The cotton walls are of double thickness with a layer of insulation between the two and after the material has received a coat of it resists the weather effectu-

Wisdom

Countries are well cultivated, not as they are fertile, but as they are free.—Montesquieu.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is organized labor supporting the payment of a "dismissal wage" to government employes who are discharged as a result of the campaign to reduce government expenses?

A.—Yes. Committees from the various unions having jurisdiction over workers in the government service are now drafting a bill for payment of "dismissal wages."

* * *

Q.—What trade union has the likeness of an ancient musical instrument on its label?

A.—The American Federation of Musicians, whose label bears the likeness of the lyre, a harplike stringed instrument, with a wreath and the name of the organization.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The only entirely 'friend of labor' is labor itself?"

A.—Walter Macarthur, in "Trade Union Epigrams," published by the American Federation of Labor in 1904.

Viscose Company Establishes Six-Hour Day to Divide Work

Lewiston, Pa.—The management of the Viscose company's rayon-producing plant here placed the 2,500 employes of the plant on a six-hour day schedule, the change from the eight-hour day, the officials said, being made in order to distribute the work among all the concern's employes.

Overcome Pains *this better way*

WOMEN who get into a weak, run-down condition can hardly expect to be free from troublesome "small symptoms."

Where the trouble is due to weakness, Cardui helps women to get stronger and thus makes it easier for nature to take its orderly course. Painful, nagging symptoms disappear as nourishment of the body is improved with the assistance of Cardui.

Instead of depending on temporary pain pills during the time of suffering, take Cardui to build up your resistance to womanly ailments.

Thousands of women have found relief by taking CARDUI.

Sold at the drug store.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

She Told 'Em

It took a woman member of the lower house of the Maryland legislature to set one of the big steel corporations down in its place and win a partial victory for a compulsory unemployment insurance bill.

Miss Lavinia Eagle was the woman and she took the floor to flay the Bethlehem Steel company, of which Charles M. Schwab is the executive head, for lobbying against the measure.

She charged that the steel concern had allowed 1,200 of its employes to go to charity for help and then had objected to paying three-tenths of 1 per cent of its payroll into a security fund under the bill.

"It is the narrow and sordid attitude such as displayed by the Bethlehem Steel company which will bring down upon our heads the same situation the bankers brought on in the world of finance," the woman legislator said.

The bill had seemed doomed to defeat but after her speech, it was carried by a vote of 72 to 27. The bill was beaten in the upper house, unfortunately, but ultimate victory for unemployment insurance in Maryland is certain.

Children Forced to Strike

An almost unprecedented thing, a strike of child workers, is going on in Allentown and Northampton, Pa. Child workers in shirt and pajama shops in the two cities have been driven to strike by astonishingly low wages and wretched working conditions.

Wages actually as low as 15 cents a week are known. Unscrupulous employers have taken advantage of the fact that the children's parents are out of work to hire the boys and girls at wages that are lower than the pay of child workers in China and Japan.

Low wages paid children are menacing the living standards of all workers and the profits of business. Starvation pay is starting a vicious circle of low buying power that hits back at the employers, which they will realize more and more as time goes on. The only remedy at present seems to be legislation to make sweatshop wages, hours and working conditions impossible. The quicker such legislation is adopted, the better for the nation.

Mr. Farley Makes an Announcement

Postmaster-General Farley has announced that Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. legislative committee member, is to be assistant secretary of labor. If the announcement has thus far come from no other source we may assume Mr. Farley knows what he is talking about.

On that assumption, this newspaper rises to remark that the McGrady appointment is the best yet made; bar none.

Edward F. McGrady "yesses" no man. He has quick wit. He thinks soundly. He sees a long ways ahead of his nose. He has the willingness to fight, amounting almost to eagerness. He has courage.

The McGrady appointment just about makes a certainty of the observation that the "Little Cabinet" is to be more important in this administration than the big cabinet.

Union Made Pottery Shown

The Brotherhood of Operative Potters deserves a big credit mark for a bit of good work. In co-operation with a half dozen employers of union pottery workers, the union has been taking a splendid exhibit from city to city for exhibition in leading department stores.

In Washington, D. C., the exhibit was shown in the Woodward & Lothrop department store. It created much interest.

America makes as good pottery as can be found anywhere. American union pottery workers are as expert as the world has anywhere. And there are employers who know their worth.

This demonstration of co-operation is a credit to the union and to the employer. Wherever this exhibit is shown, union members should see it and join in the tribute to American union craftsmanship in this industry, as well as to the good sense of the employers who know the value of good will to their industry.

Cuba and Sugar

The Cuban ambassador has been to the White House. Upon emerging he has said the president talked to him about Cuban economic conditions, and sugar. There have been stories about a preferential for Cuban sugar, to give the island a "break."

Cuban conditions are terrible. Starvation is in evidence everywhere—except where tourists go. A preferential would help to relieve some suffering.

But if President Roosevelt or anyone else believes that a bit of gain in conomic conditions will still the conflict between the Cuban masses and the bloody Machado dictatorship, he simply doesn't know the full truth.

Cuba is torn today by a peculiar civil war that will end only when Mr. Machado is out of office. The United States ought to get wise to that important fact.

SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS LOCK OUT UNION TYPOS

Philadelphia, May 4.—Forgetting that it depends upon public support for its patronage, the John C. Winston company, of Philadelphia, has locked out its union employes in the composing room.

Publisher of public school textbooks, which in several states can be used only if produced either under union conditions or where at least the prevailing rates of wages are paid, this concern decided to risk loss of business in its arbitrary action to slash the accepted standards of employment.

Negotiations had been conducted by the employers of union labor and representatives of the union, whereby a proposed reduction of 7½ per cent in the wage rate was accepted by the union. From the first the Winston company declined to enter into the general negotiations, and arbitrarily fixed the rate at which it would permit the men to work. All efforts of the union to have the company abide by the result among all other employers were in vain. Finally the company locked out its men because they could not give it special consideration, which would be unfair to the other employers.

Members of organized labor having influence with public school boards will especially urge the boards and everyone interested in fair treatment to write the John C. Winston company, Philadelphia, to re-employ the

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union men at the established rate, if the company wishes to merit the support of the public for its product.

NEW JERSEY'S JOBLESS RELIEF NEED IS PUT AT $8,000,000

Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey must have $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 in addition to what is left of a $20,000,000 bond issue to finance unemployment relief to the end of 1933, John Colt, relief director, informed Gov. Moore.

During the first half of March, Mr. Colt said, there were 115,000 families, totaling 489,300 persons, on the state relief list. Expenditures were at the rate of $2,500,000 per month. This amounts to a trifle more than $5 per capita, or 17 cents a day for each person, a figure which scarcely hints that jobless Jerseyites are idling in luxury. There has been a steady increase in the number of unemployed since last August, Mr. Colt told the governor.

Gov. Moore declared he would call a conference of legislative leaders to consider the situation and that he hoped a loan could be obtained from the Reconstruction Finance corporation. This would require approval of the voters, the governor said, and pointed out that the question could be submitted at the election next November.

HO, HUM!

Edited by Cy Kolcy, for No Particular Reason

Some people are making such thorough preparations for rainy days that they aren't enjoying today's sunshine.

* * *

A certain wholesaler who had a lot of trouble in getting a mall-town retail client to pay his bls finally lost patience and wrote the merchant a threatening letter. He received the following repiy: "Wha do you mean by sending me a letter like that? Every month I place d my bills in a basket and then figure out how much money I have to pay on my accounts. Next, I blindfold my bookkeeper and have her draw out as many bills from the basket as I have money to pay. If you don't like my way of doing business I won't even put your bills in the basket."

* * *

A well-known writer visited a jail to take notes for an article on prison life. On returning home he described what he had seen, and his description made a deep impression on the mind of his little daughter. A week later the writer and his little girl were in a train which stopped at a station near a gloomy building.

"What is that place?" asked a passenger.

"The county jail," another answered promptly.

Whereupon Mary embarrassed her father and aroused the suspicion of the other passengers by asking in a loud, shrill voice: "Is that the jail you were in, daddy?"

* * *

Two small girls were playing together one afternoon at the home of one of the girls.

"I wonder what time it is," said one of them at last.

"Well, it can't be 4 o'clock yet," replied the other with magnificent logic, "because my mother said I was to be home at 4—and I'm not."

* * *

Far too many persons have the unhappy faculty of finding out things that are none of their business.

* * *

The president of a certain electric company was making a stirring address before the community meeting.

"Think of the good the company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun I should say, 'Honor the light brigade.'" And a customer immediately shouted: "Oh, what a charge they made!"

* * *

We just heard of a famous double-barreled "bull" made by a printer on the Brushville Bugle. The printer transposed a "battle-scarred veteran" into a "battle-scared veteran," and when called on by the irate colonel, next day, to correct it, made matters ten times worse by referring to the victim as a "bottle-scarred veteran."

* * *

A grammar school student was given a question in a math examination paper: "If 20 men reap a field in 8 hours, how long will it take 15 men to reap the same field?"

The student thought long and carefully before writing the answer, and when he handed in his paper this is what his teacher read: "The field having been reaped by the 20 men could not be reaped by the 15!"

* * *

The prize bulldog attacked a farmer who defended himself with a pitchfork and in doing so killed the dog. The owner of the dog was greatly distressed and approached the farmer.

Owner of the Dog—Why didn't you use the other end, and just beat him off without killing him?

Farmer—I would have, if he had come at me with the other end.

* * *

We little fellows have discovered that the big fellows can lose money for us faster than we can lose it for ourselves.

* * *

Times are pretty hard when a man reports that his wife has asked him to stop striking matches on the soles of his shoes as it tears holes in his socks.

* * *

He—I just paid the doctor another ten dollars on his bill.

She—Oh! Goody! Two more payments and the baby is all ours.

* * *

Following lines of least resistance is what makes rivers, and men, crooked. . . If there is any luck in odd numbers, it is comforting to reflect that 1933 has four of them. . . Unlike solitaire, jig-saw puzzles offer no temptations to cheat. . . Truth lies at the bottom of the oil wells, but the promoters lie at the top. . . The man who tries to dodge his obligations usually finds the detour much rougher than the road. . . Inflate public confidence and the currency will take care of itself. . . It's going to be one swell joke when the meek inherit the earth and all its bond issues.

* * *

It isn't hard for a woman to make up her mind to marry a man; the hard part is making him believe he thought up the idea.

* * *

Many men carry the impression of always winning, largely because when they see they are beaten, they retire quietly and with little noise.

The Passing Sh

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March

"Hot oil" is a new term in American industry. It's like hot money. It's contraband. It's oil that escapes state tax and doesn't go through the pipe lines.

Big rewards are out for those who catch the dealers in hot oil. Dealers in hot oil probably are making big money.

Well, there is a cause back of this evil, as there usually is. Perhaps the heavy state taxes have caused some bootlegging of oil, but the pipe lines have caused more. Here again is the penalty of hoggishness.

Pipe lines come pretty near being big company monopolies and they have been used to gouge and choke the little fellows. So, today America has hot oil and a great war between the "independents" and the monopolists.

* * *

We read in the newspapers that the president may call upon the Red Cross to help feed the unemployed.

If that comes to pass, then let it be hoped the Red Cross may first recover from its idea that it is the rich and the idle meddlers and that the needy are "subjects" and "objects" and "cases."

The Red Cross is just finishing the distribution of some five million bushels of wheat and the nasty, superior attitude of at least some of the Red Cross agents in that work would create fury in the breast of anyone who could afford to let fury get the better of discretion—and of hunger!

Why must an agency of mercy be that way? Well, one reason is that in the communities of America it is run by those who have the time for such things and when you know that you know almost surely the type that will be found generally running the show.

* * *

Mary Anderson, director of the United States women's bureau, says that the average factory women in the country today earns considerably less than a living wage and backs up her statement with figures on women's wages in various industries and localities.

This breakdown in women's earnings is particularly disturbing, as it is common knowledge that wage standards for them have always been below those for men. Ample evidence of this difference is found in the bureau of labor statistics reports, over the 11-year period [illegible] which show that in va[illegible] woman-employing indu[illegible] average earnings were [illegible] per cent of men's. W[illegible] were less than 70 pe[illegible] in more than three-quarters cases.

In view of this data to [illegible] women's wages have [illegible] it is encouraging to see the extended interest in many states [illegible] means of preventing the [illegible] breakdown in pay and wage standards built up over [illegible] counteracting the increased cut-throat competition with its tendency [illegible] stitute cheap women labor for [illegible] wherever possible.

* * *

Labor is on the soundest possible ground in insisting that inflation will have a harmful effect on the [illegible] of the people unless wages are raised at the same time. [illegible] labor is behind rising prices [illegible] the first to suffer when the prices that inflation will bring, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor points out. The deleterious effects of current inflation can only be offset by increases in wages and through an increase in the mass purchasing power of the nation.

ELECTRIC TAX SHIFTED TO POWER COMPANIES

Washington.—The iniquitous Harrison-Crisp tax penalizing consumers of electricity has been transferred to the power companies under a new amendment to the revenue bill repealing the federal gasoline tax and lowering the postage rate on drop letters to 2 cents.

Friends of the power companies were caught napping by Representatives Whittington, of Mississippi, and Cochran, of Missouri. Completely surprised, they rallied desperately and put up a stiff fight for the public utility interest, but were unable to stem the tide.

In the original revenue bill the house put the tax on the companies but by an alleged senate trick it was shifted to the consumers and so passed through conference. Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, and Representative Crisp, of Georgia, who engineered the deal, now are numbered among the "lame ducks."

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-label products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-label products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to ask that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Is it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created, and if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
C. E. Cofer C. P. Wright
WIRING — REPAIRS
SUPPLIES
9 W. 13th St. 6-6513

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

eady Cash
your taxes, improvements on home, or for other obligations made on most reasonable and paid back by the week nth.
ens Savings & Loan Corporation
l Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. pposite Central Market

COFER ECTRIC CO.
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NG — REPAIRS SUPPLIES
8th St. 6-6513

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Goodness and purity are sealed in.
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EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.
FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
34 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

WESSON OIL — Pint 15c Quart		29c
SNOWDRIFT — 1 Carton 6c; 2 Cartons 13c 3 lb. Pail 27c; 6 lb. Pail		49c
COFFEE — Maxwell House, Chase & Sanborn or J. F. G.		21c
MILK — Pet or Carnation— 5 Tall or 10 Small		25c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

SEE IT TODAY
this amazing new Frigidaire that uses no more current than one ordinary lamp bulb

ONLY $98.50 INSTALLED IN YOUR HOME

Automatic defrosting . . . automatic ice-tray releasing . . . cold storage space . . . ¼ more food space . . . distinctive new style . . . genuine Frigidaire quality

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
This Offer Is Good Wherever We Serve

Maine Woolen Mill Closes; 125 Workers Lose Their Jobs

Oxford, Me.—The Robinson Woolen company mill here has been shut down for an indefinite period, throwing out of employment 125 workers for whom there seems to be no other source of livelihood in sight.

[illegible] W. Stanley, superintendent, said the shut-down was compelled by lack of orders, and that there would be no chance of reopening until sufficient orders for fall delivery had accumulated to assure resumption of profitable operation.

Mayor Bright Blocks Pay Cut of Richmond Employes

Richmond, Va.—Mayor J. Fulmer Bright vetoed a further 15 per cent cut in the pay of city employes.

In a message accompanying the veto, Mayor Bright told the city council he hoped Richmond would lead the way to early restoration of salaries to both city employes and teachers, in the fact of an almost certain increase in living costs to follow currency expansion.

GREEN URGES FAIRNESS IN DEALING WITH EMPLOYES OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement this week in reference to a dismissal wage for government employes which was submitted to the house appropriations committee as a substitute for the compulsory 30-year retirement proposal of the budget bureau:

"The American Federation of Labor, in co-operation with the American Federation of Government Employes, has prepared a dismissal wage bill for submission to congress. It is hoped that this measure will be favorably acted upon and become a law at this special session of congress.

"The bill provides that employes of the federal government shall be entitled to a dismissal wage after a minimum period of service of one year has been completed, the amount of the dismissal wage paid to each dismissed employe of the federal government to be determined by the length of service of each employe so dismissed. For instance, the bill provides that,

'In calculating the dismissal wage, the compensattion to be paid under the provisions of this shall be based on the total length of service of the employe, and the average monthly basic salary, pay or remuneration received during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of dismissal of the employe.'

"A fair, just and equitable dismissal wage law would, in operation, soften the blow which employes dismissed from the service of the federal government are bound to feel. It will help tide the dismissed employes over the very difficult period between their dismissal from the employ of the federal government and the date when they may find new employment in other lines or in ither callings.

"The payment of a dismissal wage has been made by a limited number of employes in private industry. There are instances where workers who have been displaced through the introduction of machines have been paid a dismissal wage. The wage thus paid has proved to be a very great economic and social benefit. It would seem but fair and just that the federal government should set an example to private industry by providing for the payment of a dismissal wage, particularly at this time when it is the announced purpose of the government to reduce the number of workers employed through consolidation of departments, the merging of others, and through a general dismissal of working men and women. Many employes of the federal government are being dismissed each day and each week. As a result they are forced to make immediate adjustments in living standards. None of these employes so dismissed are prepared for such an experience. It seems cruel, indeed, to dismiss workers abruptly, turning them loose to shift for themselves at a time when the opportunity to secure new employment is very limited, indeed.

"Let the government be just in dealing with its employes, let it apply justice to dismissed workers by paying them a sum of money classified as a dismissal wage, meager though it may be, but helpful to the distressed worker at a time when such help is badly needed.

"The representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of the American Federation of Government Employes are determined to appeal to congress to deal fairly and generously with dismissed government employes by enacting a dismissal wage measure into law."

MISSIONARIES ASK U. S. TRADE FOR LOW WAGE JAP PRINTERS

Preachers of the Gospel in Japan Forsake Business of Saving Souls to Solicit Business at Expense of American Wage-earners and American Wage Spenders, Printers' Ink Reveals in Comment.

New York City, May 4.—The American Baptist Foreign Missions society seems to have been put "on the spot" as a promoter of cheap wage importations.

Printers' Ink, magazine of executives and the advertising world, has done the job neatly.

Printers' Ink publishes a letter dated at Tokio Feb. 4, telling Americans that because of the dollar-yen rate of exchange, Americans can get more printing for their money if they have it done in Japan. The letterhead bears the cable address "Baptisma, Tokio," and lists Spencer Kennard as foreign secretary, with John Fullerton Gressitt as treasurer.

The letter, signed by Mr. Kennard, follows:

"To Whom It May Concern.

"Dear Sirs:

"The present rate of dollar-yen exchange with Japan seems to offer us rather unusual opportunities for economizing upon your printing.

"Press work and binding in the Far East, normally, is much less than in America. Today, with the currency depreciated by 60 per cent and costs little changed, you are able to get your printing done here for less than one-half.

"We should be glad to cooperate with you in taking advantage of this situation. Even a little saving should prove to you a great asset in meeting the slashes in your budgets.

"Distance from Japan, you will find, figures but little. On jobs ready in final form for press, three months should be reckoned liberal allowance for extra time required. Unless there is an unusual rush of work, or a need for manufacturing special materials, this time can be yet further shortened.

"As to quality, the printing and binding of books, pamphlets and periodicals here is fully equal to that of western countries. We have no hesitation to assure you of a high grade of work.

"Work undertaken now helps to relieve world unemployment and the universal depression. We hope, therefore, that through the offer of our services publication work which you otherwise would find unprofitable, or have to postpone, you can undertake at this time.

"Enclosed you will find detailed information as to types, printing materials, and prices, etc.

(Signed) "Spencer Kennard, "Secretary."

The pithy and pointed comment of Printers' Ink is as follows:

"Here is a curious situation, to be sure. A call to the Baptist board of missionary co-operation in New York reveals the fact that Spencer Kennard, on the editorial committee of 'The Christian Graphic,' is a Baptist missionary, and that J. Fullerton Gressitt, treasurer of the publishing committee of Shin-Sei-Sha, is also treasurer of the American Baptist Foreign Mission society in Japan.

"It would seem logical for these men to stick to their jobs as missionaries instead of (at this time of all times) emphasizing that the depreciated yen offers an opportunity to American manufacturers to get cheap printing in Japan at the expense of American wage-earners and wage-spenders.

"In this letter we are asked to give Japanese workmen a printing job while we maintain, on the privately financed dole, American workmen whose jobs have been lost by a depreciated currency exchange advantage. And, unless the letter is a fake or a forgery, American missionaries are lending their names to procedure which is not going to win them any good-will, to say the least."

Nesbit Urges Minimum Wage For Illinois Women Minors

Washington.—Congressman Walter Nesbit, of Illinois, urged the legislature of that state to enact promptly a minimum wage law for women and minors after the New York statute, as recommended by President Roosevelt in his recent communication to the governors of the states in which employers have used the depression to victimize women and children.

"The bill the president asks you to enact would grant minimum standards of life to women and children whose industrial well-being is not now geared to our social welfare," Congressman Nesbit said.

"We cannot attain economic health at the cost of undernourished and exploited women and children. The tragedy that threatens directly affects not only the women and children of today but future generations of Americans."

"Nine American states now have minimum wage laws as a result of the urging of labor and other social minded groups," Mr. Nesbit concluded. "In this type of legislation we lag behind many foreign lands.

"It is my earnest hope that Illinois will eagerly and speedily acknowledge her obligation to those in whose well-being and security rests the future destiny of our country, and that our legislature will accede to the president's request."

Man (rushing to rescue a woman who had slipped on the cement pavement)—Did you fall?

Woman—Oh, no. I just sat down here to see if I couldn't find some four-leaf clovers.

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, dated June 22, 1923, and recorded in the Register's Office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Volume 23, Page 65 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due and payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in us as Trustee, I, or we, will on

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of Lot No. 2 of the Chattanooga Estates Company's Subdivision of the Smartt-Edmondson-Coker Tract as shown by plat attached to and made a part of the deed of the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn, dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 24, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, the map on page 345 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee: Beginning on the north side of a 20 foot road known as Peace Street and in the south line of said Lot No. 2 at the southeast corner of the property heretofore conveyed by L. T. Stimson and wife, Julia R. Stimson, to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed dated September 28, 1925, and registered September 1, 1927, in Book F, Volume 22, page 90 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence south 72 degrees 20 minutes East 44 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of the property conveyed by the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn by deed dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 25, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, above recited; thence North 38 degrees 07 minutes East along the east side of said Annie Dunn tract 200 feet; thence Westwardly, at right angles, 42 feet, more or less, to the east line, if extended northwardly, of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed warranty above mentioned; thence southwardly along said east line extended and the east line of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife above mentioned 200 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, and being a part of the property conveyed by L. T. Stimson, widower, to J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, by deed warranty dated April 24, 1928, and registered May 29, 1928, in Book Y, Volume 22, page 443 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This April 14th, 1933.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

5-5

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 17893

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Mertins French Cleaning Company vs. R. R. Davenport

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and a garnishment having been served on wages due said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 4, 1933.

5-26 J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17427

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Frank Cabe vs. Joe Anderson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Whippett auto, Motor No. 96-A-396159, in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at ing the ock a.m., and make defense to said or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 4, 1933.

5-26 J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

SILVER STOCK LAGER

AND

EXTRA FINE PILSNER

The Champagne of Beers

Delicately Blended and
Properly Aged

Manufactured by

R. H. GRAUPNER CO.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Other Famous Pennsylvania Beers
As Follows:

Valley Forge
Old Heidelberg
Bock
Purity
Esslinger

Local Distributors 3.2 Beer

TEXTILE STORAGE and WAREHOUSE CO., Inc.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Telephone 2-3153

State Permit No. 52; County No. 5; City, 3368

"lo... the alterna... of ... sentence ... pickets went to jail.

MORE ABOUT MINERS' CHIEF

(Continued from First Page)

with the butt of a revolver, inflicting four deep cuts. Dr. Collins, who examined the body, said that these blows were sufficient to kill Graham in themselves.

None of Graham's comrades were near him at the time of the killing. It is reported that Graham had been marked by the gunmen and that they had been laying for him for months. On Sunday night Graham was alone. Graham told Howard Kester, who was one of the dead leader's closest friends, he expected to be killed any time.

When the shooting occurred many people were in church just across the road from the company store. A crowd soon gathered around the body, and no union man was allowed to approach the body. James Crownover, one of the first to reach the scene, said he was told by a guard that if he advanced toward the body he would be "riddled with shot."

The strike at Wilder has been in progress since July 8. Graham's devotion to the union and his knowledge of how to carry on a strike made him the most dangerous enemy of the company. Graham never hunted trouble, and would walk out of his way to avoid it. The mountain men always said of him, "Barney minds his own business."

The body was taken to Livingston, where it was prepared for burial. The U. M. W. of A. provided the funds for the burial.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock in Wilder cemetery, on a hill overlooking the mining community. About 700 union men, women and children met the body about one mile out of Davidson, and, two by two, marched down the highway through Highland Junction to Wilder, where they circled the spot where Graham was killed. Then they marched to the cemetery, where they were joined by several hundred other friends and comrades.

Mrs. Graham, who was ill at the time, was brought to the cemetery in an auto, but was too ill to witness the service. Mrs. Graham, who has been suffering from pellagra for months, though stricken with grief for her dead husband, told Howard Kester that she, too, was prepared to "die for the union, as Barney has."

The services were conducted by Rev. Johnson, a union miner who is also an itinerant mountain preacher. Johnson said that Graham was a victim of his efforts in trying to defend the right of the miners. Howard Kester, who has been feeding and clothing the striking miners and their families for months and who was a close friend to Graham, spoke. He said that he believed no truer leader of the people ever lived than Barney Graham. His loyalty and devotion to them had brought about his death, and out of it would grow a new determination to win the strike. He pleaded for unity and courage and for protection fer the family left destitute. He told the miners that Graham was powerful though dead, and that his spirit would be carried on. "This is not the end; it is only the beginning." He asked that all bow their heads in silence for one minute in memory of their departed leader and comrade.

William Turnblazer, district president, U. M. W. of A., closed the services. He said that Graham was one of the many working men who had given their lives for the freedom of the working people, and that he would be enshrined in the hearts of workers all over America.

At the conclusion of the services all of the miners filed by the bier of their dead leader and placed a sprig of evergreen on the casket. Slowly and with heavy hearts the hundreds who had come to pay homage to their departed comrade and leader walked to their homes.

MORE ABOUT MUSCLE SHOALS

(Continued from First Page)

immediately attempted to arouse the attention of the people to the enormous importance of this hearing. But The Labor World was the only paper that carried my interview.

Based on this publicity, we were able to focus the attention of the country upon the hearing. Later, when we went to Washington to secure Senator Norris' aid in checkmating the action of Maj. Fisk and the army engineers in their willingness to give the Tennessee river to the power trust, we carried with us copies of The Labor World, which aided materially in enlisting the interest of the veteran lawmaker and others in the matter.

NEW YORK PRINTERS DRIVE FOR LOCAL TRADE

50,000 Union Men Join With Employers in Campaign to Keep Orders From Being Diverted to Other Cities.

New York.—Union printers have united here with employers in a campaign to induce local users of printing to place their orders exclusively with New York City shops, according to announcement by Frank N. Rodman, president of the Printers league section of the Employing Printers' association, on behalf of a joint committee of union and employer printers.

Mr. Rodman estimated that 50,000 union printers will co-operate in the campaign to improve business for plants here having $25,000,000 invested capital and paying annual wages of more than $15,000,000, with gross yearly sales totaling $40,000,000. The drive will co-ordinate work hitherto undertaken separately by the "Big Six" Typographical union and the Printers' league.

Textile Mills Plan Price Boost for 30-Hour Week

Boston, Mass.—The belief that congress will enact the Black bill banning from interstate commerce the products of establishments where labor is employed more than six hours per day or five days per week led representatives of many textile mills and commission houses to make a new sales clause on invoices which read: "In addition to the prices stated herein, buyer agrees to reimburse seller for any additional cost resulting from federal legislation limiting the days or hours of labor."

It was not apprehended that the mills would experience any trouble in operating their plants to capacity if necessary under the shorter hours regime, declared the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the official journal of the mill owners. There are so many jobless textile workers throughout New England that authorities on the labor situation expressed the belief there would be no difficulty in obtaining sufficient operatives to man the looms two, three, or four shifts, as required.

As to wages, the usual conclusion among mill owners and managers was that labor cost increases would run to 30 or 40 per cent, although some mill men expressed the view that where labor is paid on the piece-work basis it will not be necessary to increase the rates.

Lehigh Valley Silk Mill Employes Get Wage Boost

Bethlehem, Pa.—A 10 per cent wage increase was given employes of the Warren plant of the Lehigh Valley Silk mills in the adjoining borough of Fountain Hill, effective immediately, according to announcement by T. F. N. Gray, general superintendent.

Unpaid Teachers Besiege Chicago Banks; "To Hell With Trouble Makers!"—Dawes

Chicago, May 4.—"To hell with trouble makers!"

This is what Charles G. Dawes, ex-general, ex-vice-president, ex-ambassador to the court of St. James, ex-chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporaion, from which he borrowed $90,000,000 to save his bank fom blowing up last summer, tol a delegation of teachers who invaded his sanctum sanctorun to plead that his hardly salvged City National Bank and Tust company buy board of educaion tax anticipation warrants to hlp pay them back salary amountig to $39,000,000.

It seems as though the dougly "Hell 'n M'ria" might at lest have whacked up a part of tht federal "dole" he got with te needy teachers. But no, he cosigns them to the blistering abode of his satanic majesty te Devil, and slams the door in the faces, closing his bank for a hour and a half in the busy pa of the day.

Two other of the five bi "loop" banks, the Harris Trus company and the Northern Trus company, closed their doors temporarily when 5,000 school teachers invaded the financial district seeking assistance, and police were stationed at the doors of the others to maintain order. The police, whose pay also is in arrears, made little effort, however, to make the teachers move on.

About 200 teachers passed the guards at Melvin A. Traylor's First National bank by showing pass books, and once inside pinned "unpaid teachers" badges on their coats and called for the "boss."

Mr. Traylor sent down word from the board room, upstairs, and a delegation of three went up and conferred with him nearly two hours.

He told the delegation they could prevent a complete breakdown of the local government only by getting behind the Chandler committee which is trying to sell tax warrants and obtain state legislation to speed up collections.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

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B L & K...

IS FINE

A light dose at bedtime, follo... by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES IT WORK."

IT COSTS LES... TO PAINT WITH SWP

With SWP the painter finds it much easier to hide an old, discolored surface. This is because its extremely fine ground pigments make a closer knit film of greater opacity. Each particle is also better protected with its film of linseed oil than is possible when the paints not ground to this same fineness. It costs more to make SWP but its closer knit film doubles its protective value.

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THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come to you from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act—just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its proper use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily.

Find out by trying Black-Draught what a good medicine it is for constipation troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry).

P.S. — For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes of America

Cespers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Steel Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Stone and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Label of Electrical Workers

Bookbinders' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Stitch and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

A. F. of L. Label

Use This Laxative made from plants

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come up from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act — just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

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Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.
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Label

1 C.I.U. No. 1.

Cospers' Union Label

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA UNION MADE REGISTERED

Hatters of North America Label

of Carpenters and Joiners

and Tin Workers' Union Label

Employes and Machine Operators

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 12, 1933 — Number 3

NEWS EDITOR ROUSES IRE OF CORRESPONDENT

Position on Short School Term Resented.

"FUNDAMENTALS" CRY AGAIN HEARD

Evening Paper Contends Child of 1880 Was Better Educated.

An editorial in Monday's issue of the Chattanooga News, advocating a six-months' school term, and declaring that the child of 1880 was given a better education than the modern youngster, roused the ire of several delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council when it was read to that body by a member Monday night as a matter of information.

Local trades unionists expressed regret that the afternoon paper had apparently joined the reactionaries in their campaign against the public school system, and resentment was general.

A correspondent of The Labor World waxes sarcastic in a communication received this week, and indicates scant sympathy with the views of the editorial writer in the evening paper.

"It would seem," he declares, "that the News should devote itself to a twelve-months' program for equalized taxes instead of endeavoring to cripple the advantages of our children."

The communication follows:

Editor The Labor World:

The Chattanooga News' editorial writer evidently fired the opening gun for the further curtailment of our public school system in an editorial in Monday's paper. There are so many ambiguous, fallacious and misleading statements in the editorial, that much could be said of it.

To quote this editor, who must take his annual trip to Europe to keep his mind broad, and to relax from the worries of plebian duties: "We would rather have a child of ours learn the magic of Shakespeare's thought than to learn all about making dresses or cooking spaghetti." Rather! Now, if this editor should ever lose enough caste to be forced to come down to the lower levels, we think a little knowledge of spaghetti cooking and dressmaking would be of more concern. As things are now, one does not expect his child if any, to ever have to cook or eat spaghetti.

Further, the child of 1880 had a better real education than the child of today is given, the News says. How silly! Even their figures of per child expense are incorrect. They deplore the fact that more equipment is given the modern child with which to face life. The child must not be modernly equipped, yet the News would not dare compete with the Times with the machinery of 1880. Only recently the News made a large outlay of money to buy the latest thing in newspaper presses. Why could not the paper be printed on an 1880 press?

The News advocates a six-months school term. What would the all-wise "economists" do with the child the other six months of the year? What would they have done with the teacher the other six months of the year? And which six months would they choose in the child's life each year to develop its brain? Would they allow their children to be taught six months and allow the other six months to be lost, and even forget what was taught previously?

It is true, as well as trite, that fundamentals are of prime importance. But it is that extra polishing and training that allows our children to make their way in this highly specialized era. The numerous birdhouses that seem to bear most heavily on the mind of the writer of the editorial one can readily recognize as illy-resorted-to sarcasm. Birdhouses must be glutting the market if our school systems are teaching their construction as assiduously as is pretended.

One might also note that our commissioner of education eagerly pounced on the birdhouse phase in Thursday's News, and said, "Me too." He must say something in defense of his actions, and lo and behold, he brings forth birdhouses to justify himself. The commissioner is in charge of the vast program which he decries—why did he allow it to continue? Does this commissioner seriously propose that the elimination of birdhouse building will leave only six months of valuable teaching in the curriculum?

It would seem that our great daily paper could devote itself not to crippling the rearing of our children and limiting their education to six months, but to vigorously pushing a twelve-months program of honesty in tax assessments and tax-paying. A lot of hullabaloo and lather about frills and fundamentals in schools will always be out of place just so long as the per capita expense of the education of our Chattanooga children is as low as it is at present.

I. M. SORE.

New Unemployment Total Is Higher Than Any Previous Figure

Alexander Hamilton Institute Makes Public Statistics Showing Worse Conditions Than Reported from any Other Source.

New York City, May 11.—More than 17,000,000 Americans have no jobs and no chance of getting any immediately. The Alexander Hamilton Institute has made public a report on unemployment that shows a condition worse than has been reported from any other source, exceeding the A. F. of L. figures on unemployment by some four million.

The institute reports that today's average income of those at work is $640 a year, against an average of $1,157 in 1929. The report asserts its figures are from government sources, but its figures on unemployment are larger than any the government has issued. The report says that whereas the government reported three million idle in April, 1930, in reality six million were idle and the estimates have been too small ever since.

It is asserted by the institute that 4,156,000 were idle in 1929, so that 12,878,000 have been added to unemployment totals during the depression.

"It is evident, therefore," says the institute, "that the unemployment problem was already a serious one in 1929, although it was not generally recognized and that consequently the situation today must be viewed from the standpoint of total unemployment rather than from the standpoint of the increase in unemployment during the depression."

By occupations unemployment is listed in the report as follows: Manufacturing, 5,846,000; agriculture, 1,253,000; wholesale and retail trade, 2,951,000; building, 2,186,000; railroads, 803,000; coal mining, 423,000; miscellaneous, 3,713,000.

The number of workers available for all occupations is given as 49,845,000; the number of employed as 32,811,000.

Why Not Cut Big Insurance Salaries, Labor Paper Asks

Toledo, O.—"Why not trim the big insurance company salaries?" asks the Toledo Union Leader, official organ of the Toledo Central Labor union, pointing out that an investigation in Wisconsin revealed the payment of fat salaries to the heads of insurance companies which do business in the state.

"It was found," the Union Leader says, "that the average salary paid to life insurance presidents was $50,000 in 1932, with many receiving much above that figure. Five presidents, for example, received an aggregate salary of $675,000, an average of the modest little sum of $136,000 each. One life insurance board chairman received $96,000 and another $101,000."

While insurance company officials' salaries and insurance company rates have continued at their old high level, wages of workers in public and private employ have been unmercifully slashed, the paper says, and asks:

"Why in their zest for economy, don't the economy shouters direct a part of their efforts toward the big insurance companies and the big private utility companies?"

Local Labor Disputes Multiply As Business Activity Increases

CHAIN OWNER ADVOCATE OF LOWER WAGES

McDonald Voices Queer Business Philosophy.

HOME STORES PLAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Will Import an Operator. Again Placed on Local Labor's "Unfair List."

Former President Hoover made a grave mistake in 1929, when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders whom he had called into conference at Washington, that wages of working men and women would be maintained as a basis for the return of prosperity. Had the industrial leaders at that time slashed workers' pay in half, the depression would now be ended. And the end will never come until wages are cut further and further.

Such is the sage philosophy of Mr. Roy McDonald, manager of the Home Stores, a local chain grocery concern, as related to representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council who called on the merchant Thursday in an effort to have him consider the claims of organized labor in connection with a weekly paper which he is to sponsor in addition to his grocery chain. The embryo publisher stated, incidentally, that while his publication would be a weekly, he is "casting wistful eyes" at the daily newspaper field, and the trade union representatives were duly impressed with the possibility of a new daily for Chattanooga in the near future.

The chain-store merchant stated, impressively, that he is an individualist, and indicated considerable pride in the statement that combination of competitors had failed to check his onward march to fame and fortune.

Operation of a union plant for his weekly newspaper, the merchant indicated, was unthinkable, because he could not prescribe the particular duties of each individual employe. In other words, if the management desired that the linotype operator also keep the books or due janitor work, such operator, being an employe of the firm, should be happy to thus favor his employer.

The visit of Central Body representatives to the merchant was the result of a communication received Monday night from Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, asking assistance of the parent organization in efforts of the local union to convince Mr. McDonald that the employment of union printers in the publication of his weekly would be the best policy, committees from No. 89 having failed to get any satisfaction from the prospective publisher on this point.

Mr. McDonald plans to broaden his plans of business operation in Chattanooga by reviving a weekly which relinquished the field only recently, known as "Bleacher Bill's Sports Journal," and edited by E. T. Bales, former sports writer for the News. It is understood Mr. Bales will be retained as editor of the revived publication.

Appeals of the local Typos, a number of whom are unemployed, failed to impress the new publisher, who apparently preferred to import his force.

Labor in Chattanooga has formerly had considerable trouble with McDonald, and he was for some time on the "unfair list" of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. The Home Stores have again been placed on this list, as has the weekly paper, and Chattanooga Typographical union has begun an extensive campaign of publicity, appealing to advertisers for support in their efforts to keep Chattanooga workers employed.

The Home Stores' slogan is "Home-Owned, Home-Operated." It is not known whether the proposed new weekly, which is scheduled to make its appearance soon, will carry the same lines at its masthead.

Henderson-Coleman Refuse Settlement

Henderson & Coleman, dealers in men's clothing and furnishings at 1000 Market street, will remain on organized labor's "unfair list," according to Central Body officials, until such time as the firm decides to meet reasonable requirements for a return of friendly relations with union workers.

Acting upon a request made in a letter read at Central Body Monday night, the executive board called on the firm this week and endeavored to adjust differences which have existed for several weeks, and which arose over the employment of non-union building tradesmen. The letter from Henderson & Coleman expressed a desire to "make peace" with the workers, but, the executive board reported, members of the firm declined to sign an agreement that organized labor would be employed in the future.

Although the concern was formally declared "unfair" several weeks ago, it was pointed out, no active publicity campaign has been thus far carried out, it being the belief that the controversy might be satisfactorily adjusted.

Geo. K. Brown Co. Breaks With Union

A definite break between organized labor and the George K. Brown company, operators of a soda fountain and a sandwich shop on Market street, resulted last week when the Brown company ignored organized musicians and employed a non-union orchestra to play a two-weeks' contract.

Every offer of the officials of Local 80, it was reported, was refused by the proprietor of the concern, and the non-union outfit was even employed for an extra week after their contract was completed, it was said. Pickets were placed near the store in order to notify the public of the situation, after efforts of Central Body's executive board had failed to impress the management.

Soddy Hosiery Mill Workers Walk Out

Forty-five knitters employed on the night shift at the Soddy Hosiery Mills left their jobs this week, because, according to a spokesman for the strikers, the mill management failed to keep an agreement to restore wage cuts which were taken voluntarily this spring in an effort to co-operate with the management.

A representative of the strikers said this week that some time ago the management appealed to the workers to take a substantial cut in pay in order to complete a contract from the Red Cross. It was declared, the spokesman said, that the order had been taken at a very low price, and co-operation of the workers was necessary if the company made any profit. The workers agreed to the cut, he said, on the promise that when the order was finished the wage would be restored. However, when this particular contract was finished the company refused to restore the wage, although the mill continued to work night and day. The strike followed.

Asked about the wage rates, the strikers' representative told The Labor World he had worked twelve hours per day for 95 cents, and this was a fair average.

The day force at the Soddy mill had not yet joined the strikers. There is no textile union at Soddy.

BEER BRINGS FIRST DISPUTE WITH DEALER

"Textile" Concern Refuses Union Contract.

DISTRIBUTE TWO NON-UNION BRANDS

Silver Stock and X-Tra Fine Products of "Unfair" Brewery.

The Textile Storage and Warehouse company, a local beer distributing agency, is the first local institution in this line to decline to employ members of Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, according to officials of the union. Efforts of representatives of Local 79 to negotiate an agreement with the management were reported as fruitless, the concern taking the position that under no conditions would a contract be signed for delivery of their beer.

Although there are a few distributors who have not as yet formally signed, practically all have agreed and no trouble is expected with any others.

Disagreement with the Textile Storage and Warehouse concern was developed early due to the fact that officials of Local 79 received information from their international that two of the brands distributed by the company here are non-union — Silver Stock Lager and X-Tra Fine Pilsner. These brands were immediately declared "unfair" by the local union, and the matter was taken up with the distributors' management. In a resultant conference, union representatives reported, the distributors announced their non-union policy locally.

The Textile concern distributes, besides Silver Stock and X-Tra Fine, the following brands: Valley Forge, Old Heidelberg, Bock, Purity and Esslinger.

Officials of Local 79 have taken up the matter with all the above brewers, informing them of the position taken by the local distributors.

Executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, acting on authority granted at Monday night's meeting of Central Body, has formally declared the concern "unfair to organized labor."

Illinois Sales Tax Used To Victimize Consumers

Chicago.—"The three per cent sales tax enacted by the Illinois legislature is being applied in a manner that can only be described as outrageous, illegal and utterly disgraceful," declares the Illinois State Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter.

"Persons of limited means who are obliged to make their purchases in small amounts are being compelled to pay a 'tax' of 20 per cent or even more.

"In many places throughout the state a one-cent alleged 'tax' is being collected by merchants on a five-cent purchase. A ten-cent loaf of bread, likewise, calls for the payment of a cent additional.

"Thus the working people of Illinois are being required to pay far in excess of the 3 per cent provided by law. Who gets the money? That's not the main point.

"The tax is 3 per cent, not 10 per cent or 20 per cent. And no one—not even the state itself—has any legal right to collect or to receive more than 3 per cent as sales tax. That is the law.

"The collection of more than 3 per cent is a violation of law and is criminal in that it amounts to obtaining money under false pretenses. The practice calls for drastic action on the part of the state administration without delay."

Federal Workers Should Have Legal Right to Organize

President Green Urges Legislation Permitting District of Columbia Firefighters to Affiliate With the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, May 11.—The United States senate adopted the Bratton amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill which permits the officers and members of the district fire department to join labor organizations which do not use the strike for any purpose.

Washington, May 11.—All government employes should have the legal right to belong to labor unions, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to United States Senator Bratton, of New Mexico, urging unqualified support of the senator's amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill providing that the firefighters of the district may become members of the Internattional Association of Firefighters.

Declaring that the Bratton amendment meets with the hearty approval of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green said:

Right to Organize Is Vital.

"The American Federation of Labor holds that all workers whether employed by the government or in private industry, should be permitted to exercise the right to unite and organize for mutual helpfulness and for the purpose of improving their social, economic and industrial status. We regard exercise of the right of all working people to organize as a vital, cardinal right which should not be interfered with."

Strikes Prohibited.

The Bratton amendment provides "that no officer or member of the fire department of the District of Columbia, payment for whose services shall be made from this or any other appropriation made for like purposes, shall be prohibited from becoming or being a member of any organization so long as such organization does not permit, claim, hold or use the strike for any purpose whatsoever, notwithstanding anything heretofore to the contrary."

Public Is Protected.

Mr. Green pointed out that "such an amendment serves two very distinct and definite purposes. First, it guarantees the right of employes of the fire department of the District of Columbia to organize if they wish to do so. Second, it amply protects the District of Columbia against interruption in service and eliminates the threat of a resort to strike as a means of settling any dispute over wages or conditions of employment which may arise."

"Surely with such ample protection and with such established guarantees," Mr. Green concluded, "there can be no objection on the part of congress or of the people to the exercise of the right of the firemen of the District of Columbia to organize for mutual self-helpfulness."

"I trust that you and the members of congress will share with me this point of view. I strongly urge the adoption of the amendment."

Building Workers Strike On Batavia Hospital Job

Batavia, N. Y.—Strikes occasioned by the failure of subcontractors to pay their men have been the principal factor in delaying the completion of the United States Veterans hospital, past due here, until June 1, or later.

The latest strike is by plasterers, who claim they are asked to accept less than the standard wage set by the government. This is one of a series of strikes by various trades making the same complaint.

RAILROAD GIVES UP WAGE CUT SCHEME

Chicago.—The U. S. board of mediation has notified officials of the railroad brotherhoods here that the Rock Island railroad has given up its scheme to cut wages by asking employes to "voluntarily return one-sixth of their pay. The plan was recently denounced by A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executive association, as an illegal attempt to cut wages. He charged the road's plan violated its contract with its employes and provisions of the railway labor act.

LABOR AGAIN WINS BATTLE FOR TEACHERS

Green's Plea for Protection Is Heeded.

PROTEST BLOCKS BACKWARD STEP

Neat Scheme of Reactionaries Foiled by Quick Action of Federation Head.

Washington, May 11.—The senate adopted the amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill prescribing that temporary teachers for the schools of the district shall be appointed from the eligible list. The amendment, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, was presented by Senator Bratton, of New Mexico.

Washington, May 9.—A vigorous protest against legislative action lowering the standards for teachers in public schools of the nation's capital was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter addressed to each of the ninety-six members of the U. S. senate criticizing an amendment to the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia containing a stipulation relative to the appointment of temporary teachers and the filling of vacancies.

Eligible List Defended.

The amendment appeared to be conceived for the purpose of reducing the cost of public education here by paying lower salaries to teachers without directly attacking the salary schedules.

One provision of the amendment authorizes the appointment of "qualified" temporary teachers notwithstanding the eligible list.

"The word 'qualified' obviously has little meaning if the statute destroys the eligibility requirements for teachers," Mr. Green told the senators. "The amendment would in practice subject the children of the public schools to the care of less qualified teachers than they could have were this amendment not enacted."

Another provision drawing Mr. Green's condemnation provided that in filling vacancies in the public school system teachers now in the system shall have preference "so far as practicable." Mr. Green pointed out that "this provision would permit the appointment of new teachers possessing less than the legal eligibility requirements in place of retaining in the system legally qualified teachers when such changes would appear to be more 'practicable.'"

False Economy.

"I do not at this time," he said, "raise the objection to the appointment of temporary teachers as I am cognizant of the fact that the appointment of a 'temporary teacher' saves the government some money because the temporary teacher cannot be paid longevity re. teaching service before his appointment to the local system.

"However, if 'temporary teachers' were appointed from the eligible list the saving would likewise be effected, and the children of Washington would have the privilege of being taught by highly qualified teachers."

Protect School Standards.

To protect the schools against the lowering of teaching standards, Mr. Green urged the members of the senate to amend the bill by providing that for the fiscal year 1934 temporary teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia shall be appointed from the eligible list, and that the words "so far as possible" be stricken from the bill.

"That the senate would needlessly and ruthlessly seek to destroy the standards of teaching in the schools of the nation's capital, as the proposed amendment would do, is to labor unthinkable," Mr. Green's letter concluded. "I trust that we may have your active support for these suggested changes to be offered to this bill when it comes up before the senate for consideration."

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R. M. COOKE ..... Editor

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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1933.

What Next!

A device for the use of ordinary furnace oil in gasoline engines was recently demonstrated in an airplane at Newark, N. J. Using fuel oil instead of gasoline, an airplane flew twice around the Newark metropolitan airport and the test is said to have impressed a group of engineers and pilots. The device, invented by Alfred Schwartz, metallurgist and petroleum expert, has been given successful tests on an automobile.

Wisdom

Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct as the citizen.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—I have been told that President Roosevelt's wife is a member of a labor organization. Is this true?

A.—Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the Women's Trade Union league.

* * *

Q.—What is the purpose of the Labor Bureau, Inc.?

A.—The labor bureau was established to furnish professional services to labor organizations, or joint groups consisting of both employers and employes working in the interest of the industry, and to public movements of benefit to labor.

* * *

Q.—How many working women are there in the United States?

A.—Nearly 11,000,000, according to United States census reports for 1930.

Supers and Choristers Strike Holds Up Opera in Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—The curtain was nearly an hour late rising on the performance of "La Tosca" by the French-Italian Opera company at the Maryland theater here when striking choristers and supers refused to go on until assured of their pay.

The house manager finally got things going by promising to hold all receipts until after the show and settle with the strikers even if the money had to come from the house percentage.

Even then the jinx wasn't satisfied, but turned intended tragedy to farce when a gilded chair collapsed and dumped the "wounded" villain on the stage to the accompaniment of gales of laughter from the audience.

30-Hour Week Makes More Jobs for Linen Mill Workers

Webster, Mass.—Adoption of the 30-hour week in several departments, coupled with an increase in orders, has added 300 new names to the payroll of the Stevens Linen works here in two weeks. Approximately 1,000 employes now are on the rolls, according to H. Wadsworth Crawford, Stevens agent.

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition—this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

... to jail.

Reactionaries Gain a Recruit

Friends of education, who have been forced to do battle with increasing intensity during the past year or two to defend the public schools against assaults of reactionaries, awoke this week to find that the "enemy" had gained a new recruit. Which of itself was of only passing consequence. The fact that the latest addition to the ranks of these reactionaries, however, is the Chattanooga News was disappointing and surprising to many who had considered the editorial policies of the evening paper at most times constructive and fair.

"We believe that a six-months' school term, if properly managed, could give as much benefit to children as a nine-months' term does now," the News declares.

Picking up the time-worn and long-discarded argument of the selfish reactionary who would deny to the American youth anything further than the opportunity to spell and write his own name, the evening paper then avers that the child who went to school in 1880 had a better real education than the child of today. "Readin', writin' and 'rithmetic," according to the editorial writer, should furnish enough information to prepare the modern youngster to go out and meet the serious task of competing for his share of the material and spiritual things of life. And the cost of such instruction is vastly less, it is pointed out, than that of the present system.

While there has always been with us the type of thought which would destroy our educational system as it stands today, it required considerable stamina up until recently for any individual to suggest a curtailment of public school activities. In the last few months particularly, however, when the world has gone "cockeyed" on the subject of economy, enemies of education have become increasingly bold, and the advocates of the "little old red schoolhouse," with the blue-backed speller as the principal stock in trade, have become more bold, and have cloaked their 1880 ideas under the cover of "saving money for the dear taxpayers."

In 1880, the News points out, the cost of educating a youngster was considerably less than it is today. And it is true also that the cost of printing a newspaper was somewhat less in the "good old days." Also the cost of maintaining highways was not so great. Police and fire protection did not greatly bother our citizenship; street lighting, parks and playgrounds, if any, were doubtless less expensive; sanitary conditions were the cause of no worry to the taxpayers. In fact, the expense of everything which enters into the existence of our citizens was vastly lower. But there was nothing to pay for.

It would be a fine thing, according to the viewpoint of some people, to return to those old days; but there are still many who believe in progress, and who are willing to pay for it. Among these are the fathers and mothers of children who have not the advantages enjoyed by the offspring of the "favored of the gods," who may be trained in the arts and sciences by highly-skilled and expensive private tutors.

The public school system has suffered some major setbacks during this depression, and will doubtless suffer more. But ere this generation has passed the cause of edueation will be triumphant, and the individuals who are now taking advantage of economic conditions to enforce their reactionary program will be relegated to a past era of economic thought, where they have chosen to place themselves through their activities in this emergency.

That the News would join in with this type of thought, we repeat, is surprising and disappointing to those who had regarded that paper as progressive in its editorial expressions.

A Spike in the Wheels

A member of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee from Manchester, ably supported by some 200 members of the Tennessee Valley Association of Chattanooga, is being credited with throwing a spike into the wheels of the well-oiled machinery of the Chattanooga and Nashville chambers of commerce in the organization of the river association at the capital city Tuesday of this week.

The Chattanooga association, an organization formed only a few weeks ago to promote the development of the Tennessee basin in accordance with the president's program, attended in force a called session at Nashville Tuesday which was worked up by the Nashville chamber for the purpose of organizing river boosters.

According to reports from the meeting, Chamber delegates particularly from Chattanooga and Nashville had "caucused" on Monday and prepared a nice program for the conference to adopt on the following day, having, it is reported, even selected all the officers.

The well-oiled machinery functioned perfectly, it was said, until Representative Maysilles injected into the proceedings his bombshell in the nature of an amendment to the by-laws providing that no person even remotely connected with the power interests be eligible to hold office in the new organization. The amendment brought on a sharp battle, but when put to a vote it was overwhelmingly passed.

This pronouncement on the part of the delegates will do much to inspire confidence in the sincerity of the organization's purposes. It is formed ostensibly for the sole object of assuring development of the river program in the interest of the whole people, and anyone interested in protecting power company's interests should have no place in the executive direction of the activities.

Individuals in the local Chamber of Commerce have not conducted themselves in the past in such manner as to inspire public confidence in their desires to see the river development carried out solely for the benefit of the whole people, and the result of Tuesday's meeting should put such members on notice that a great majority of the citizenship not only believe the president's program shall be put through without change, but they mean to make their position known to all and sundry, regardless of what has occurred in the past with reference to river development.

Labor's Rights in 30-Hour Week Bill

The determination of the American Federation of Labor to guarantee that the workers under the federal six-hour day and five-day week bill shall not be deprived of the trade union rights was reiterated by William Green, president of the federation, in a letter to Congressman Connery, chairman of the house labor committee.

In Mr. Green's statement in favor of the bill before the labor committee he urged the inclusion of this amendment:

> "Provided, that the workers in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment within the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall not be denied by their employer the free exercise of the right to belong to a bona fide labor organization and to collective bargain for their wages through their own chosen representatives."

In his letter to Representative Connery emphasizing the tremendous importance of his proposal, Mr. Green said:

> "I cannot believe that there will be any serious objection to this amendment. It is nothing more than a reiteration in a very condensed way of the public policy declaration of the United States which is included in the anti-injunction bill passed by congress a short time ago.
>
> "Surely working people have a right to organize and to engage in collective bargaining. Congress can very well indorse the exercise of such a right and make it clear in this legislation that no employe shall be denied the right to join a bona fide labor organization if he desires to do so."

There are twenty-one members of the labor committee of the house of representatives. When the committee roll is called on Mr. Green's amendment, the vote should be unanimous in its favor.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

What a mess schools are in! Chicago teachers, unable longer to hold their wrath in check, walk up to Charles Minute Man Dawes and give him a piece of their mind.

Well, that may make the teachers feel relieved, but it will take more than that to save the school system generally.

A people buried in debt and joblessness find taxes just one more thing to get away from. Cities, badly run, with populations out of work are in a jam. The schools are punished.

But America cannot afford to let her schools suffer, though perhaps it may be well to get some common sense back into them. That is another matter, however.

* * *

The rich can send their children to private schools, which is what many of them do. The poor have to send their children to the public schools, which is right.

Labor leads all groups in support of the public schools. Labor stands for the public schools today, as through all the years.

The public schools cannot suffer without putting a penalty on democracy. Here is an issue worthy of America's best thought.

Don't let the school system go to pieces!

* * *

Now, more than ever, it is important that state departments of labor be maintained at the fullest measure of efficiency. With wage and working standards attacked on every hand, it is imperative that state labor departments be in a position to do everything possible to protect the workers.

State labor departments do not need to be a burden on the taxpayers. New York's labor department proves this. The cost to the citizens of New York in maintaining their labor department is less than 11 cents per capita, or 10.8 cents, to be exact. While this department furnishes a variety of needed and valuable services to the employers and workers of the state, it would seem that if only its activities in accident prevention were considered, the 10.8 cents per person is a small sum for anyone to contribute to the saving of life and limb and to the reduction of the huge economic loss to industry from industrial accidents and disease.

* * *

Predictions that Hitlerism would seek to destroy German trade unionism and German social-democracy have been fulfilled. At one swoop, Nazi storm troops on May 2 seized the offices of the great German labor movement and arrested many union officials, in what was termed an effort to end "Marxism," as the Hitlerites call the labor movement. Consumers co-operatives and socialist organization offices were also seized, as were labor banks. It is announced the unions are to be fused into a "vertical" organization with the employers.

So, at a blow, Hitler and his fellow gangsters seek to destroy what has taken generations to build up. Will the workers take the blow lying down and submit to seeing German democracy perhaps irrevocably smashed? On their action perhaps depends the peace of the world and weal or woe for generations still to come.

* * *

No more deadly thrust at prosperity can be imagined than the orgy of wage cutting that is fast bringing back sweatshop labor conditions of forty years ago. Unless a stop can be put to the come-back of the sweatshops and its attendant low wages and long hours, there can be no hope for business recovery. When will industry and business realize this and throw every ounce of strength into war against the sweatshop and all that it stands for?

* * *

The reduction in the basic wages of organized newspaper workers has been negligible, Editor and Publisher says, pointing out that when increased volume of advertising permits the employment of more men on full-time schedule, the organized crafts will be in a measurably better economic condition than the unorganized groups, whose nominal basic wages have been drastically written down since 1929.

"The printers," the Editor and Publisher adds, "will start the climb from a point possibly 50 per cent higher than that of other toilers, and 100 per cent above that of most employers."

Who says organization doesn't pay?

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Labor Wins on Muscle Shoals

The revised text of the Muscle Shoals bill as it passed the United States senate includes the wage provision incorporated in the house bill at the request of the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

The provision stipulates that all contracts made by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is set up to administer the vast projects coming under the Muscle Shoals scheme, shall contain a provision that laborers and mechanics employed on the work shall be paid "not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature prevailing in the vicinity." The same stipulation is applied to work done directly by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The bill also contains the provisions that if disputes arise as to what are the prevailing wage rates, the matter shall be adjusted by the secretary of labor, who in determining the matter is required "to give due regard to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employes."

This provision means that the union wage rate will be held to be the prevailing wage rate.

The wage-rate stipulation had already been adopted by the house of representatives. Its approval by the senate insures its retention in the final text by the senate and house conferees who will adjust the differences in the two bills.

$500,000,000 for Unemployment Relief

The approval of both houses of congress of the La Follette-Costigan-Wagner bill appropriating $500,000,000 for the relief of the unparallel distress among the thirteen million unemployed workers and their dependents is a distinct achievement for the American Federation of Labor.

For month after month officials of the federation, knowing the intense suffering among the masses because of the failure of state, municipal, and private charity to provide the destitute with the commonest necessities of life, have urged the imperative need of a large federal relief appropriation upon the government. By the enactment of the La Follette-Costigan-Wagner bill the position of labor receives legal sanction.

The relief fund of $500,000,000 is divided into two equal portions.

One sum of $250,000,000 will be used to grant relief to the states by means of allowances, paid quarterly, equal to one-third of all public moneys expended by a state and its subdivisions on unemployment relief.

The remaining $250,000,000 will be used for grants of any size to states when it is found that funds available within a state, combined with the money received under the regular allotment, are insufficient to meet relief needs.

The $500,000,000 will be provided by the Reconstruction Finance corporation. The fund will be administered by a federal emergency relief administrator paid a net annual salary of $8,500.

Hitler's so-called storm troops have put German trade unionism out of business. Today there is no such thing as trade unionism in Germany. In the matter of labor regimentation Germany is on a par with Russia. The whole procedure is maniacal.

So much of the world as still clings to freedom and democracy must condemn Hitler's crazy move. Better failure in freedom than success under such tyrannies as those of Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler. That which is called failure by so many is in fact success.

Our question is: Where will the tide of regimentation stop? Or will it stop? Today's impossibility is tomorrow's actual fact.

It behooves democracy to function, to live and to grow. It is stalemate in democracy that gives Napoleonic ambitions their opportunity.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

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HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
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Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
34 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

COFFEE — Maxwell House, Chase & Sanborn or J. F. G. 21c
SNOWDRIFT — 1-lb. Carton 6c; 2-lbs. 13c
WESSON OIL — Pint 15c; Quart 29c
GIANT SIZE SELOX — 3 for 25c
OCTAGON SOAP — 4 Giant bars or 8 meidum 15c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

NOTICE TAXPAYERS

DELINQUENT CITY TAXES FOR 1931 have been held in this office since October, 1932. The law provides that Delinquent Taxes shall go to the Back Tax Attorney on OCTOBER 1st OF EACH YEAR. We have held these taxes to protect the taxpayer against increased penalty of 5 per cent. and Court cost. However, this course cannot be pursued further, and we invite all 1931 Delinquent Taxpayers to pay now and save this additional cost.

ALVIN SHIPP, Treasurer.

TEXTILE WORKERS ASK QUICK ADOPTION OF 30-HOUR BILL

Philadelphia, May 11.—An emphatic protest to the administration and to democratic leaders in congress against reported sidetracking of the 30-hour week bill has been made by leaders of the United Textile Workers in this city.

"The situation in American industry today is so critical that congress simply cannot afford to postpone consideration of the revised Connery-Black bill now being considered by the house committee on labor," W. F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, said in a letter to Senator Joseph T. Robinson, democratic senate leader. A copy of the letter was sent to President Roosevelt.

Declaring that prompt governmental regulation of industry is imperative, the letter said:

"Business and industry cannot stand the strain of unregulated action any longer. The bankruptcy of individual firms might not mean so much if it were possible to isolate the effects of one failure from the whole section of industry in which it operates. Business difficulties will most certainly force an uncontrolled inflation with ultimate disaster.

"Members of the United Textile Workers of America in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, are emphatically in favor of the bill as amended by Secretary of Labor Perkins. We welcome the application of minimum wage regulations for men as well as women during the period of this emergency. Such minor disagreements as have been expressed on this measure must not be used as a pretext to delay a measure which is at least as urgent as currency reform or farm relief."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

My barber many yarns narrates;
His mouth he seldom shuts,
And some of them he illustrates
With unexpected cuts.

* * *

Customer—Are you sure this sleeping powder will make me sleep?

Druggist—Positive, sir. In fact, we give an alarm clock with every package.

* * *

Mrs. James—My brother is coming to stay a few days, dear. The poor boy looks very seedy.

Mr. James—Well, he's not going to plant himself here!

* * *

It may be all right to be known as a man of vision, but don't carry it to the extreme by being visionary.

* * *

It is our guess that these pancake hats the women are wearing could have been improved by the addition of a little more soda.

* * *

Mother—Would you like me to take you to the zoo this afternoon?

Bright Child—No. If they want me, let them come after me.

* * *

You can always tell the henpecked husband. He is the one who is given the blue sky pieces to work in the jig-saw puzzle.

* * *

If men did not make money, a good many women would be short on alimony.

* * *

It is said the leopard cannot change its spots. Neither is a crow any whiter after it has been washed.

* * *

Judge (before passing sentence on an old offender)—Just what good have you done to humanity?

Criminal—Well, I've kept three or four detectives steadily employed.

* * *

Film Star (returning from honeymoon)—So this is our home, dear?

Bridegroom—Yes, darling.

Film Star—It looks so familiar. Are you sure I wasn't married to you before?

* * *

Mrs. Perkins—I like our new apartment, but the neighbors can hear everything we say.

Mr. Perkins—Well, dear, why don't you hang a heavy tapestry on the walls?

Mrs. Perkins—But, dear, then we couldn't hear what the neighbors say.

* * *

Most every one must have noticed how much more attention the Lord pays to the man who works real hard to bring about the things he prays for.

* * *

The real trouble with the R. F. C. is that it doesn't do much for the fellow with the I. O. U.'s.

* * *

Your enemies want to do you harm, but usually can't. Your friends are not supposed to do you harm, but they can.

* * *

"After you get to be about so old there is something out of kilter with you all the time," says H. F. B.

* * *

Youth—Will you give us ten cents to help the old ladies' home?

Business Man—What! Are they out again?

* * *

Lawyer (handing check for $1,000 to workman who had been awarded $5,000 compensation)—That's the balance after the payment of my fees.

Well, what are you looking like that for? Aren't you satisfied?

Workman—I was just wondering who it was that fell off that scaffold—you or me.

* * *

Ask me another: What are the most common forms of holdups?

Answer: A man's suspenders and a woman's garters.

* * *

Girlie—Oh, dear, I've lost my little pink bowl!

Boy Friend—How perfectly awful! What did he look like?

* * *

Gen. Sherman said that war was "hell." Wouldn't you like to hear his description of an economic depression?

* * *

Jones (mowing his lawn, hot and tired)—Hullo! Your father wants to borrow something as usual, I suppose?

Neighbor's Boy—Yes, please, Mr. Jones. He says could you 'blige him with the loan of a corkscrew?

Jones (enthusiastically)—A corkscrew? Certainly! You run along, Bobby—I'll bring it right over myself.

* * *

The right kind of fight news would be to read that a lot more fellows are taking daily punches at the time clock.

* * *

"What cured Fred Hymes of arguing with his wife?"

"Arguing with his wife."

* * *

Chief—You had yesterday off to go to your mother-in-law's funeral, and now I hear she is not dead.

Clerk—Pardon me. I did not say she was dead. I merely said I would like to go to her funeral.

* * *

A local man received a "beauty hint" the other day. His gentle wife advised that unless he stopped paying attentions to a platinum blonde she was oiling up the family revolver.

* * *

Young Son—Dad, is there any difference between a new fad and a new wrinkle.

Father—Certainly, my son. Young women have fads, older women have wrinkles.

* * *

A New Jersey man claims to have invented a perpetual machine, but requires $3,000 to start it. One can start almost anything these days with $3,000.

* * *

The girl who sets out to marry for money will find that most men are off the gold-digger standard.

* * *

Customer—I want to get something for my stomach.

Drug Clerk—The lunch counter is on the other side of the store, sir.

* * *

Correct this sentence: "We call it speculation," said the financier, "but I confess it's just another kind of crap shooting."

* * *

Morris—Before I married my wife made me promise to quit smoking.

Hammel—And you kept your word?

Morris—Yes. Now I'm doing my best to get her to promise.

* * *

Jenkins—Too bad that Harry Harper and Gertrude Hijinks aren't good enough for each other.

Harrell—What makes you say that?

Jenkins—I've been talking to both families.

3 Contractors Indicted for Violating Federal 8-Hour Law on Public Works

Baltimore, Md., March 4.—The first indictment ever returned in this district under the 40-year-old federal statute forbidding contractors working employes more than eight hours a day on government jobs has been returned by a grand jury in United States district court against the general contractor, his superintendent and a sub-contractor on the recently completed Cumberland postoffice.

John Campbell Grant, trading as John Grant & Son, Cleveland, Ohio; John F. Fraser, the superintendent, and Sherman J. Hasbrouck, sub-contractor, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, face trial on thirty-six counts. Hours worked varied between nine and one-half and thirteen daily, it is charged. William H. Talkin, assistant district attorney, and Simon E. Sobeloff, federal prosecutor, presented the case to the grand jury.

Stock Market Activity Provides Work for Long Idle Telegraphers

New York City, May 4.—Renewed activity in the stock market is bringing back men who have in many cases been idle as long as two years.

Some of America's most skilled Morse telegraphers are going back to work in brokerage shops.

Some of these men show up at division headquarters plainly showing the loss of weight and the lines of worry. They show up, too, in clothes that are worn and often patched, eager for a call to work a trick.

If they are called at all it means a minimum of $10—more money than many of them have seen in months.

In New York alone many men are again flinging orders over the wires at a rate as high as 400 an hour—men who haven't touched a key since the great deflation came. They know all about "deflation."

Willys-Overland Employes Paid 20 Per Cent of Wages

Toledo, Ohio.—By order of the federal court and at the suggestion of L. A. Miller, receiver for the Willys-Overland company, bankrupt automobile manufacturing concern, a 20 per cent payment, aggregating about $60,000, was made to employes of the plant on wages due for the two weeks ending Feb. 15.

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

LABOR ASKS PRESIDENT TO BACK GREAT PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

A. F. of L. Executive Council Calls on Roosevelt to Urge Support of at Least $5,000,000,000 Outlay to Provide Jobs—Enactment of 30-Hour Week Bill Declared Imperatively Necessary.

Washington, May 11.—Stressing the seriousness of the unemployment situation, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor called upon President Roosevelt to urge him to support a public works program of not less than $5,000,000,000. The council also asked the president to back the 30-hour week bill and told him there should be an immediate halt to wage cutting.

The public works program asked by the council would include public buildings, road building, naval construction and shipbuilding, reforestation, flood control, soil erosion control and self-liquidating projects such as slum clearance, grade crossing elimination, housing and state and municipal enterprises.

"While labor realizes that a public works program of this character would not provide a complete remedy for unemployment," the council said, "it would in operation create work opportunities for a very large number of people who are idle."

In asking presidential support of the 30-hour bill, the council said it believed that the enactment of the bill is imperatively necessary if the problem of unemployment is to be dealt with in a constructive way.

Wage Cutting Assailed.

The council expressed grave apprehension over the economic and social effect which the wage reduction policy pursued by both the government and private industry is having upon the minds and lives of the laboring people. It expressed the opinion that the time had come when a halt should be immediately called to the imposition of wage cuts and instead wage increases must be inaugurated in order to avoid a further decline in buying power which might result from currency inflation.

The president was asked to appoint labor representatives on the American commission to the world economic conference in London in June. Labor is of the opinion, Mr. Roosevelt was told, that the recommendations and the point of view of labor upon economic, social and industrial questions should be submitted directly by representatives of labor when questions of this character are considered at the London conference.

The problem of the railroad workers in railroad legislation was discussed and the council urged that dismissal of railroad workers through consolidations be avoided. The president was advised that the A. F. of L. was giving hearty support to the railroad workers in the policies which they have outlined regarding railroad legislation and the protection of those employed on the transportation lines of the country.

The labor executives directed the attention of the president to the tragic situation which prevails in the mining industry. The president was told that miners employed in the non-union fields are forced to accept a rate of pay far below a subsistence wage and bad as conditions are in the agricultural industry they are obviously worse in the coal mining industry.

The council urgently requested the president to call upon congress to enact legislation recommended by the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, which is designed to stabilize the coal mining industry and to guarantee to the miners decent wages and the enjoyment of decent conditions of employment through the exercise of collective bargaining participated in by representatives of their own choosing.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 17893
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Martins French Cleaning Company vs. E. E. Davenport

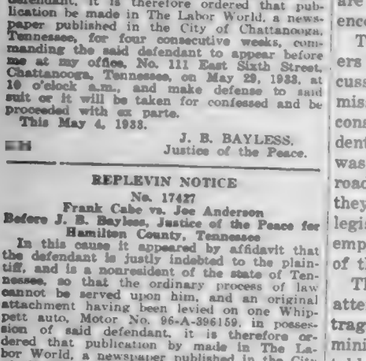
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and a garnishment having been served on wages due said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This May 4, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17427
Frank Cabe vs. Joe Anderson
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Whippett auto, Motor No. 86-A-396159, in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This May 4, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
5-26 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48217
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jack Edward Murdock vs. Vivian Mae Murdock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vivian Mae Murdock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 27th day of April, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. Witt, Atty. 6-2



"Everybody uses COTTON"

COTTON WEEK

May 15th to May 20th

Everybody Uses
CANNON TOWELS

and here are unusual values specially priced for this week-end and Cotton Week

4 22 X 24 CANNON BATH TOWELS $1

We're cottoning to your budget with these remarkable values in towels made by the world's best manufacturers—CANNON MILLS. Big, fluffy towels, with long thirsty terry loops, and close, strong underweave.

ASK ABOUT THE LOVEMANS-TIVOLI FREE TRIPS TO CHICAGO'S WORLD'S FAIR

Third Floor

Lovemans, INC.
Dependable Merchandise

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS OPPOSE UNION CONTROL OF 5-DAY WEEK

New York City, May 11.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association, meeting here, said it didn't like the five-day week as applied by the International Typographical union.

The association adopted a resolution presented by Harvey J. Kelly, of Indianapolis, chairman of the special standing committee, that declared the association shall not recognise any rule or law of the I. T. U. "which contemplates union control of the sixth day." The resolution said the five-day rule is unsatisfactory and increases costs.

Union printers say that the five-day week in newspaper composing rooms is working satisfactorily and that the publishers are seeking an excuse to pick a fight with the union.

Utility Is Ordered to Cut Book Value of Properties

New York.—Striking a blow at public utilities' practice of carrying properties on their books at inflated values, the New York public service commission ordered the New York State Electric and Gas corporation to correct its books to show the true value of certain parcels of land and water rights.

The commission found that properties which did not cost the Associated Gas and Electric system more than $2,275,000 when bought from outsiders were placed on the books of the New York State Electric and Gas corporation at $6,500,000.

The commission reported that at eight hearings it was revealed that the $6,500,000 was to "cover a purported sale to the New York State Electric and Gas corporation of certain parcels and of land and water rights consisting of hydroelectric plants and undeveloped sites located on the Ausable, Battenkill, Kallkill and Chateaugay rivers."

The report charged that the cost of the properties, including improvements, was $2,271,668. "It is significant," the commission said, "that the New York State Electric and Gas corporation did not apply to this commission for permission to acquire these properties or to distribute the cost of the same on its corporate books, as it was required to do by the uniform system of accounts."

Cloth Hat and Cap Workers Strike Against Low Wages

New York City.—Sweatshop conditions and inadequate wages have forced out on strike 1,500 members of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' union employed in 225 shops here, according to announcement by Nathan Spector, manager of the union's joint board.

The strike followed a mass meeting presided over by Max Zaritsky, president of the union. Settlements will be made, it was stated, only with individual employers who are financially responsible or whose payment of wages agreed upon is guaranteed by jobbers or others who are financially responsible.

Gov. Olson Signs 54-Hour Bill for Women and Minors

St. Paul, Minn.—Gov. Floyd B. Olson has signed the 54-hour week bill designed to protect women workers in Minnesota industry. It supersedes four old bills which failed to remedy conditions under which women were compelled to work in restaurants and stores.

Labor unions and welfare organizations have fought for twelve years for such small protection for women workers as is provided by a nine-hour day, and it is hoped that the fact that some of the legislators advocated a 30-hour week, as proposed in the federal congress, may presage something better to follow for Minnesota women workers.

Fifty-Hour Week Applied By Hudson Motor Company

Detroit, Mich.—The Hudson Motor Car company now is working its commercial car department six full days a week in order to speed samples and orders for its new half-ton units.

The regular schedule in other departments calls for five and one-half days of nine hours each for the week. Driveaways, some to far distant points, are being organized for dealers unexpectedly pressed for early deliveries.

With workers called on for an average of 50 hours weekly now, the adoption of the 30-hour week in the Hudson plants could provide jobs for two-thirds more workers than under the present system.

Seventy Employes Scrapped When Maine Silk Mill Closes

Westbrook, Me.—Seventy employes were thrown on the scrap heap when the Haskell plant here, Maine's only silk mill, closed down permanently after operating nearly sixty years.

The business was founded by James Haskell and has been owned ever since by the Haskell family. It at times employed as many as 140 workers, and the parents and grandparents of many of the workers who are now "ditched" after a lifetime in the mill were among the founder's first employes.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Vegetable Gardens Provided For Unemployed of Ashland

Ashland, Pa.—Unemployed here are clamoring for the opportunity to raise their own foodstuffs this summer on vacant lots leased by the borough to be converted into garden plots.

According to Dr. J. L. Hoffman, president of the borough council and treasurer of the local Red Cross, 273 unemployed had applied for ground allotments even before the arrival of seed and fertilizer, which will be provided free at relief headquarters. He expected this number to be largely increased.

N. Y. Typos Want Printers Included in 30-Hour Week

New York.—Typographical Union No. 6—"Big Six," as it is known to printers throughout the country, delegated the veteran Edward F. Cassidy to attend the house labor committee hearings in Washington and advocate the inclusion of periodical and newspaper workers among those to be covered by the federal 30-hour work week bill.

The union holds there is no reason why the benefits of the bill should not be extended to newspaper and periodical workers, and Mr. Cassidy argued before the committee against the amendment to the Black bill which would exclude these printers from its operation. The exclusion amendment was sponsored by Senator Tydings, of Maryland.

Lehman Appoints Woll and Beha To N. Y. State Insurance Board

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Albert H. Lehman appointed Matthew Woll, president of the Union Labor Life Insurance company, and James A. Beha, a director of the same organization, to membership on the New York state advisory insurance board, whose powers are to advise with the New York state superintendent of insurance and to make recommendations to him on matters submitted to it.

Jersey Governor Asks State Milk Board to Fix Prices

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Moore in a special message asked the legislature to hurry the creation of a state board to control the New Jersey milk industry, with an investment of $75,000,000 and an annual output of $22,000,000, imperiled, he says, by a price war and the passage recently of a price control measure in the neighbor state of New York.

Milk prices in New Jersey, Gov. Moore says, have fallen below the cost of production, and he fears further declines will be caused by a flood of milk from other states.

Printers Take Referendum On Postponing Convention

Indianapolis, Ind.—Members of the International Typographical Union of North America are taking a referendum vote on the question of postponing for one year the annual convention of the union scheduled to meet in Chicago the first week in September.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT For Distress After Meals

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Union Label of Steve Mounters
INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America
1 C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
B U C W
Silk and Cloth Makers' Label
Mechanists' Union Label
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Glove Workers' Union Label
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Union-made Cigars.
Cigarmakers' Union Label
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
A. F. of L. Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF GARMENT WORKERS UNITED 8944230

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 19, 1933 — Number 4

BUSINESS MEN DENY INTEREST IN NEW WEEKLY

Shy at Rumored Connection With Project.

LOW-WAGE POLICY WIDELY RESENTED

Importation of Non-Union Operator Finds Little Public Sympathy.

TYPOS RAISE PRICE HOME-STORE "GRUB" TO LOCAL MEMBERS

Price of groceries bought at any of the local chain of groceries known as the Home Stores has been given a considerable raise by Chattanooga Typographical union, providing the purchaser is a member of the union and is caught in the act of patronizing institutions operated by Roy McDonald, self-styled individualist and advocate of low wages and long hours for working people.

By unanimous vote, the Typos placed an automatic fine of $10.00 on any member patronizing the stores. It is not expected, however, that the treasury of No. 89 will be enriched to any great extent by the new regulation.

Responsibility for the idea of publishing a weekly paper in Chattanooga operated by imported non-union labor was strongly denied this week by several local business institutions whom Dame Rumor had linked with financial backing of the project headed by Roy McDonald, local chain-store owner, who proposes to issue a sort of combination sport sheet and handbill, to be distributed free in various sections of the city for the edification of Chattanoogans and, supposedly, for the advancement of the chain of grocery stores operated by McDonald.

Investigation of the project by a committee named by Chattanooga Typographical union developed statements that the "new idea" was fostered by certain large local advertisers, who had agreed to use the new sheet as an advertising medium, thus guaranteeing at least some revenue. The matter was taken up with certain of these supposed sponsors, and in each instance quick denial of interest was made by the reported backers.

Among the local firms named as one of the sponsors, however, was the Fowler furniture concern, and due to the fact that this company has long been on the "unfair list" of labor in connection with the non-union Mascot Stove company, no communication was attempted with the management. Whether or not the Fowler concern is connected with the "newspaper" project is therefore not known.

It was recalled, however, that the announced labor policies of the proposed publication are peculiarly similar to those carried out by the Mascot company—employment of imported cheap labor.

Mr. McDonald, the chain-store owner—the "Home" stores—indicated little sympathy for the claims of Chattanooga printers to employment, stating to a committee that he is an "individualist," that powerful combinations of capital have failed to interfere with his business progress; that his employes would be compelled to labor such length of time each day as the management desired, and at various and sundry tasks, according to the whim of the "boss."

The chain-store operator, whose business slogan is "Home Owned, Home Operated," is said to have sent to Mississippi for a linotype operator for his new business venture, disregarding the fact that Chattanoogans in the same line of business, who have doubtless contributed to some extent to the success of his grocery chain, have felt the depression for months through inability to secure sustaining employment.

Mr. McDonald's economic philosophy, as reported by The Labor World last week, was the subject of considerable comment by local citizens. Mr. Hoover, the prospective publisher declared, made a grave mistake when in 1929 he exacted a promise from the nation's industrial lead-

(Continued on Last Page)

Thirty-Hour-Week Bill Reported To the House of Representatives

Substitute for Black's Senate Measure Provides Federal License System—Includes Minimum Wage, Trade Union Collective Bargaining—Bans Yellow Dog Contract and Cheap-Labor Foreign Goods.

Washington, May 18.—As a substitute for Senator Black's straight six-hour day and five-day week bill passed weeks ago by the senate, the house labor committee reported favorably a broad measure for federal regulation of industry, the hours on which it may operate, and the wages to be paid workers coming under the scope of the measure. The revised bill was largely dictated by Representative Connery, chairman of the house labor committee.

Federal License System.

The ends to be sought by the bill would be enforced by a federal licensing system, with a federal board of three members to supervise the proposed regulation of production, wages, and hours.

The Black bill barred from interstate commerce products made by labor employed more than six hours per day or five days per week. Under the house labor committee bill licenses to manufacture and ship goods in interstate and foreign commerce would be issued only to manufacturers who agree not to work their employes longer than the 30 hours per week prescribed by the measure.

Discretion Allowed.

A degree of flexibility in hours is provided by the authority vested in the federal regulatory board to permit certain industries under certain conditions to operate on a longer week "upon the submission of satisfactory proof of the existence of special conditions making it necessary for certain workers to work more time than herein provided."

Industrial Regulation.

The bill includes provisions to permit trade associations and organized labor to work out, within the limitations of the measure, their own problems of wages, hours, working conditions and restrictions of production. Industries following this practice would be automatically licensed by the federal board. Other industries, not members of trade associations but willing to abide by trade association standards, would also be promptly licensed.

Industries which refuse to be bound by trade association agreements would be regulated directly by the federal board.

The bill stipulates that a license would be denied to any manufacturer or dealer whose employes do not receive "a just and reasonable weekly wage sufficient to permit such workers to maintain standards of living of decency and comfort."

In the enforcement of this minimum wage section the federal board would be empowered to determine what wage would permit "decent and comfortable standards of living" adjusted to a weekly basis.

Yellow Dog Contract Banned.

The Connery bill would deny licenses to producers who employ persons under 16 years of age, forced or indentured labor, or whose employes sign yellow dog contracts.

Covers Foreign Goods.

One of the important restrictions carried by the measure would direct the secretary of the treasury "to prohibit the entry of foreign-made goods, which are similar or comparable to goods produced in the United States, if such foreign-made goods are entered at total landed costs which are less than American cost of production of similar or comparable American-made goods."

Exempted Commodities.

Agricultural products processed for first sale, dairy products and canned goods including sea food, fruits and vegetables, are exempted from the terms of the bill. Canneries would only be exempted seasonally.

Federal Board Members.

The federal regulation board prescribed by the bill would consist of the secretary of labor and two members to be appointed by the president. One of the presidential appointees would be a representative of organized labor, the other a representative of employers participating in trade association agreements. The appointed members would receive salaries of $10,000 each.

Anti-Trust Laws Modified.

The operation of the Connery 30-hour week bill is limited to two years, during which period the provisions of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws conflicting with any provision of the measure would be suspended.

The penalty for violation of the measure would be a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment.

Higher Mill Wages Held Move To Forestall U. S. Regulation

Greenville, S. C., May 18.—Announcements of wage increases in southern cotton textile mills is mainly a move to forestall legislation pending in congress that would shorten hours and establish minimum rates of pay, John Peel, southern representative of the United Textile Workers of America, says.

"The fact should be stressed that these increases do not represent any appreciable recovery of earning power on the part of the masses of southern textile workers who have been so ruthlessly deflated during the past three years," Peel says. "Average earnings for full time work in the Greeneville Piedmont section range from $3.50 to $12,00 per week on skilled operations. Median earnings are much nearer $3.50 than $12.00.

"In the past, it has been the customary procedure for employers in the south during a session of the legislature with some labor bill pending, to promise that conditions in their mills would be improved. The idea is suggested that if legislation is killed, the employer will voluntarily make the necessary reforms. These promises are of course never carried out.

"The textile employers have had ample opportunity to set their house in order and haven't done a thing. Here in Greenville today, women and children are working in the mills at nights just as they did years ago. The majority of mills normally operate two shifts of 55 hours each to conform to the law. We find, however, that actual hours of operation are between 60 and 70 per week. In some plants the operatives are obliged to be at their looms an hour before the whistle blows and in others, the machinery runs until late on Saturday afternoons.

"The workers in the mill villages of the south are praying for government action; they know that the shorter workday and the minimum wage are their only hope."

Labor Official Made Member Of N. Y. Beer Control Board

New York.—James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor council of Greater New York, has been appointed a member of the New York City beer control board, which will pass on all applications for manufacture and sale of 3.2 per cent beer in the metropolitan area, making its recommendations for license to the state board headed by Edward P. Mulrooney, former police commissioner.

Quinn is resident of Brooklyn and a member of the United Hatters Union of North America since 1907, serving as international representative from 1918 until recently. He is 45 years of age.

MISSOURI OVERALL WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

Lebanon, Mo.—Around 300 employes of the Rice-Stix overall and shirt factory here struck in protest against a new production system which speed-up industrial engineers were seeking to install. Representatives of the strikers claimed the system would result in a wage cut. E. R. Freece, manager, said it was designed to "equalize" wages.

MINE WORKERS OFFER TRIBUTE TO SLAIN LEADER

Wilder Strikers Deplore Death Barney Graham.

SUFFERING GROWS MORE INTENSE

Williams Declares Unionists Carrying Burden With Patriotism and Patience.

Conditions at Wilder, Tenn., and surrounding communities grow steadily worse, according to Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who returned to Chattanooga this week after a few days spent in the district with President William Turnblazer, of District 19.

Starvation and misery are the rule in the strife-torn territory, Mr. Williams said, and the organized workers, who refuse to work and starve at the same time, are carrying their burden with a spirit which is typical of the pure Americanism which these Tennessee mountaineers represent, he declared.

A wonderful spirit of restraint is being maintained by the locked-out miners in the face of accumulating aggravations, and few if any law violations have been properly charged to the strikers, Mr. Williams said.

A tribute to B. F. Graham, president of the Wilder local union, who was shot down two weeks ago Sunday while on his way to a drug store to obtain medicine for his wife, was adopted by the union of which he was head and a beloved and highly respected leader, at a regular meeting May 9.

The resolution indicates deep resentment of the workers at conditions forced upon them by eastern operators of the Tennessee mines, and recites the brutal methods of the assassins of Mr. Graham.

It follows:

Be it resolved, That Wilder Local Union 4467, United Mine Workers of America, at Wilder, Tenn., takes this means of expressing our regret at the death of B. F. (Barney) Graham, our local president.

He was a great leader and a tireless worker in the Wilder field for the past two years. He met his death at the hands of three or four company gunmen on the night of April 30, 1933, about 7:45.

He was murdered, shot in the back and from both sides while he was traveling the highway in front of the store of the Fentress Coal and Coke company, at Wilder, Tenn. After he was shot seven times he was hit in the head seven or eight times with the butt of a gun which bursted his skull.

The handle of a .38-caliber Colt's pistol was found lying on the ground by his head, where it had been shattered from the death-dealing weapon.

After the shooting had occurred several of the company's gunmen stood guard over the dead body and would not permit any of his friends to go near it for several minutes. These gunmen were armed with machine guns, high-powered rifles, pistols and sawed-off shotguns.

They dared any of B. F. (Barney) Graham's friends, even a neutral deputy sheriff, to touch his dead body for about two hours.

His death was mourned by more than a thousand of his local friends.

We wish to extend our greatest sympathy to his wife and family.

Wilder Local Union 4467, United Mine Workers of America.
Flem Boles, President.
Elmo Boles, Rec. Secy.

I. F. T. U. MOVES TO PARIS.

Paris.—Because of the hostility of the Hitler government to trade unionism, the International Federation of Trade Unions has moved its headquarters from Berlin to Paris. The new address is as follows: 9 Avenue d'Orsay, Paris, VIIeme.

Roosevelt Plans Partnership Of Government and Industry

Compulsory Industrial Agreements Advocated to Increase Profits, Obtain Fair Wages and Hours, Prevent Cut-Throat Competition and Lessen Child Labor—Commodity Price Boost Justified.

Washington, May 18.—Federal legislation to bring about economic planning, prevention of cut-throat competition, reorganization of the railroads, modification of the anti-trust laws, and other measures designed to assist in restoring normal business conditions were outlined by President Roosevelt in his second radio address to the American people.

"Well-considered and conservative measures," he said, "would be proposed which will attempt to give to the industrial workers of the country a more fair wage return, prevent cut-throat competition and unduly long hours for labor, and at the same time to encourage each industry to prevent overproduction."

The president pointed out that the railroad reorganization bill now before congress "seeks to provide and make certain definite planning by the railroads themselves, with the assistance of the government, to eliminate the duplication and waste that is now resulting in railroad receiverships and continued operating deficits."

On the disputed question of economic planning, the president said that the "government ought to have the right, and will have the right, after surveying and planning for an industry, to prevent, with the assistance of the overwhelming majority of that industry, unfair practice, and to enforce this agreement by the authority of the government."

The president took the cotton goods industry to illustrate what he meant by government compulsion to enforce industrial agreements.

He expressed the belief that 90 per cent of the cotton manufacturers would agree to eliminate starvation wages, would agree to stop long hours of employment, would agree to prevent child labor, would agree to prevent overproduction that would result in unsalable surpluses. "But what good is such an agreement," he said, "if the other ten per cent of cotton manufacturers pay starvation wages, require long hours, employ children in their mills and turn out burdensome surpluses? The unfair ten per cent could produce goods so cheaply that the fair ninety per cent would be compelled to meet the unfair conditions." Under these conditions, he claimed, the federal government should have the authority to enforce the agreement.

While advocating the continuance of anti-trust legislation to prevent the creation of monopolies and forbid "unreasonable profits", the president held that "these laws were never intended to encourage the kind of unfair competition that results in long hours, starvation wages and overproduction."

With regard to price boosting, the president said that the "definite objective" of his price-raising policy is to jack up the prices of commodities "to such an extent that those who have borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of a dollar which they borrowed."

The president emphasized the point that his various forms of government regulation of economic affairs, including legislation already enacted as well as measures in preparation, are not in reality government control, but rather a "partnership between government and farming and industry and transportation, not partnership in profits, for the profits will still go to the citizens, but rather a partnership in planning and partnership to see that the plans are carried out."

Pennsylvania Starvation-Wage Child Labor Employes Condemned by Green

Head of American Federation of Labor Says Inhuman Conditions Are Imposed Upon 12,000 Children—Urges Adoption of Child Labor Amendment to Federal Constitution.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 18.—A strong condemnation of Pennsylvania employers who pay starvation wages to 12,000 children under 16 years of age was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement for Pittsburgh newspapers on the child labor situation in this state.

Declaring that Pennsylvania child labor exploiters are enemies of the people and should be subjected to public scorn in every community, he stressed the important work done by the A. F. of L. in protecting the nation's children and urged the prompt adoption of the federal child labor amendment by the Pennsylvania legislature.

"The public disclosures which are being made regarding the employment of children at starvation wages in manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania reveal a most shocking state of economic and social affairs," Mr. Green said. "It is reasonable to conclude that similar conditions, or perhaps even worse, prevail in other manufacturing states.

"I regard those who are responsible for the exploitation of children in Pennsylvania, as revealed by the reports which have been made, as public enemies. They ought to be classified as such, and ought to be treated as such. It is bad enough to exploit adults, but it is infinitely worse to exploit helpless, defenseless children.

Abolishes All Child Labor.

"Labor holds that child labor should be totally abolished. There is no defense for the employment of children.

"It is because labor realizes fully the evil of child labor that it favors the enactment of federal legislation which would eliminate child labor throughout the nation. Minimum wage legislation will not accomplish this purpose.

No Mercy for Child Labor Exploiters.

"At the moment when revelations are being made showing the extent to which employers are going in the exploitation of children, the Pennsylvania state legislature is in session.

"It has thus far refused the appeal of labor to adopt the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States.

"Surely the horrible conditions surrounding the employment of child labor in Pennsylvania offer an unanswerable argument in favor of the adoption of the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States.

"No mercy should be shown to these manufacturers and employers of labor who are exploiting child labor in towns and cities in Pennsylvania.

"The reports show that more than 12,000 children under 16 years of age, exclusive of those engaged in domestic service, are working under inhuman, sweatshop conditions in Pennsylvania. This is a blot upon our civilization and a reflection upon the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Let every employer of labor who is guilty of child exploitation be held up to public scorn. Let an aroused public conscience and an active public opinion be the forces which will compel organizations of all kinds, and legislative bodies, to act and act quickly in order to prevent further exploitation of child labor.

Federal Amendment Necessary.

"The American Federation of Labor is leading in the fight for the protection of the children.

Regardless of the indifferent attitude of many state legislatures to the serious question of child labor, the American Federation of Labor will continue its efforts to secure the adoption of both the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States and federal legislation as well, designed to prohibit child labor and to protect the children of the nation."

STRIKING KNITTERS WIN FIGHT

Sherburne, N. Y.—One hundred and fifty strikers at Sherburne branch of the Utica Knitting Co. won important demands from the company and returned to work.

UNION FINDS BEER DEALERS MOSTLY FAIR

Little Trouble Experienced With Local Distributors.

TEXTILE CONCERN ONLY ONE "UNFAIR"

Officers of Local 79 Say One or Two More May Attempt Non-Union Operation.

These are busy days for officers and members of Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers. What with the "three speck two" flowing so fast and furious local dealers are hard put to supply the trade, members of the local union are co-operating in assuring to the retailers the best possible service.

Added to the old standbys of other years, many new brands are being placed on the local market. So far as can be learned, however, the only non-union product now offered Chattanoogans is that of the Graupner Brewery, Silver Stock and X-Tra Fine, distributed by the Textile Warehouse and Cold Storage company. Negotiations with this firm, as reported in The Labor World last week, developed the fact that the distributor does not think well of signing contracts with local unions, and Central Body declared the distributor as well as the two brands of beer "unfair to organized labor."

Response of the unions to appeal to retailers to handle only "fair" products, it was said, has been very gratifying, although shortage of the better-known brands has compelled quite a few to stock the brands delivered by the concern which has been declared "unfair." The Textile concern advertises some half-dozen other beers, and the matter has been taken up with various breweries.

Most agencies have already signed with Local 79, but there remain two or three who have not yet agreed to terms, and who handle union-made products. When a reasonable length of time has been allowed these distributors to "sign up," officials of Local 79 declared, the breweries whose products they handle will be notified of conditions, and are expected to act accordingly.

R. R. Lee, secretary of Local 79, said Thursday the union officers expect little trouble after a few minor "arguments" are settled, and there is little doubt but that any beer which enjoys a successful sale in the Chattanooga territory will be made and delivered by 100 per cent. union labor.

Gov. Lehman Signs Three Prevailing Wage Bills

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—Governor Lehman has signed three bills strengthening existing laws relating to payment of prevailing wage rates on public works.

One provides that municipal and state contracts shall include a clause specifying the prevailing rate of wages to be paid on each job.

Another bill provides that all contracts for state, county, town and village highways must state the minimum hourly wage to be paid.

The third bill provides that in sparsely settled areas where there are no workers of the type for which the rate is to be established the fiscal agent may take the rate for the "first large civil division," which might be a city or an entire county.

Shirt Workers Close Shops.

Hartford, Conn.—Shirt shop workers of Bridgeport, New Haven, Derby, Branford and Wallingford put on a one-day holiday to celebrate the announcement of a movement by the Connecticut labor department to abolish "sweating" in the state.

About 600 Danbury hatters quit work when their demands for living wages were refused by the employers.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1933

What Next!

Dr. K. Cuker, a chemist, of Prague, has made sugar drive a gasoline engine by pulverizing it, combining it with alcohol and feeding it to the engine mixed with air. To make certain that the mixture will explode, a little nitrated sugar is added. Sugar thus treated is reported to make a remarkable engine fuel, with no sediment and no ash.

Wisdom

A life of slothful ease, a life of that peace which springs merely from lack either of desire or of power to strive after great things, is as little worthy of a nation as of an individual.—Theodore Roosevelt.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the first effort made to organize a national miners' union?

A.—In 1861, when an effort was made to form a nation-wide miners' union under the name of the American Miners' association.

* * *

Q.—Was the Cigar Makers' union the first to use a union label?

A.—A leaflet on the history of the union label, issued by the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, says: "While the cigarmakers are generally allowed to be the inventors and sponsors of the earliest trade union label, a similar device was used six years earlier, in 1869, by the carpenters' eight-hour league of San Francisco. This league furnished a stamp to all shops operating on the eight-hour plan in order that they might be able to identify the work of the ten-hour mills."

* * *

Q.—How did Samuel Gompers define the object of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—In testifying before the United States commission on industrial relations, Gompers said: "The general object of the federation is to better the conditions of the workers in all fields of human activity. Economic betterment in all directions comes first."

SOUTH CAROLINA WORKERS STRIKE FOR INCREASED PAY

Bamburg, S. C.—Approximately 250 employes, men and women, of the Bamburg branch of the Santee mills struck when the management refused a 15 per cent increase in wages.

A committee of the strikers stated that the price of cotton has been boosted and that merchants have jacked up the cost of living.

John H. Cope, of Orangeburg, is president of the two South Carolina units. He refused to make any statement regarding the strike. Evidently he had not heard of President Roosevelt's request that employers advance wages at least in accordance with increased living costs.

Thousands of Women Have Taken Cardui on Their Mothers' Advice

It is an impressive fact that many women have said they learned of the value of Cardui from their mothers.

What stronger evidence of her confidence in a medicine could a mother have than that she advises her daughter to take it?

Cardui is given the credit for relieving so many cases of womanly suffering that it is widely and favorably known. Druggists, everywhere, sell it.

If you are weak, run-down, suffering monthly, take Cardui. Take it for a reasonable length of time and try it thoroughly. As your health improves, you will share the enthusiasm of thousands of women who have written to say: "Cardui helped me."

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Solving the Problems of Industry

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is the outstanding representative of that eminent and almost sanctified leadership which has had full control for years of all the means of production, the channels of distribution, and most of the avenues of expression and government.

With this unlimited power these business executives have led us to our present exalted state where more than 13,000,000 working men and women are in the army of the unemployed, while both they and their dependents, numbering many millions more, suffer distress that comes from destitution flowing from inadequate provision for relief.

In addition, this exalted leadership has arbitrarily made wholesale reductions in wages amounting to billions of dollars, by means of low wage rates and part-time work, for millions of other workers who are told they are indeed fortunate to have jobs.

With this brilliant record of their defeat and bankruptcy as industrial administrators, the chamber of commerce at its spring meeting in Washington paid the following tribute to the self-asserted ability of its members to rejuvenate business prosperity:

> "Those who are best equipped to solve the problems of industry are those who themselves are engaged in industry."

It might be arrant effrontery, but probably it is merely sheer stupidity, that leads this self-righteous instrument of befuddled big business to oppose President Roosevelt's bill to curb the issuance of fraudulent securities, and to proclaim that the orphaned gold standard still "is the only international monetary standard that has commanded general acceptance."

In explaining its proposed machinery for the solution of industrial problems, including wages and hours for the workers, the chamber said:

> "Each trade association representative of its industry or branch, in accordance with its conditions and in conference with the approved agency of government, should be permitted to promulgate fair rules for industrial production and distribution, to improve the status of labor, the industries of the nation and the public welfare."

Organized labor, scanning the effect of years of industrial self-government by these trade associations made up exclusively of employers, will prefer to improve its own status by effective trade unionism rather than depend on those agencies which have by arrogance and stupidity brought the industries of the nation to such a sorry pass, which agencies are so happily represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A Dangerous Proposal

Railroad workers tell the government that it cannot at the present time assume the responsibility for depriving workers of employment without assuming at the same time the responsibility for their future support.

Reason and logic support the stand of the railroad workers, who are very properly opposing consolidation proposals that will throw railroad men out of employment. Nothing should be done at this critical period to increase the already great host of unemployed. Any proposal that means more unemployment is dangerous and leads toward national disaster and destruction.

Justice for Children

The nation cannot defer the physical care and education of our children to the future, the American Federationist points out, in declaring that the nation's duty toward the children is a primary responsibility. Listing the nation's obligations to the children, the Federationist says:

"Our first obligation is to maintain unimpaired educatioanl opportunities for all minors. . . . We must restore what we have taken from the children and maintain our educational facilities. . .

"Our second obligation is to raise the standards of compulsory school attendance legislation and regulation of the employment of minors. When there are not enough jobs for adults there can be no wise reason for employing girls and boys under 18 years of age.

"Our next obligation is to provide adequate appropriations for family relief where the income-earners are unemployed."

A Ridiculous Exhibition

The wholesale burning of "un-German" books and literature by German college students fired with Nazi enthusiasm is one of the most astounding spectacles of modern times. To think that a nation could be so childish and to countenance the burning of books under the impression that it is thereby destroying ideas it doesn't like is enough to make an intelligent person gasp. It is a thing that could only happen in a topsy-turvy world, such as this has been since the great war ended in 1918.

The New York Times reported that there was good reason to believe that the ripple of amusement that went through the outside world when plans for the book burning were announced had some effect on the older and wiser university heads. "German propaganda authorities themselves, who recently had seen the effect of making Germany ridiculous as well as censurable, may even have been heard from," the Times said. "At any rate, not everything under attack went into the discard."

The Times' dispatch gave the only cheering note that came out of Germany in connection with the infantile exhibition and indicates that responsible German opinion realized the foolishness of the book burning exhibition.

Dismissal Wage for Federal Employes

The introduction by Congressman William T. Schulte of the dismissal wage bill for federal workers, prepared by the American Federation of Labor in co-operation with the American Federation of Government Employes, places this matter of equity squarely before the congress.

The bill undertakes to give a modest amount of economic protection to deserving employes of the government who may be dismissed before they are eligible for the benefits of the retirement law.

It provides for a dismissal wage after a minimum employment period of one year. The amount of the compensation wage would be based on the total length of service of the employe and the average monthly basic remuneration received during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of dismissal.

The major object of the bill is to partially should government employes from victimization resulting from dismissals in connection with the consolidation of various departments and bureaus.

In describing its purpose, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

> "A fair, just and equitable dismissal law would in operation soften the blow which employes dismissed from the service of the federal government are bound to feel. It would help tide the dismissed employes over the very difficult period between their dismissal from the employ of the government and the date when they may find new employment in other callings.
>
> "Let the government be just in dealing with its employes, let it apply justice to dismissed workers by paying them a sum of money classified as a dismissal wage, meager though it may be, but helpful to the distressed worker at a time when such help is badly needed."

The Schulte dismissal wage bill was referred to the house committee on civil service. Hearings on the proposal will be held in the near future.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Prices are going up. If prices go up faster than wages, that is just like a cut in wages. The president has urged employers to raise wages. If they do and if they raise them fast enough to keep pace with the rise in cost of living, they will do something they never did before.

No, employers will not raise wages, unless they have to. We live in an age of rapid and sweeping change, but not in an age of miracles. So, it looks as if the worker will get one more blast before he finds conditions getting any better.

With a pay envelope no bigger, and for millions entirely absent, the workers will be faced with constantly rising prices. That looks like more hunger. Can anybody see anything else?

* * *

There is a lot of talk about the banks. We are told they will be sounder hereafter. Probably that is so. But what about this? Is there not already a new and greater concentration of wealth in the hands of fewer people? If that is not true, then what has become of all of the foreclosures and of all the bankrupt concerns? Where have all the distress' mortgages gone?

Does more concentration make for greater safety and more freedom? A "yes" answer requires a good deal of explaining.

Those are just a few of the questions that float around looking for answers. The air is full of them. Maybe they will be answered, just as maybe the question, "Why did the Akron go down?" may be answered.

Government officials want to know why income taxes have fallen so badly and they're trying to find the answer to that. They won't find it in the Lost and Found columns, but maybe they might find it in the unemployment statistics and in the figures on wage cuts.

* * *

Once a fellow got famous asking "Who's looney now?" and another gent is remembered because he said, "One more such victory and I am lost," or words to that effect.

It might be a good time for Croesus and Pyrrhus to get together over a mug of beer and talk things over.

> The millions who no longer hear
> That all-softening, overpowering knell,
> The tocsin of the soul, the dinner bell,

might hope to gain some advantage from such a conversation.

However, things are happening so fast that a great deal of the American population is like the man in murderer's row—he hasn't long to wait, knowing that he'll get rope or reprieve with a few more turns of the clock.

Meanwhile, prices are going up and if labor has its old-time spunk there'll be a grand battle under way to send wages up faster and a whole lot higher. That's the need of the nation and the need of the hour—wages higher than we ever knew. Wall Street has had its cut of wealth. Let there be an end of that. Demos, where art thou?

* * *

The children's bureau of the United States department of labor finds that the cumulative effect of years of hardship are becoming increasingly evident on the health of children. School and relief agencies have put up a determined fight against malnutrition but the situation is described as grave.

It is futile to talk to parents about building up weak children with good food, fresh air and rest, when there is little money for food and there is no relief in sight. The only remedy is work for the parents at decent wages and, failing that, adequate money and food relief until work is forthcoming.

The situation among children bears out what this department has repeatedly pointed out, that the depression is bound to have an adverse effect on health conditions, despite optimistic reports purporting to show good health conditions among the population since the slump began.

* * *

Labor has for years contended that fair distribution of the products of industry is the key to prosperity. Business and politics have largely ignored labor's view. But the depression has taught them a few lessons and they are now echoing labor's arguments for better distribution.

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, is one of those who have seen a light. Speaking in Philadelphia the other day, he warned against a drifting in dealing with the depression and said:

"I want the standard of living, in city and country alike, constantly improved. But we shall never achieve that desideratum unless we learn to distribute what we have produced as well as we have learned to produce it. Science has done the first job and done it magnificently. Now let us turn to the second and infinitely more difficult one."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION SPELLS DOOM OF OLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM

National Recovery Act and Other Bills Before Congress Mean End of "Individualism" in Industry and Setting Up of New Order, Supervised and Regulated by Government.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, May 18.—With self-regulation in industry as the keynote, the special committee headed by Senator Wagner, of New York, engaged in drafting a "national recovery act" that may be a substitute for the Black 30-hour bill and the proposals of Secretary of Labor Perkins for a governmental dictatorship in industry, is continuing its sessions.

Secrecy covers the deliberations of the committee, although it is known that one of the objectives which it hopes to attain with the measure is to afford employment by next September to 3,000,000 of the approximately 15,000,000 idle men and women of the nation.

It is understood that intimations have been conveyed to the committee from within cabinet circles that the functions of labor leaders as a stabilizing influence in industry should for the time being be exercised or at least directed by the government itself, and possibly best by the department of labor.

Industry will be asked through this bill to suppress its own unfair practices and throat-cutting competition, and to conform to such practices as will prevent large overproduction, wage slashing, and the employment of children. As nearly as can be ascertained, a 30-hour provision for industry will not be included in the new bill.

In the meantime, the house committee on labor has continued its hearings on the Black and Connery 30-hour bills, and is preparing a report on them for the house. While these bills do not appear to have the sanction of the White House, there is a growing indication that the Black bill, which has already been passed by the senate, may be passed by the house and sent to the president for his signature.

Industry is quite insistent that with reasonable assistance by the government, it shall be given an opportunity to undertake its own housecleaning, and restore order from the chaos of the last two or three years. Efforts are being made to have the anti-trust laws modified by the proposed new measure that is being drafted to an extent that will permit a degree of co-operation, and will serve only to restrict monopoly and prevent arbitrary and undue price fixing.

Regardless of what measure is passed by congress, it is clear that an old economic order is passing, and that a new system is rising in its place—a system that does away in large measure with rugged individualism in industry, with overproduction and peaks and valleys in commerce and trade, and installs in its place a system supervised by the government, and regulated as to practives, hours of operation and production.

Sales Tax Movement Suffers Two Blows

The sales tax movement received a heavy blow in two different states this week, says Labor. In Illinois, it was declared unconstitutional by a unanimous decision of the state supreme court. In Ohio, a two per cent tax measure recommended by Governor George White appears doomed to die in committee, seven of the committee's thirteen members being definitely opposed to the bill.

A curious situation has developed in connection with the Illinois law. Retail stores have, since April 1, been collecting the 3 per cent tax on all sales. Now, the court's decision, upholding a lower tribunal's injunction, prevents the state from collecting the tax from the merchants. The first collection was to have been made on May 15.

As matters stand, it looks like the retailers are 3 per cent "to the good."

Ed Wynn never uses jokes he reads in newspapers. Probably he wasn't old enough to read when they appeared.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
C. E. Cofer C. P. Wright
WIRING — REPAIRS
SUPPLIES
9 W. 13th St. 6-6513

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
34 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP— 10c cans, 4 for 19c
COFFEE — Maxwell House, Chase & Sanborn or J. F. G. 19c
SNOWDRIFT—1-lb. Carton 6½c; 2-lb. Carton 13c
LARD—Swift's Silverleaf or Rex— 4-lb. Carton 25c; 8-lbs. 53c
BUTTER — Goldenrod lb. 24c Giltedge lb. 21c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

NOTICE
TAXPAYERS

DELINQUENT CITY TAXES FOR 1931 have been held in this office since October, 1932. The law provides that Delinquent Taxes shall go to the Back Tax Attorney on OCTOBER 1st OF EACH YEAR. We have held these taxes to protect the taxpayer against increased penalty of 5 per cent. and Court cost. However, this course cannot be pursued further, and we invite all 1931 Delinquent Taxpayers to pay now and save this additional cost.

ALVIN SHIPP, Treasurer.

NOTICE
TAXPAYERS

After May 31 unpaid taxes for 1932 will be turned over to the delinquent tax collector, with penalties and additional interest added.

WILEY COUCH, County Trustee

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

It is our modest guess that nobody, young or old, ever had lips of the cherry color the present-day lipsticks paint them.

* * *

Edithe—Do you love me, Richard, dear?

Richard—Huh! Do you suppose I'd be laughing my head off every night at your father's stale jokes if I didn't love you?

* * *

Jack—How do I stand in your affection, Elizabeth?

Elizabeth—I'd have to refer to my card index, but I think you are pretty near the top.

* * *

Roosevelt may be only 51, but it is expected he will age a great deal within the next four years—or next year, for that matter.

* * *

Barber—How do you like this new soap, sir?

Customer—It tastes fine. You must have lunch with me some time.

* * *

Lima Beane thinks the most remarkable thing about radio is that it picks up jokes that have been in the air half a century.

* * *

The two young married women were talking seriously over the affairs of married life.

First Newlywed—I'm very much concerned lately about the way my husband is treating me. Gradually he has been getting lax in his attentions, stays downtown for dinner quite frequently, leaving me home alone, and sometimes comes home late at night with very slim excuses. I don't like it at all.

Second Newlywed—I went through that same experience, but I soon broke it up.

First Newlywed—How?

Second Newlywed—Well, I waited until he came in very late one night, and as he came quietly up the stairs I called out: "Is that you, Charlie?" And that broke him of staying out nights.

First Newlywed—My goodness! How did that break it up?

Second Newlywed—My husband's name is John.

* * *

The present mode of bidding in the old homestead for 15 cents at the foreclosure sales is one that was never thought of in the old melodramas.

* * *

Mrs. Snapper—Remember, we were married by a justice of the peace.

Mr. Snapper—Bah! And I've had neither justice nor peace.

* * *

Kisses are the dessert of lovemaking, and, just like a man, he always wants to eat his dessert first. . . The bride's mother may cry at the wedding, but if you see a man wearing a look of supreme content, that's the broken-hearted father. . . Now that jig-saw puzzles are all the rage, girls may try putting the pieces of a boy's heart together after he's all broken up over her.

* * *

Helen—What do you do when a man tries to kiss you?

Clarice—Oh, that's something you'll have to find out for yourself.

* * *

Man believed invention of the two-pants suit progress until he discovered daylight through both seats on the same morning.

* * *

A lot of our girlies would look a lot less like a pain-in-the-neck if they could get vanishing paint as well as vanishing cream.

* * *

Old Lady (to friend at races)—I've backed a horse and it is sure to win, because it starts at 20 to 1 and the race isn't till 2 o'clock.

* * *

Colored Parson (glancing at the diminutive, watery-eyed, bow-legged bridegroom, who stood beside two hundred and ten pounds of feminine assurance)—Does yo' take this woman for your lawfully wedded wife?

Bridegroom (gloomily)—Ah takes nothin'. Ah's beein' tooked.

* * *

Man—What happened when the police searched your house?

Neighbor—It was fine. The police found the front door key which my wife had hidden, an airmal stamp I lost weeks ago, a corkscrew and four collar buttons.

* * *

We are willing to accept the statement that the darkest hour is just before dawn, because we don't care to get up at that time merely to verify it.

* * *

The passenger was taking his first ocean voyage, and he was most miserable.

Passenger—Oh, steward, how far are we off land?

Steward—Mile and a half, sir.

Passenger — Thank heaven! In what direction, steward?

Steward—Straight down.

* * *

In Paradise, Eve had nothing at all to wear, but Paradise to the modern girl would mean having so many clothes she couldn't tell what to wear.

* * *

Mrs. Poe—I understand you went through a very serious operation.

Mrs. Nap—Yes; I had my alimony cut off.

* * *

Best Man (just after wedding)—Why do you look so worried?

Groom—I don't like the way the bride smiled when she promised to obey me.

* * *

Mrs. Jeter—So you are divorced—did you manage to make a satisfactory settlement?

Mrs. Petty—Yes, my husband takes the house and I take the children.

Mrs. Jeter—What about the money?

Mrs. Petty—The lawyer got that.

* * *

FEW TRADE ASSOCIATIONS COMPETENT TO UNDERTAKE STABILIZATION PROGRAMS

Washington, May 18.—With discussion of the proposal that the federal government shall undertake the stabilization of American industry through "co-operation and aid" extended individual industries through their trade associations, the type of character of the associations is coming in for unusual scrutiny in Washington.

Careful appraisal of the associations collectively indicates that there are possibly as many as a half dozen in the United States with a competent staff of officials and a mechanism adequate and sufficient to work with the government in this respect.

The vast majority of trade associations, it is found, are manned by industrial politicians with little or no experience in industrial management and coming into their positions by reason of high-powered salesmanship or a genius for back-slapping. Their selection has usually been the result of clever maneuvering among coteries of leaders in an industry, backed by previous experience as a member of congress or a congressman's secretary, and thus possessed of a knowledge of clever and adroit lobbying.

In illustration, there is the trade association secretary who abandoned his wife and several children by the Reno divorce route to marry the daughter of an influential man within his industry in a western state and thus draw strength and solidity to his shaky and uncertain tenure of office.

So pitifully weak are the majority of trade associations found to be that it is frankly admitted that if the government should undertake co-operation of industry, rather than in establishing an outright dictatorship, it must be through the creation of committees within industries especially established for that purpose.

Strike of Columbia River Fishermen Spreads Out

Astoria, Ore., May 18.—The strike of the Columbia river fishermen and cannery workers entered the second week of the new packing season yesterday with no signs of settlement, but, on the contrary, indications that it was spreading over the coastal area into the north.

Plants on Columbia river are, of course, suspended, after packing a little fish that had been caught in the first few days of the season up the river.

The cannery workers are out in sympathy with the fishermen, and the compromise offered by the packers was rejected.

The fishermen have demanded 8 cents a pound for raw stock, as against 6 cents paid last year. The compromise was believed to have been 7 cents, which would have permitted an opening of $1.75 Coast on fancy halves. If the packers are forced to yield in full, and this is not unlikely, the opening on fancy halves will be $2.00, Coast.

Brokers here are being posted about developments on the river every day. Reports coming from the Northwest have indicated the spread of the trouble up to Puget Sound.

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 17606
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Martins French Cleaning Company vs. E. E. Davenport

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and a garnishment having been served on wages due said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 4, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

5-26

REPLEVIN' NOTICE
No. 17427
Frank Cabe vs. Joe Anderson
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Whippett auto, Motor No. 96-A-396159, in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 4, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

5-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of Trust executed January 27, 1930, by Lucile Bird Barata and husband, A. M. Barata, Kathleen Bird Cross, Margaret Bird, single, Roberta Bird Fredericke by our Attorney in fact, Augusta Bird Courtney and Augusta Bird Courtney and husband, Roger Davis Courtney, to secure a note in the sum of $3,000.00, said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 24, Page 366 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933,

the following described real estate in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of the Northwest fractional Quarter of Section Five (5) Township One (1) South Range Three (3) West of the Basis Line Ocoee District and beginning at a stone in the line dividing the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia and in the Southwest corner of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lazard et al., and being the extreme southeast corner of the A. P. Green Estate running thence South eighty-eight degrees (88°) ten minutes (10') West along the Tennessee-Georgia State line to a stone in the Northeast line of the road known as the Bird's Mill Road, thence North twenty-eight degrees (28°) thirty minutes (30') East along the East line of said road eight hundred sixty-five (865) feet, thence continuing along said road North thirty-two degrees (32°) thirty minutes (30') East three hundred five (305) feet to a stone in the South line of the property conveyed by Horace Pryor to G. H. Page and wife by deed registered in Book O, Volume 12, page 696 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, thence South sixty-seven degrees (67°) thirty minutes (30') East along Page's South line eight hundred ninety-six (896) feet, more or less, to a stone in the Western line of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lazard, et al., being also the extreme Eastern line of the A. P. Green Estate, thence South twenty-two degrees (22°) thirty minutes (30') West with said line six hundred eighty-five (685), feet to the point of beginning, containing twenty (20) acres, more or less, and being the same property that was conveyed by Sam E. Green, Executor of the Estate of A. P. Green, deceased, to Hattie A. Bird by deed registered in Book H, Volume 7, Page 581 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. The said Hattie Bird who was a widow died intestate in Hamilton County, Tenn., leaving the Grantors herein together with Philip Bird as her only heirs at law, the said Philip Bird sometimes known as Philip Gardner conveyed his 1/6 interest in this property to Luther Manuel by deed which is of record and the said Luther Manuel conveyed said interest by deed dated May 28, 1928, to Roger Davis Courtney, husband of Augusta Bird Courtney.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of May, 1933.

TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.

6-9

Our Advertisers are our friends.

TOTAL OF JOBLESS ABOVE FIRST OF YEAR FIGURES

Bank Crisis Causes Big Loss of Jobs and Half Million More Joined Ranks of Unemployed From January to March, American Federation of Labor Reports.

Washington, May 18.—Trade union reports for the first four months of 1933 show a worse unemployment situation than at the first of the year, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said in making public the federation's monthly employment report.

President Green attributed the increase of unemployment to the banking crisis and declared that unemployment is the greatest human and economic problem before the nation. He added that to put the unemployed back to work is the task of the federal government.

"Normally," Green said, "from 2 to 3 per cent of the membership should find work from January to April; but this year our records show more out of work in April than at the first of the year.

Bank Crisis Responsible.

"The weighted figures show: 25.8 per cent of the membership out of work in January, 25.9 per cent in April. The unemployment level in April was about 10 per cent higher than it would have been if seasonal gains had been normal.

"This loss is due largely to the bank crisis. Closing the nation's banks caused such heavy reductions in business that over four hundred thousand industrial workers lost their jobs, according to the federation estimate of unemployment in March. Most of this loss was in manufacturing, where nearly 225,000 were laid off; wholesale and retail trade contributed another 60,000 to the unemployed, railroads nearly 30,000.

"Although farmers took over 50,000 for spring planting activities, these jobs were few indeed compared with the number thrown out of work by the bank crisis. The total figures for February and March show: 12,988,000 unemployed in February, and 13,360,000 in March (preliminary).

Total Jumped 500,000

"Thus unemployment increased by over 500,000 from January to March this year; while even under the depressed conditions of last year the increase for the same period was only 173,000. Normally, about 300,000 workers should be re-employed from January to March, while this year over 500,000 lost their jobs.

"Both union figures and government records tell the same story: That the bank crisis has meant a higher level of unemployment, and there is no evidence yet to show that this loss has been regained.

"Unemployment is the greatest human and economic problem now before the country. Industry cannot borrow money, increase activity and put men to work; banks cannot lend. To get these unemployed millions back to work in the normal channels of trade and industry is clearly a task for the federal government. To use federal credit to start work creating wealth in 'reflation' is the safe way to build back to normal, avoiding the dangers of inflation."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48217
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jack Edward Murdock vs. Vivian Mae Murdock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vivian Mae Murdock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 27th day of April, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 6-2

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
W. J. McIsaac vs. E. S. Arnold

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on certain household goods stored by defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 19, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

6-9

Plans Shaping For "Birthday Party"

Plans for the "birthday party" of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, which will be given on Monday, May 29, are rapidly taking shape, according to George Forbes, chairman of a special committee for the affair, and report to Central Body meeting Monday night will indicate the details of the program.

The affair will be in the nature of a celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the reorganization of Central Body, and a feature of the program will be the presence and participation of many who took part in the early struggles of local labor.

In connection with the affair, annual Spring Supplement of The Labor World will be off the press next Friday, and will contain much valuable information concerning the history of organized labor of Chattanooga and of Tennessee.

President Signs Wagner Bill For U. S. Aid Grants

Roosevelt Says $500,000,000 Relief Measure Is Challenge to Every Community to Do Best to Help Destitute.

Washington, May 18.—Urging that local communities make every effort to meet their own relief needs, President Roosevelt signed the Wagner $500,000,000 bill for direct relief grants to states. The measure was strongly supported by organized labor.

One-half of the $500,000,000 authorized by the bill will be given to the states as outright relief gifts, while the remainder will be distributed on a basis of $1 federal aid for every $3 the states spend in relief.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation will supply the $500,000,000, which will be distributed to the states through a relief administrator, whose salary is fixed at $10,000 a year.

Old Fund Neared Exhaustion.

Final approval of the bill by congress and signing by the president came just as a relief fund handled by the Reconstruction Finance corporation was close to exhaustion.

In signing the bill, President Roosevelt said:

"I want to make it very clear to citizens in every community that the bill I have just signed, authorizing an appropriation of $500,000,000 of federal funds for unemployment relief, does not absolve states and local communities of their responsibility to see that the necessities of life are assured their citizens who are in destitute circumstances.

"The bill, in effect, is a challenge to governors, legislatures and local officials to stimulate their own efforts to provide for their own citizens in need.

Explains Principle.

"The principle which I have on many occasions explained is that the first obligation is on the locality; if it is absolutely clear that the locality has done its utmost but that more must be done, then the state must do its utmost. Only then can the federal government add its contribution to those of the locality and the state."

MORE ABOUT BUSINESS MEN

(Continued from First Page)

ers to maintain wage scales as a foundation for a return of prosperity. He did not state whether he was a participant in the conference, but averred that wages should have been slashed in half at that time, and, further, that there could be no return to normalcy until the pay of workers is reduced still lower.

Committee from Chattanooga Typographical union last week sent several hundred letters to local advertisers, notifying them of the situation with respect to the proposed weekly publication, and the result of this campaign will be carefully checked. The committee is confident that no loyal business man will approve of the archaic philosophy as expressed by the chain-store operator as the guiding policy of the proposed publication.

H. Clay Timmons, chairman of No. 89's committee, expressed satisfaction Thursday with the publicity campaign, and stated the members are leaving no stone unturned to broadcast the attitude of the merchant-publisher, who has ambitions to be the directing head of a great daily in his home city.

Mr. Timmons gave The Labor World the following statement Friday morning:

"This fight on local union printers is a blow directed at the lowering of wages that constitutes, according to the president, 'a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing power of the workers and threatens the stability of industry.'

"The committee is on the job every minute, and already has wide assurances of support and disagreement with the announced policies of this embryo publisher.

"The chief aim of the committee is to keep before the public the fact that he is hiring not only non-union help, but out-of-town help. He has received whatever of this world's goods he has from the people of Chattanooga, and hopes to receive more. But there are printers in the city who have been working on part time for the past two years, and for whom the local union has spent many thousands of dollars to keep out of the bread lines and away from charity. To have non-union men come in from outside, who have not contributed one cent to this cause, is more than any just and fair-minded person could approve.

"In behalf of the committee, let me ask for the complete confidence of the fair-minded citizens of Chattanooga and for their support in the elimination of one more obstacle in the path of prosperity."

Letter Carriers Send Three to State Meet

Annual convention of the Tennessee Letter Carriers' association is expected to be unusually well attended, according to local members of the organization, and many matters of vital importance are scheduled to come before the delegates for discussion and action.

According to M. A. Lichtenstetter, of Branch 62, retirement legislation, furloughs and restoration of recent salary slashes will be among the problems facing the convention.

Importance of this year's session, which will be held at Lebanon on May 30, is recognised by the local branch, which will send three representatives to the pow-wow, all of whom have had much experience in work of the organization. The three named by Branch 62 are Mr. Lichtenstetter, J. L. Carson and J. L. Turner.

Patronize our Advertisers.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE

B L & K R

IS FINE

A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK."

A TONIC Laxative

CONSTIPATION, with the annoying symptoms that usually come with it, cuts down organic force and disturbs normal health and well-being. A thorough cleansing of the digestive tract is of great assistance in the removal of sickening constipation symptoms.

When excessive accumulated waste matter disturbs and strains the muscles of the large intestines, rendering them temporarily unable to perform their wave-like evacuating movements, Thedford's Black-Draught is useful in stimulating them to activity, which, again started, should continue regularly until some future disturbance interferes. In this way, Thedford's Black-Draught is one of the TONIC laxatives, tending, as it does, to establish a regular habit of evacuation.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

"Everybody uses COTTON"

May 15th to May 20th

Everybody Uses

CANNON TOWELS

and here are unusual values specially priced for this week-end and Cotton Week

4 22 X 44 CANNON BATH TOWELS $1

We're cottoning to your budget with these remarkable values in towels made by the world's best manufacturers—CANNON MILLS. Big, fluffy towels, with long thirsty terry loops, and close, strong underweave.

ASK ABOUT THE LOVEMANS-TIVOLI FREE TRIPS TO CHICAGO'S WORLD'S FAIR

Third Floor

Lovemans, INC.

Dependable Merchandise

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Union Label of Stove Mounters
UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen, who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to lobster and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Bookbinders' Union Label
Union Labels of Electrical Workers
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
U B C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Machinists' Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
NATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
METAL POLISHERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Allied Printing Trades Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman
J. W. Bolcine, President C.M.I.U. of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
THE STOGIES
STOGIE
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF GARMENT
8944230
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label

Central Body to 'Celebrate' 30th Anniversary

Chester M. Wright Analyzes 'Recovery Bill'

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 26, 1933 — Number 5

Interesting Program Promised for 'Party' Staged by Workers

Crowley, Smith, Clark Principal Speakers.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO BE HONORED

Members With Thirty Years' Service Invited to Sit on Platform—General Public Extended Cordial Invitation to Attend Ceremonies.

"Looking backward" over the thirty years since the reorganization of Chattanooga Central Body in 1903 will be the theme of speakers at the "birthday party" to be staged under auspices of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night at the courthouse.

A review of the struggles and accomplishments of the local labor movement will be given by several of the "old-timers" who have had a part in the progress of labor locally during the past three decades.

Neil J. Crowley, president of the Intertype Composing company, and member of Chattanooga Typographical union, will discuss the old days, with the trials and tribulations of the trades unionists of half a century ago. Incidentally, Mr. Crowley is this month celebrating an anniversary of his own, May, 1933, marking the fortieth year of his membership in the International Typographical union. Since coming to Chattanooga some quarter-century ago, Mr. Crowley has served the labor movement in various capacities, including a term as vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

An indication that the program will be varied is seen in the announcement by Chairman Forbes that Stanton E. Smith, president of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, will also be a speaker, discussing the labor movement from the standpoint of the "newest" member.

Hon. Hays Clark, criminal court clerk, who has been called upon many times to furnish entertainment in lighter vein at labor gatherings, is also on the program, and those who have heard Mr. Clark speak know that he is a past master at the art of holding the attention and interest of his audiences.

An orchestra under the direction of Johnny Mahoney will furnish music for the occasion, and Chairman Forbes promises an interesting program for all who attend.

Members of the Knights of Labor, and all who have had a record of thirty years or more service in the local labor ranks are especially invited, and will be provided with seats on the stage, Mr. Forbes said.

It was stressed that the meeting will be open to all friends of organized labor, and the invitation is open to the general public to attend and hear the story of labor's progress outlined by those who have been on the "firing line."

The program will be given in Judge Yarnell's courtroom, beginning at 7:30 p.m. President Kamin, of Central Body, will open the meeting, and then turn the festivities over to Mr. Forbes.

40 Years' Service

NEIL J. CROWLEY

Union Printers Pay Over Five Millions Benefits Last Year

Statistics Show Huge Sum Used for Assistance in Various Forms to Members.

More than five million dollars was paid out by and for members of the International Typographical union during the twelve months ending with January, 1933, according to figures compiled by the statistical department of the union at Indianapolis.

The data was taken from official records, and was compiled on request and for the use of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor. The exact figure of the totals spent by the international and its subordinate unions was $5,067,326.61, divided as follows:

By International Union—	
Strike benefits and special assistance to local unions	$ 230,368.36
Mortuary benefits	517,879.31
Old age pensions	1,616,944.00
Total	$2,365,191.67
By Local Unions—	
Sick benefits	$ 96,013.50
Local mortuary benefits	103,517.77
Unemployment benefits	2,247,966.36
Local pensions	212,328.01
Local donations	42,309.30
Total	$2,702,134.94
GRAND TOTAL	$5,067,326.61

The International Typographical union has 70,000 members.

British Chemical Workers Demand Large Wage Raise

London, England, May 25.—The Chemical Workers' union demanded a heavy wage increase from the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' association on the expiration of the agreement which had been in effect since 1925.

The old agreement provided minimum wage rates of 50, 55 and 60 shillings for men workers, and 34 and 28 shillings for women. The union asked that the new agreement embody minimum wages of 80 shillings for men and 40 shillings for women.

The union also asked a 40-hour week and the employment of only one minor to every four adults.

$15 PER WEEK OFFERED TYPO BY M'DONALD

"Home Store" Owner in Generous Mood.

LOW-WAGER GRANTS LOCAL MAN AUDIENCE

Printers Wonder if Mississippi Operator Will Draw Same "Princely" Salary.

Mr. Roy McDonald, self-styled "individualist," merchant prince, bakery magnate, dairyman extraordinary, who recently decided to enter the weekly newspaper field as a sort of stepping stone to the daily publishing business, almost had a change of heart this week, according to local printers, and actually "talked terms" to a Chattanooga Typo.

Although it was not known, of course, to what extent the new publisher had gone to secure additional help in other localities, the fact remains that he called on a member of Chattanooga Typographical union who had innocently and with good intent solicited a situation on McDonald's new weekly, before the non-union policy of the publisher was announced, and before he had sent to Mississippi for a printer to operate his plant.

The Chattanooga printer, one of the younger members of No. 89, was summoned into the presence of the publisher this week and actually offered employment—in fact, lots of employment. But it early developed, according to the Typo so honored, that although the job was long the pay would have been short. In a moment of weakness, perhaps, and doubtless accompanying a surge of generosity, the local printer was offered fifteen dollars ($15.00) per week for his services. Nor is that all. Publisher McDonald offered the further inducement to the young Typo that perhaps, in time—who knows?—the craftsman might even reach the princely salary of twenty-five ($25.00) per week! The extent and "spread" of duties which would be required of the prospective employe, however, was not gone into, Mr. McDonald having previously indicated that any of his employes would be expected to perform such varied service as the head of the corporation might deem fit and proper at the time.

It will be remembered that Mr. McDonald, owner of the so-called "Home Stores," having, as a "lone wolf," conquered the grocery field, the dairy business and the bakery business, decided recently to enter the newspaper field—modestly, of course, beginning with a weekly "throw sheet," and according to his own statement leading up to his entry into competition in the daily field with the News and the Times.

Ideas of Mr. Hoover, President Roosevelt and many leading business people of the nation as to fair wages were disagreed with by the local merchant prince, however, and what might have been considered a handicap by some less ambitious capitalist did not feaze the embryo publisher, and he openly announced that "high" wages was the cause of economic distress, and that until working men's pay was further reduced there could be no recovery. Presumably proceeding upon this theory, McDonald sent

(Continued on Last Page)

Belcher New Head Picture Operators; Officers Are Named

Local 259 Plans to Entertain Five-States Conference at Patten Sunday.

Mr. President

W. C. BELCHER

Amusu theater, located on East Main street and catering to colored people, which has operated as a non-union house for the past eighteen months, has signed with the union. This theater and the Grand theater, located on East Ninth street, are now operated under a new company with Sam H. Borisky as president. The signing of the Amusu theater gives local No. 259 a 100 per cent slate within their jurisdiction.

* * *

At the election of officers, W. C. (Bill) Belcher, who has served as business agent for the past several years and was desirous of retiring to the ranks, was drafted as president after W. W. Williams declined re-election to that office to become business agent. The other officers elected are:

Felix Hamil, vice-president, re-elected.

Charles E. Curle, recording secretary, re-elected.

J. Burson Lowry, financial secretary.

L. L. McCurdy, treasurer.

Charles E. Curle, D. E. Harrison and O. A. Ayers, trustees.

A. C. Kamin, Felix Hamil and D. E. Harrison, delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

A. C. Kamin and P. R. Neligan, formerly financial secretary and treasurer, respectively, declined re-election.

* * *

A joint meeting of representatives of five locals—Atlanta, Birmingham, Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga—will be held at the Hotel Patten Sunday, May 28. This meeting will be for a general discussion of the business improvements in the different towns as members of all these locals take an active part in the social, civic and fraternal life of their respective communities and are well informed.

* * *

We are glad to report that Mrs. L. N. Vick, who has been seriously ill for the past several weeks is greatly improved and has been able to leave the hospital. C. E. C.

Shirt Factory Girl Strike Against 10 Per Cent Pay Cut

Alexandria, Va., May 25.—Forty employes of the Century Manufacturing company's shirt plant here struck against a 10 per cent wage cut. The factory is owned by Morris Weinman of Baltimore.

While working full time up to a few weeks ago the women, it was reported, made a maximum of $8.25 a week for nine hours work a day. Working 5½ hours lately, they have averaged only $5 a week.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

ASKS FAIR PAY FOR FUTURE COUNTY WORK

Cuthbert Urges Cummings to Hold Levels.

POSSIBLE FEDERAL LOANS ARE NOTED

Central Body Secretary Offers Co-operation in Improvement Program.

A fair wage for any improvements undertaken by Hamilton county through possible federal loans was asked by T. R. Cuthbert, secretary-treasurer of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in a letter sent Thursday to Hon. Will Cummings, county judge.

Mr. Cuthbert's letter followed an article in the Chattanooga News which stated that Judge Cummings is seeking federal funds for public works, including roads, schools and similar necessities.

The letter to Judge Cummings asks that, if such funds are secured, arrangements be made to pay prevailing wage scales on any improvements undertaken as a result. Public improvements based on wages such as have been paid to "charity" cases or R. F. C. work, the judge is told, are not in themselves "improvements."

Every co-operation and support is offered the county official in the proposed program, and particular approval is expressed in the program for repair of school buildings, long recognized as practically imperative.

Mr. Cuthbert's letter to Judge Cummings follows:

May 24, 1933.

Hon. Will Cummings,
Hamilton County Courthouse,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Judge Cummings:

In today's News there was an article stating that you might seek a fund for public works, such as roads, schools and other like things. As you and other public officials well know, organized labor has for a long time advocated such policies of public improvement in times of unemployment and lower costs. We approve particularly of improving our school buildings and the elimination of the slum sections.

This article in the News stated that you had instructed Supt. Rankin to launch a survey of needed improvements and prepare a program. At this point may we respectfully draw to your attention and request that such representations as you may in the future make to the federal government shall be based on the payment of union scales of wages? Union wages are the only standard and prevailing rate of wages, and to plan to do any public improvements based on wages such as paid to "charity" cases or R. F. C. men is not in itself a public "improvement."

It would seem unnecessary to ask this of you or any official who has the interest of the community at heart. However, when we recall that only recently one of our officials of high rank stated his belief that it is the duty of public officials to take every advantage of the working man whenever possible—such as hiring $6.00 painters for $3.00 if such painters are hungry enough to submit—you can see why we go through the formality of reminding you to take care of the wages to be paid.

Hoping that you will carry on your improvement plans, we offer to you our support and co-operation for their success.

T. R. CUTHBERT,
Secretary.

'Industrial Absolutism, Possibly Benevolent,' Seen by Labor Editor

Analyzes New Act

CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Impossible to Predict How Masses Will Fare.

POINTS TO POWERS GIVEN PRESIDENT

Fears Road Left Open for Evasion in Sections Relating to Direct Control of Industry—Falls Short of Black-Connery Bill.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, May 25.—Industrial absolutism looms, possibly benevolent, immediately ahead of the United States under the terms of the new W[illegible], known briefly as the ind[illegible] product of the administration "brain trust" aided by a committee of four named by President Roosevelt.

Newspapers thus far have paid far more attention to the taxation features of the bill than to the section reorganizing American industry under presidential direction. But the industrial reorganization section giving the president complete power to regiment all industry under rules of his own making is scarcely matched in all the world. It would be impossible and unfair at this time to say whether the masses will fare better or worse, because there is no way of knowing what is in the president's mind.

Wide Powers to President.

In three major sections, the bill provides power for reorganization of interstate industry, provides for a $3,300,000,000 program of public works and provides for bond issues and taxes.

Throughout the industrial reorganization section it is provided that "the president may or may not." He is given complete power and authority to prescribe rules for trade associations by which competition may be regulated, to prescribe wage and working conditions, to license and to revoke licenses.

Perhaps most striking of all, the president is authorized to deal with labor organizations for establishment of wage and working conditions, pitting unions against the power of the presidency.

There appears to be no guarantee to labor, beyond the fact that the president will have power to prescribe fair conditions. The 30-hour week is not established in the bill, so far as interstate industry is concerned. It is applied only to government construction. Except for construction the 30-hour week is junked and the president is left to be judge of the work week where there is no mutual agreement or where there is an agreement that he does not approve. He is supreme authority.

Road Open to Evasion?

Whether the bill will actually control all interstate operations seems open to question. It has been pointed out that a road to evasion has been provided by failure to mention jobbers and wholesalers in the draft. These critics hold that manufacturers, operating within a state, may, as intra-state firms, impose such conditions as they please, turning their output over to jobbers within their own state, while the jobbers, free from restrictions, may ship as they choose. Whether this is so remains to be seen. The bill stipulates "the trade or industry." Moreover, the bill will, when enacted, become a

(Continued on Last Page)

Big Chicago Bankers Tell School Teachers They Must Be Good

If They Expect Long-Overdue Pay, Pedagogues Must Lay Off "Hell-'n-Maria"

Chicago, May 25.—Chicago bankers have promised to pay the school teachers of this city half price for being "good," according to the special correspondent in the current issue of "Labor."

In other words, if the teachers don't stop parading in the Loop and saying unkind things about Chicago bankers in general and "Hell 'n Maria" Dawes in particular, the banks will not buy enough tax anticipation warrants to pay the teachers half the back salary still due them.

The teachers have not greeted the plan with wild enthusiasm. They point out that they got nothing until they started in to raise Cain. Last week they got their pay for last September and are wondering whether a few more calls on the Loop banks may not bring a few more months' back pay.

Bitterness at Dawes is growing and spreading. Spokesmen for the teachers declare that the Reconstruction Finance corporation loaned Dawes money on some very shady securities. Some of them, indeed, were Insull securities; and that is the last word in worthlessness for Chicago just now.

But tax anticipation warrants, which in a city like Chicago are practically certain to be paid some time, are not good enough for the R. F. C. unless indorsed by banks.

One hundred teachers presented a burlesque at the old auditorium last week, with the significant title of "School scandals of 1983." It did not spare the bankers.

Strike Against Wage Slash Declared by Ponemah Weavers

Norwich, Conn., May 25.—Approximately 200 weavers employed at No. 4 mill of the Ponemah company struck against a new work scale which they claimed means a cut in wages. The day shift, which operates on a 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. schedule, left their looms in the afternoon, and the night shift, which operates on a 3 p.m. to 1 a.m. schedule, refused to go to work.

The workers appointed a committee to confer with the management.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is the president of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America?

A.—This union has no president. The general executive board, composed of fifteen members, is the controlling body.

• • •

Q.—What is the trade jurisdiction of the Tobacco Workers' International union?

A.—The manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco and paper cigarettes.

• • •

Q.—Will the American Federation of Musicians hold a convention this year?

A.—Yes, beginning June 19, in Chicago.

• • •

Q.—I have read of the Kent plan to start industrial activity and give employment. What is it?

A.—Fred I. Kent, a director of the Bankers Trust company, proposes that the banks and the government co-operate in making loans to industries producing consumers' goods. Under the plan, the Reconstruction Finance corporation would underwrite any part of a stipulated loan resulting from failure to sell increased output.

What Next!

"Straw" hats made entirely of cotton—even to the lacquer with which they are finished—are now being sold. They are made of cotton braid and closely resemble Panama-type straws.

Wisdom

No face which we can give to a matter will stead us so well at last as the truth.—Henry David Thoreau.

30-Hour Week Would Make More Jobs in This Factory

Hudson, Mass., May 25.—The Hudson Worsted company announced it was operating on three eight-hour shifts daily to take care of seasonal orders.

This eight-hour shift policy shows what the federal thirty-hour week bill now before congress would do for the tens of thousands of jobless men in the textile industry.

Were the bill a law, the Hudson Worsted company would have to substitute four six-hour shifts for its three eight-hour shifts, thus increasing the number of employes 25 per cent.

Child Labor Amendment Wins Vote in New Hampshire House

Concord, N. H., May 25.—The New Hampshire house of representatives adopted a concurrent resolution ratifying the child labor amendment to the federal constitution. The committee on labor recommended the ratification. A similar resolution was rejected several years ago.

Got Over Weak, Painful Condition By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barranco, of Beaumont, Texas. "I was nervous. I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor.

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did, for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping women just as this Texas lady describes above.

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Where Do We Go from Here?

"Where do we go from here?" was the question in 1919. It is the question today.

Government figures in 1919 showed 9,041,311 wage earners employed in manufactures; in 1920, about 1.6 per cent above that—boom year—making a total of 9,185,972 employed in manufactures in 1920.

Railways employment in 1920 was 2,022,832; and mineral industries employed 1,090,223. That makes total 1920 industrial employment about 12,299,027. The all-peace-time-high-water-mark. It has never been equalled.

There were that many "employables" in 1920.

Well, in 1929 there were 8,836,403 employed in manufactures. That was 349,569 less than 1920. Railways employed 1,660,850 in 1929; or 361,982 less than in 1920. Mineral industries employed 928,648 in 1929; or 161,575 less than in 1920.

Add those. It makes a total industrial employment in 1929 of 11,425,901; or 873,126 less than in 1920. Why? In 1919 the capacity of installed manufactures equipment was 29,000,000 horsepower. In 1929 it was 43,000,000 horsepower. An increase of 48 per cent. But manpower was cut.

Meanwhile: the babies! Population increased 15.3 per cent in those nine years. With that rate of increase for those industrially employed, arrived another 1,881,751 potential wage earners. Add that to those displaced, to get the total of 2,754,877 available wage earners more than those employed in 1929. No place for them to go!

Did those 3,000,000 folks and their wives open gas stations?

Some of them did; and then fought with displaced farmer boys for trade.

That is where we were in 1929; when some folks thought unemployment might begin pretty soon. But today over 17,000,000 are idle.

Where did we go from there? Where do we go from here?

More Factory Inspectors Needed

That despite the present unemployment, thousands of workers with jobs and putting in long hours comparable to those of the sweatshop days of the early 1900's, is emphasized in a recent report from the Pennsylvania department of labor. Stress is laid on the inability of a limited staff of sixty-five general factory inspectors to prevent such conditions in Pennsylvania through the enforcement of existing laws. The officials are required to investigate facilities for accident prevention, hours of women and children and general sanitation of 32,000 factories and 135,000 retail stores.

"As long as the inspection service," the report says, "is so inadequate in numbers that 14-year-old girls making children's dresses are found working as high as 11¾ hours a day, and 15-year-old boys are found working 12 hours a night in any of our factories, we are but adding to industrial confusion.

"We are dynamiting the dams which have been built to hold up the standards of living in the commonwealth."

Job Insurance for Small Communities

The practicability of protecting the workers of a small community from the distress caused by employers dismissing them is shown in the report by Sir Claude Hill, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, recommending a scheme of unemployment insurance for that island.

The Isle of Man has a population of around 60,000. Its principal occupation is catering to 500,000 summer visitors. Agriculture and market gardening are the most important industries.

The insurance plan covers men only. The contributions are paid exclusively by employed persons, with the addition of a retrenchment premium paid by employers who reduce the number of employes after the summer season. The retrenchment premium is calculated on the average numbers employed in the twelve weeks ending with September. One pound would be paid for each unit below the summer average employed in the first twenty weeks after September, and a second pound for the next twenty weeks, so that if the average number of men employed in the summer were twenty and the average for the rest of the year ten, the employer would pay a retrenchment premium of one pound.

The full rate of benefit is 14 shillings a week for a man, with the addition of six shillings for a wife and two shillings six pence for each child up to a maximum of 30 shillings a week for 26 weeks.

There is also a provision that part-time earnings must not be supplemented by unemployment insurance benefits beyond the point where the earnings and benefits together amount to the weekly wage of an unskilled laborer.

The unemployment scheme is based on the recommendations of a commission which reviewed the economic conditions and financial arrangements of the island. The commission expressed the conviction that the plan is actuarily sound.

Those Wage Increases

Reports of wage increases come from many sections. The newspapers have been printing a column or so of such dispatches daily, with the idea of spreading cheer amidst the prevailing economic gloom. In some cases these reports have been ballyhooed as an indication that the depression is on the way out.

Most of the pay raises reported are from five to ten per cent. Every wage increase is welcome and helpful to purchasing power but it should not be forgotten that wages have been so severely slashed that it will take a lot of raises to bring them anywhere near levels that prevailed before the depression began. To bring lasting revival, wages must soar higher than ever before. Only in that way can prosperity be restored and buying power keep pace with production.

Railroading; Oh, Yeah?

Technological unemployment in railroading meant bigger locomotives, longer trains, hump switching yards. In 1929 it spelled 200,000 railway men unemployed. By 1931, 440,000 more had been forced into unemployment, besides those who were demoted and put on part time. Now comes railroad consolidation. More unemployment?

New Comptroller of Currency May Discourage Bank Pay Cuts

Washington, May 18.—J. F. T. O'Connor, a former law partner of Senator William G. McAdoo, of California, has been confirmed by the senate as comptroller of the currency, replacing F. G. Awalt, who has held that position.

The change has been in contemplation for some time, but was held back because of the banking holiday and the confusion that resulted from it.

One of the changes which Mr. O'Connor may effect is that of encouraging banks of the country that are under the control of his office to put a stop to the wage and salary slashing on bank payrolls that has been in progress since the banking holiday was proclaimed.

Mr. Awalt declined to affirm or deny reports that he had issued an order of recommendation to the banks that the salaries of all clerks and other employes should be slashed by at least 10 per cent, and that the salaries of officials should be cut even more.

Most banking employes have already taken heavy wage cuts in recent months, although even before that time working generally for salaries that were notoriously low. It is not believed that the recent wage slashing among bank employes has had the sanction of President Roosevelt, or in fact, that he knew anything about it.

Who Are the "Trouble Makers?"

By Mr. Modestus

"To hell with the trouble makers!"
So said General Hell 'n Maria Banker Charles G. Dawes one day.
Of course, he was provoked.
An impudent school teacher had mentioned the R. F. C.'s loan to his bank—
That little loan of 80 million dollars.
And after he had left the R. F. C. as chairman, too!
Another teacher—probably a redheaded one—
She suggested a connection between Dawes and Insull's cheating—
Before Insull decamped for the classic shores of modern Greece.

• • •

Now, if the general had only said something original—
But the teachers said it first,
Thousands of them!
America is getting ready to say it with—
Well, who knows what they are going to say it with?
"To hell with the trouble makers!"
When they have really made up their minds—
Who the trouble makers are.
General: you'd be surprised.

• • •

Did the teachers make the trouble?
Teaching Chicago's children for months without pay—
Did the union labor men make trouble?
Taking wage cuts quietly—and other bitter medicine—
Did the bank depositors make trouble?
Taking their losses, while government R. F. C. fed the big banks—
Who made the trouble, anyway?
Whoever made it, it came from unpaid taxes.
And who is supposed to pay the taxes?
Well, those who get the tax receipts—directly.
And who might that be?
Mostly the big bankers,
And their friends.
The folks who got theirs from that 80 million gift from the R. F. C.

• • •

So, sure! You bet!
To hell with the trouble makers.
Who held the money the depositors will never get back again?
Who took the money they knew they never could pay back again?
Who rigged the stock and bond market for suckers to bite at?
Who sold rotten bonds to school teachers and anybody else?
Who knew that the depression was coming on, and never peeped?
Who profited by the selling out of the little fellows?
Who skimmed the cream out of the yellow money harvest?
The trouble makers!
To hell with 'em!
You bet!

• • •

Who used to import cheap foreign labor?
The trouble makers!
Who swore to smash organized labor?
The trouble makers!
Who defended child labor?
The trouble makers!
Who demanded—and got—machine guns to beat labor's fight for life?
The trouble makers!
Who owned—and rewarded—the yellow dog injunction judges?
These same members of the Charlew Dawes breed—that's who!
To hell with THEM!

Confessions of a Chamber of Commerce

Pennsylvania Organization "Gleefully" Boasts It Defeated Humane Legislation Through Discreditable Machine Methods

The bulletin of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce on the legislative session recently ended in that state is one of the most shameless and most shocking statements ever printed.

It boasts that the chamber "feels particularly gleeful" over the fact that it was able to kill all progressive legislation, except a bill outlawing the "yollow dog" contract. It shows equal pride that this result was gained by violating every rule and principle of free government, and muzzling the legislature by machine control.

The statement praises Edward Martin, chairman of the republican state organization, "who at all times gave his whole-hearted support to protect business from the dangerous and crazy proposals advanced."

It praises Speaker Talbot, of the lower house, for appointing "air-tight committees," in which progressive legislation could be smothered, and adds that "our biggest job was to keep this class of bills safely tied up in committee."

And what were these "dangerous and crazy proposals" against which the state chamber of commerce fought so valiantly?

One was a bill for old age pensions. One was a bill reducing hours of labor for women in factories from 54 to 44 hours per week. One compelled employers to pay wages in cash and at regular intervals. One was a resolution to ratify the nattional child labor amendment.

Others were bills reducing interest on small loans, placing occupational diseases under the workmen's compensation act, "requiring a method of proper measurements in bituminous coal mining," providing an income tax for state and local governments.

Every one of these measures has been passed by other legislatures, not only without harm but usually with decided benefit to the state. Yet the chamber not only gloats over defeating these bills, but seems to gloat even more that it defeated them by packed committees, gag rules and machine politics.

It would seem in order next for someone to discover a bulletin from the Chamber of Gangsters in Chicago, boasting of the defeat of laws against racketeers and regretting its inability to release Al Capone.

"WHAT THIS NATION NEEDS—"

(It has been said that "What this nation needs is a good laugh." In the judgment of The Labor World, the following quips provide several. Now, therefore; Editor Keating, of "Labor," being a patriotic and whole-souled citizen, we are quite confident will take a tolerant view of the fact that we have "swiped" his joke column, verbatim, from the editorial page of the current issue of his paper. In order to salve his injured feelings (if any), however, we might remark parenthetically that "Labor" is our idea of the most ably edited and most effective workers' publication in America.—Editor.)

Played Safe.

Polite Wayfarer—I am sorry to have troubled you, sir, but do you happen to have seen a policeman in the neighborhood?

Hiker—No, I can't say I have.

P. W.—Then hand over your watch and wallet.

• • •

Arming Against Kickers.

"Now, girls," said the restaurant manager, "I want you all to look your best today. Add a little extra dab of powder to your cheeks and take a bit more care with your hair."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the head waitress. "Butter bad again?"

"No," said the manager, "the beef's tough."

• • •

Thanks for the Tip.

"Willie," said the Sunday school teacher severely, "you shouldn't talk like that to your playmate. Have you ever thought of heaping coals of fire on his head?"

"No, I haven't," said Willie, "but it's a great idea."

• • •

Patrick's Problem.

Pat had just started work in the pit, and was put in charge of a pit pony. He was leading it along a passage when he came to a part where the roof was too low for the pony to pass under.

Taking his pick, Pat proceeded to hack at the roof, intending to make the hole larger, when the foreman rushed up, shouting: "You idiot! You should never hack at the ceiling like that; you might cause the death of a hundred men. Use your shovel and scrape away from the floor."

"Ah!" said Pat, "you can't fool me. It's the pony's head that won't go through, not his feet."

• • •

Anxious to Please.

Stern Mistress (to maid)—You are discharged, Perkins, for allowing the master to kiss you. What sort of reference do you expect from me after that?

Pretty Maid—Well, you might at least say that I tried to please everyone, madam.

• • •

A lady entered and seated herself in a train by the side of a salesman. After a while the traveler said politely:

"Excuse me, miss, but——"

"If you speak, or annoy me, I'll pull the train cord," snapped the girl.

Whenever he attempted to speak, the girl threatened to give the alarm. At last the train slowed up at a station, and the traveler rose to his feet.

"I don't care whether you like it or not," he said, "but I want that bag of strawberries you've been sitting on for the last six miles."

• • •

Rescued—Sir, you have saved my life. I would gladly give you five dollars, but I have only a ten-dollar bill.

Rescuer—That's all right. Jump in again.

• • •

Secret of Success.

The editor of a country newspaper retired with a fortune. When asked the secret of his success, he replied:

"I attribute my ability to retire with a $100,000 bank balance, after thirty years in the newspaper field, to close application to duty, pursuing a policy of strict honesty, always practicing rigorous rules of economy, and to the recent death of my uncle, who left me $98,500.".

Wottoquottok Mill Employes Get Peculiar Pay "Raise"

Hudson, Mass., May 25.—Evidently to decrease industrial unrest, the Wottoquottock Worsted company notified its 200 employes here that they would be given a pay raise.

Mill officials refused to state the amount of the raise. They believed the psychology imparted by the indefinite promise of an unstipulated increase in the contents of the pay envelope would anaesthetize their workers into complete obliviousness to the suffering caused by their present low wages.

Wage Boost anl Hours Cut Demanded by Silk Workers

Paterson, N. J., May 25.—The Associated Silk Workers at a meeting here voted to call a strike in all silk mills.

Officers of the union asserted that workers now average $10 to $12 for a 60-hour week.

The strikers demand a 44-hour week and a wage scale of 4 cents per 60 picks per yard, which would result in an average weekly wage of $18 to $20.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
C. E. Cofer C. P. Wright
WIRING — REPAIRS
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
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10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

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BEER UNFAIR!

SILVER STOCK
and
X-TRA FINE

Made by the R. H. Graupner Brewing Co.
Harrisburg, Pa.

IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

Local 79,
Brewery and Soft Drink Workers

M. B. EAVES & BROS.
FOOD DEPARTMENT STORE

You Are Always Welcome, and Your Patronage Is Appreciated

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PHONE 6-7131

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EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
34 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

SUGAR—5-lb. Cloth Bags.....24c; 10-lb. Cloth Bags..... 48c
MILK—Pet or Carnation, 5 Tall or 10 Small 29c
COFFEE — Maxwell House or J. F. G. Per Pound 21c
LARD—Swift's Silverleaf or Rex— 4-lb. Carton 25c; 8-lbs..... 53c
NORTHERN TISSUE— 4 for 19c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

NOTICE
TAXPAYERS

After May 31 unpaid taxes for 1932 will be turned over to the delinquent tax collector, with penalties and additional interest added.

WILEY COUCH, County Trustee

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Congress seems on the eve of adjournment. It's been a mad whirl since March 4. Too early at this time to put much of an assessment on the doings.

Ten years hence it will be clear that this was the year of the big hurricane.

Not since the early days of Woodrow Wilson has there been anything like such a whirl of change.

It seems that pressure of need jams up until, finally, old restraints have to give way. Like waters backed up against a dam until the pressure gets heavier than the dam can stand. Then! Wild rush.

America seems aware that great change has taken place, but to most of us the change still seems to be something impersonal, in books, but not in life.

Soon it will dawn upon us good and plenty that a change in the way of living is to follow all these changes in the law books.

Only then will we know whether we like it or don't like it.

* * *

Some think that the Big Fellows will have harder going from now on. Let us hope so. But about that, let us not give cheers too soon.

The Big Fellows have a way of slipping in under the tent, even when we think everything is staked down. Everyone hopes the crooks of large size will not have such an easy time looting the people's pocketbooks and if it turns out that way, this will be a year to celebrate hereafter. Long experience, however, should have bred caution in such matters into the human race. We can afford to hold the cheers for a little while.

There has been so much rotten that it seems impossible that it should all be cleared up in a few months. Clearing up the mess means remaking the social order to a considerable extent and nobody need think that is an easy job.

Great strides have been taken. Fundamental changes have taken place on the law books. They remain to be worked out in real life. Soon we shall know more about that. The fear is that the important crooks still have enough foothold to make life worth while for them. Again the counsel is, hold the cheers for a bit—hope, but don't over-hope.

* * *

This may be but a small voice yelping in the wilderness, but take this, nevertheless, as a matter of importance. If the national recovery act becomes law, as it probably will, the workers in non-union industries will be more voiceless and much more helpless than ever.

Unions will become ten times as necessary. Their functions will be much more important.

Under the new dispensation—it will be nothing less—workers will either organize completely or they will be at the mercy of bigger powers than they have ever faced. Then they will confront a whole industry, not just one corporation. And the acts of the bosses will have all the force of statute law. Verily, something lies ahead of this great nation. Its like has never been.

* * *

The memory of the great company that have perished in the nation's wars is honored on Memorial day. Their graves are decorated and their services and sacrifices lauded throughout the country.

Why would it not also be fitting on Memorial day to remember the even greater company of workers with hand and brain whose lives contributed to the upbuilding and the greatness of this nation? Surely they deserve tribute, whether they died at their tasks as the result of accident, were cut off before their time as the result of lives of unremitting toil and hardship or died a so-called natural death. In any case, these men and women were heroes of peace and contributed as much or more to the national welfare as did the heroes of war. They were the millions who, "humble and nameless, the straight, hard pathway plod" in every generation and a grateful nation should be proud to do them honor.

* * *

Discussing the troubles of the cement industry, the Business Week asks:

"Which is in the public interest—to insist upon new price wars, with low wages, unemployment, and eventual bankruptcy as the price to be paid in return for, possibly, lower prices to the consumer? Or to permit, encourage and supervise a sensible co-operation which shall stabilize orderly production and distribution, and incidentally permit steady employment at fair wages?"

The same question might be asked in connection with any or all industry. There is only one answer. The "sensible co-operation" mentioned by the Business Week is undoubtedly in the public interest and there is every indication that the people favor it.

* * *

The American League to Abolish Capital Punishment says that for the most part the death penalty falls upon the "poor and helpless." Those familiar with the administration of the criminal law know that this is a fact. How often do we hear of a man or woman of wealth and position being executed? Not often.

Citizens' Councils Suggested to Guide School Economies

Committee Seeks Co-operation in Assemblying Educational Facts and Figures.

Washington, May 25.—One of the practical outcomes of the Citizens Conference on the Crisis in Education, held in Washington early in January at the call of former President Hoover, is the movement for the organization of citizens' councils in every community. In a circular on this subject recently issued by representatives of a number of organizations, it is explained that after a newly appointed general committee had held two meetings of which Carl H. Milam of the American Library association is the chairman, it was agreed that the end sought could not be achieved by any over-all national action, but by appropriate cooperation of citizens' groups in each community and state.

In compliance with this determination follows this circular, as a follow-up, but chiefly as tip-supplying media to those who are interested in this important subject, naming the objectives of the movement and giving hints for "constructive economies." Regretfully they cannot all be given here. A paragraph or two may serve to give a hint of the circular's value.

"For what services do you pay? How much?

"Has the enrollment increased? In what grades? Are the demands for adult classes less or greater than formerly? What economies have been put into effect? What were total expenditures and expenditures per capita of the population for each of the last three years? How much of this is for the debt service? What are the schools' chief problems?

"What are the comparable facts about libraries, museums, playgrounds, parks, public health and sanitation, relief, welfare, hospitals, police and fire departments, streets and roads, other city departments, and municipal administration?"

The circular also requests that non-governmental public services, such as relief, welfare and local college, be included in the information obtained.

Railroad Bill Gives Workers A Hard Blow

Washington.—Donald R. Richberg, of Chicago, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods, made a vigorous protest against the administration bill for emergency reorganization of the railroads at the hearings on the measure held by the senate commerce committee.

"Ninety per cent of the operating economies proposed under the bill," he said, "would be achieved at the expense of the railroad employes."

The committee heard Richberg after Interstate Commerce Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman had declared that large numbers of railroad workers would lose their jobs by the proposed consolidations of service and elimination of waste.

"Unemployment is the fundamental problem with which the country must deal and solve, if ruin is to be averted," Eastman said. "Nevertheless, it seems to me an unsound conclusion that employment should be preserved by retaining waste and inefficiency. This is particularly true of the railroads."

Senator Long, of Louisiana, urged the 30-hour week to "sop up the loss of jobs." Mr. Eastman opposed this on the ground that it would increase the wage bill of the owners. Mr. Eastman is prominently mentioned for the post of federal co-ordinator under the terms of the measure.

Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, counsel for house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, agreed with Mr. Eastman that the proposed reorganization changes would throw large numbers of railroad workers into the unemployed army. He felt, however, that if the large economies resulted in lower freight and passenger rates, higher wages might follow.

Taking the position that those who assume responsibility for depriving men of employment must accept the obligation to provide employment or support for the men they force into idleness, Mr. Richberg offered a number of amendments to remedy the fundamental weakness of the reorganization bill.

The contended that the act should comprehend measures to improve labor conditions and insisted that to provide economic stability provision should be made for the participation of labor in planning industrial operations. In addition, the co-ordinator should be empowered to rehabilitate and improve the roads.

Boycott of Fair Pledged Until Chicago Teachers Receive Pay

Chicago, May 18.—Headquarters of the American Federation of Teachers here is receiving daily from teachers' organizations all over the country copies of resolutions which have been passed with unanimity by these bodies which extend sympathy to the Chicago teachers in their endeavor to secure justice in the matter of unpaid salaries. These resolutions pledge the teachers making them to refrain from patronizing the Century of Progress exposition until the just demands of the Chicago teachers are met.

Among cities from which these resolutions have been sent are San Francisco, Cleveland, Brooklyn and New Orleans. The associations represent many thousands of teachers in all parts of the United States who pledge themselves not to patronize the fair and also, in the words of one of the resolutions, "urge others to refrain from attending the exposition in Chicago unless that city makes satisfactory compensation and redress to its teachers."

This action has been taken not because Chicago is unable to make any attempt to pay the back salaries due her teachers but because the teachers of the country, in common with those of Chicago, have finally come to realize that the Chicago teachers remain unpaid for so long a time because of unfair, discriminatory tactics on the part of Chicago banking institutions and financial interests. They know that the teachers of Chicago have not been given an even break with other public employes in the matter of partial payment of back salaries.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 17896
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Martins French Cleaning Company vs. E. R. Davenport

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and a garnishment having been served on wages due said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This May 4, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.
5-26

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17427
Frank Cabe vs. Joe Anderson
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Whippett auto, Motor No. 96-A-896159, in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This May 4, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.
5-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of Trust executed January 27, 1930, by Lucile Bird Barata and husband, A. M. Barata, Kathleen Bird Cross, Margaret Bird, single, Roberta Bird Fredericke by our Attorney in fact, Augusta Bird Courtney and Augusta Bird Courtney and husband, Roger Davis Courtney, to secure a note in the sum of $3,000.00, said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 24, Page 366 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933,

the following described real estate in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of the Northwest fractional Quarter of Section Five (5) Township One (1) South Range Three (3) West of the Basis Line Ocoee District and beginning at a stone in the line dividing the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia and in the Southwest corner of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lazard et al., and being the extreme southeast corner of the A. P. Green Estate running thence South eighty-eight degrees (88°) ten minutes (10') West along the Tennessee-Georgia State line to a stone in the Northeast line of the road known as the Bird's Mill Road, thence North twenty-eight degrees (28°) thirty minutes (30') East along the East line of said road eight hundred sixty-five (865) feet, thence continuing along said road North thirty-two degrees (32°) thirty minutes (30') East three hundred five (305) feet to a stone in the South line of the property conveyed by Horace Pryor to G. H. Page and wife by deed registered in Book O, Volume 12, page 696 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, thence South sixty-seven degrees (67°) thirty minutes (30') East along Page's South line eight hundred ninety-six (896) feet, more or less, to a stone in the Western line of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lazard, et al., being also the extreme Eastern line of the A. P. Green Estate, thence South twenty-two degrees (22°) thirty minutes (30') West with said line six hundred eighty-five (685) feet to the point of beginning, containing twenty (20) acres, more or less, and being the same property that was conveyed by Sam E. Green, Executor of the Estate of A. P. Green, deceased, to Hattie A. Bird by deed registered in Book H, Volume 7, Page 581 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. The said Hattie Bird who was a widow died intestate in Hamilton County, Tenn., leaving the Grantors herein together with Philip Bird as her only heirs at law, the said Philip Bird sometimes known as Philip Gardner conveyed his 1/6 interest in this property to Luther Manuel by deed which is of record and the said Luther Manuel conveyed said interest by deed dated May 28, 1928, to Roger Davis Courtney, husband of Augusta Bird Courtney.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of May, 1933.
TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.
6-9

Our Advertisers are our friends.

PINCHOT ASKS INVESTIGATION OF COAL DISTRICT CONDITIONS

Governor Urges President Roosevelt to Order Federal Study of Wages and Closing of Mines in Pennsylvania's Largest Anthracite Producing Region.

Washington, May 25.—On behalf of thousands of miners, suffering from the closing of anthracite coal mines in Schuylkill county, Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, asked President Roosevelt to order a federal investigation of conditions in the county.

Presenting a petition to the president signed by 5,000 miners and their families, Pinchot said that closing of mines recently had thrown 3,000 miners out of employment, causing much suffering. The petition asked that the federal government investigate wage conditions and the closing of mines in the county, which is the largest hard coal producing region in Pennsylvania.

In urging an investigation, Gov. Pinchot expressed the belief that soft coal prices should be stabilized.

Senator Neely, of West Virginia, and Huston Thompson, former chairman of the federal trade commission, made a request for stabilization.

Gov. Pinchot said he was heartily in accord with a plan for coal legislation prepared by Nathan Margold, interior department solicitor. The plan, he said, was much like that proposed by a group of western Pennsylvania independent operators. The operators' plan called for limitation and distribution of production, with minimum wages and minimum prices, regulated under the supervision of the government.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45217
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jack Edward Murdock vs. Vivian Mae Murdock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vivian Mae Murdock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 27th day of April, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. Witt, Atty. 6-2

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
W. J. McIsaac vs. E. S. Arnold

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on certain household goods stored by defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This May 19, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.
6-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Minnie Thompson and husband, Joe Thompson, dated October 1st, 1930, registered May 23, 1933, in Book U, Vol. 26, page 14 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to secure an indebtedness of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars therein described, dated October 1, 1930, payable monthly, with interest from date at 6 per cent per annum; and default having been made in the payment of note numbers 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of a series of 130 notes, each in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and said default having lasted for more than thirty days after maturity of said notes, and the beneficiary demanding that said Deed of Trust be foreclosed to pay said notes and interest, and having declared all the outstanding unpaid notes of said series, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, aforesaid in compliance with the terms of said Deed of Trust, will on

SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, expose for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West Door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number 16 in Block No. 6, Edgewood Addition, in the New 13th Ward of Chattanooga; said lot fronts 50 feet on the South line of 26th (formerly 25th) Street, in what is known as East Lake, and runs back South 125 feet to an alley. It is the same real estate conveyed to James B. Cuzzort and wife, Blanche Mae Cuzzort, by G. W. Killian and wife, Verna Killian, July 25th, 1921, as recorded Book F, Vol. 22, page 294; also in Book E, Vol. 21, page 418, in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and conveyed to Gertrude Koons by the said Cuzzorts August 26th, 1930, recorded in Book G, Vol. 25, page 389 in said Register's office.

Sale will be made as Trustee only.
This 25th day of May, 1933.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.
6-16

WHY PUT IT OFF?

HOW many times has someone in your family made the remark, "I wish we had a telephone?"

Very likely your friends, too, are wishing you had a telephone. For in doing without it you are making it difficult for them to include you and your family in their social activities. If there are children in the family, they, too, feel the loss of the friendly contacts a telephone affords.

Why put off enjoying the satisfaction and protection of telephone service in your home, when you may have it for less than ten cents a day?

Any telephone employe will be glad to tell you about party line and other classes of service. Why wait? Order your telephone today.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

LOVEMANS ANNUAL JUNE LINEN SALE

begins Thursday, May 25th, and features SPECTACULAR VALUES! - - - Third Floor

RAILWAY MANAGERS PLAN TO SPLIT BROTHERHOODS IN BATTLE FOR PAY CUT

Washington, May 25.—Railway managers are putting themselves in readiness to try to club the Railroad Brotherhoods into acceptance of a sharp decrease in wages. The strategy is to be that of pitting the trainmen and firemen, who are suffering most under seniority rules from the decline in traffic, against the conductors and engineers.

Many engineers who less than four years ago were at the throttles of through freight trains have been forced back to the firing of switch engines, and through freight conductors are looking for a day's work as yard switchmen. Some of these enengineman and conductors are working only five or six days a month.

A trainman in Alexandria, Va., who found a minor job the other day in a government hospital, said his name is posted on the train master's list, but under the seniority rule he expects from five to eight years to pass before he is called to go out with a train.

Managers believe that under the pressure of unemployment among firemen and trainmen, they can compel the engineers and conductors to accept a sharp cut in wages, and to modify the rules of seniority to provide a larger spread in available work. They count on the idle trainmen and firemen to support them in their course.

Meanwhile, the salaries of railroad presidents ranging from $75,000 to $150,000 a year are to remain untouched, and there are no signs of reduction in salaries of almost as much to vice-presidents and other transportation executives.

MORE ABOUT RECOVERY BILL

(Continued from First Page)

criminal statute, because it provides a $500 fine for violations, as well as possible suspension of license.

The purpose of the bill is to procure "co-operative action among trade groups to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

Act Good Two Years.

An "administration" and an "administrator" are provided for in the public works section, but supreme authority is reposed in the hands of the president. The life of the act will be two years, upon the seemingly sound assumption that the bill will be enacted into law.

Trade associations, upon application, may have approved by the president a code of fair competition, but in approving such code the president may impose terms of his own, without limit. United States district courts will become the agencies through which suits for violation may be brought. Where no application for approval of a code is made, the president may impose a code. The president is authorized "to enter into agreements with" and to approve voluntary agreements between employers and workers. The president may make the terms upon which businesses may be licensed and no firm shall thereafter operate without such a license.

It is provided that every code shall guarantee the "right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing" and that no worker shall be required to be or not to be a member of any organization of workers; but this is regarded as an academic statement of a right which will be of little value unless enforced by labor itself. It is pointed out that the Clayton act and the anti-injunction act also guarantee labor's rights to organize and bargain collectively and to refuse to sign yellow dog contracts, but that the statement of these rights in law has not made them effective in operation.

Whether for good or ill, the bill appears to provide that the president shall have power to prescribe the conditions under which industries shall operate, to fix the wages and working conditions of workers and, in fact, to determine the whole method of American industry.

It is argued that the bill provides for voluntary action first, with compulsion afterward, but that is evidently a moot question. The unquestioned authority for dictatorship is written into the bill, without any valid guarantee to the workers, or to employers either, for that matter, in which respect it falls far short of the Black-Connery revised bill which President Green, of the A. F. of L., has approved.

British Chemical Concern Restores 1931 Wage Cut

London, Eng.—In his annual address at the meeting of the stockholders of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, Sir Harry McGowan, chairman and managing director, announced that the wage reduction imposed on a large body of the concern's employes in 1931 had been abolished.

"This restoration of pay to our workers," Sir Henry said, "will add to the current purchasing power of those affected at the rate of 180,000 pounds per annum. This money will pass into circulation and will be of benefit to unemployment."

It was stated that an increase in net profits of 1,320,788 pounds, 38 per cent, made the wage restoration possible.

MORE ABOUT $15 PER WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

to Mississippi for a printer to operate his typesetting machine, and local typos were the beneficiaries of some sage economic philosophy as their share of the new business project.

Local Typos were in somewhat of a speculative mood this week. Assuming, as one member of No. 89 expressed it, that the Mississippi operator will draw the same salary generously offered the local man—$15.00 per week—and figuring the possibility of five or six children to feed, how much will the Mississippian have left on Saturday night to spend at McDonald's "Home Owned, Home Operated" grocery stores?

Chattanooga Typographical union, having a half-century record of friendly and honorable dealing with local publishers, is loath to enter a "battle" with anyone, but it is announced that due publicity will be given to McDonald's policy of low wages and imported help, and there is no doubt whatever in the minds of members of No. 89 that the philosophy of the self-styled individualist grocery-bakery-milkman magnate will be disapproved by the business men of Chattanooga, as well as the public in general.

And, oh, yes; the young Typo who was offered so much employment by the merchant prince, having received a larger weekly stipend for possibly half as many hours the second year of his five-year apprenticeship, declined the generous offer.

Forestry Workers Strike; 15 Are Expelled from Camp

Camp Dix, N. J.—A strike at the citizens conservation camp here resulted in the summary dismissal by Brig.-Gen. H. L. Laubach, commander, of forty-five of the forestry workers, and the reinstatement of seventeen who claimed they were forced to join the "walkout" by threats of being "beaten up."

The strike started when beans were substituted at the mess hall for potatoes, which the men claimed were not properly cooked, and other conditions at the camp were denounced. Major William R. Schmidt, executive officer, said the strike had been expected for some time. There are about 1,400 men in the camp, of whom some 600 are negroes, recruited from among the unemployed in New York City and Newark.

SICK HEADACHE

Many cases of *SICK HEADACHE* are due to constipation. If you have headache that is due to constipation, take Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT for refreshing relief.

"I have taken BLACK-DRAUGHT when needed, for about 15 years," writes Mr. J. W. Cooper, of Longview, Texas. "I first began to use it for sick headache that seemed to come from constipation.

"I would suffer about twenty-four hours with these headaches. I found out that BLACK-DRAUGHT would help me, so that is what I took. I am glad to recommend it to others, for this trouble, for it will give relief."

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT is a purely vegetable laxative, preferred by thousands of men and women because it is so effective and economical.

For CHILDREN, get the new, pleasant-tasting *SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught*, in 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

A Timely Special on
SCREEN ENAMEL
Protect Your Screens Before You Put Them Up!

Put a Coat of This Rich Glossy Black Enamel on Your Screens
S-W Screen Enamel is weather-resisting, is easy to apply and will not clog the screen mesh.
It will pay for itself many times over by preventing rusting of the screen wire and warping of the frames.
Regular Price 65c, quarts 43c
THIS WEEK ONLY
Regular Price 40c, pints 27c
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
826-828 BROAD STREET
PHONES 6-1267, 6-1268

THE ACME COAL CO.

Congratulates Organized Labor on the Attainment of Its Thirtieth Anniversary in Chattanooga

622 East Ninth St. Phone 6-1183

MR. WORKING MAN:

Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

AN EXAMPLE OF MR. McDONALD'S POLICIES:

He took over the Bleacher Bill Sports Journal, which paid decent wages for reasonable hours, and is now publishing it under the name of "Chattanooga Free Press," paying low wages and working his men almost from "can till can't."

McDonald says his stores are "home-owned" and "home-operated"—yet he brought in a man from out of town to run his paper when there are many Chattanooga printers who have been out of work for months.

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself, and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 2, 1933 — Number 6

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IS HUGE SUCCESS

Labor's Program Enjoyed By Fair-Sized Crowd.

CLARK, CROWLEY, SMITH SPEAKERS

Tableaux Depict Progress of Local Workers — "Old-Timers" Honored.

"A good time was had by all" at the celebration Monday night of the thirtieth anniversary of Chattanooga's Central Body, reorganized in April, 1903. The "birthday party" was staged in the circuit court room at the courthouse, and the large room was nearly filled with an appreciative audience of men, women and children. A ten-piece orchestra furnished by Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, opened the program and enlivened proceedings throughout the evening.

President Kamin, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, after outlining the purpose of the gathering, turned the meeting over to George Forbes, chairman of the committee which arranged the affair.

A feature of the celebration was a series of tableaux posed in a shadow box made for the occasion by M. H. Ortwein. Labor was depicted in its various stages since 1903. The first "picture" was posed by Miss Ruth Forbes, daughter of the chairman, in nurse's costume and holding the infant "Labor." As the curtain was drawn, Mr. Forbes said:

"Back in the good year 1903, when working men were not bothered with foreign war debts, jig saw puzzles, walkathons or automobiles; when the older workmen had union cards and were proud of them, and the younger men looked forward to the day when they could complete their trade and secure a journeyman's card—when the Knights of Labor were giving way to the different craft organizations, there was born in Chattanooga a bouncing baby.

"This baby was named the Central Labor union, and in spite of setbacks, fights from without and within, the opposition of organized capital, the mistakes of its officers and the jealousies of its members, it grew up and prospered. The first officers were Clarence Swick, president; I. L. Wade, secretary-treasurer."

The second picture, 1910, was posed by E. E. Crosby, Jr., young son of the Central Body's sergeant-at-arms, dressed in overalls and holding a hammer.

"Seven years old and still going strong," Mr. Forbes said.

"By this time there were united in the Central Labor union many craft organizations. The painters, carpenters, molders, tailors, coopers, brewery workers, machinists, car workers, barbers, pressmen, boiler makers, typographical, blacksmiths, plumbers, bartenders, and several others.

"This was the day of the big Labor Day parade and celebration.

"Production was far behind consumption, but with modern machinery being installed in many industries, the eight-hour day was just around the corner."

The third pose represented the period of 1917-1918, showing a young man in uniform, with bugle.

"The wheels of industry are speeded up to make war material," the chairman explained. "Many members of organized labor are in the army now—with the hollow promise of the same old job at the same old bench when they return.

"Labor is in great demand, and wages are higher, and organizations are at their peak. The name is changed to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. The Labor Day celebration made enough money on one celebration to adopt thirty-five French war orphans, and there were many members of organized labor that were on hand when your Uncle Sam's army broke the Hindenburg line. But nothing is as easily forgotten by the public as yesterday's hero."

For 1928 a young man in overalls proudly held up his union card, while the "boss" shook his fist at him, and Mr. Forbes said:

"Through war, pestilence, or economic stress of whatever character, the union card stands always as a

(Continued on Last Page)

Recovery Bill Protects Labor; Bans Fake Union

House Committee Passes Amendments Offered by President Green in Interest of American Workers.

Washington, June 1.—The ways and means committee of the house of representatives adopted the amendments to the president's national industrial recovery bill offered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to more thoroughly protect the rights of the workers to organize into bona fide trade unions and to prohibit employers from compelling their employes to join company unions.

The original draft of the bill prescribed that the fair-competition codes, agreements and licenses which the measure authorizes should contain a stipulation "that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

Coercion of Employes Prohibited.

In the hearings held by the ways and means committee, Mr. Green urged that this protective clause be made more explicit by adding the guarantee that the employes shall also "be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

Anti-Injunction Principle Reaffirmed.

"This amendment," Mr. Green told the committee, "does not include within it any form of new legislation. It is a verbatim statement taken from the declared public policy of the government as set forth in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law.

"Congress adopted this declaration by an overwhelming vote when it passed the Norris-LaGuardia act. It is now a part of the law of the land.

"We ask, labor asks, that it be included in this emergency legislation. Labor believes it necessary in order to confirm and emphasize the guaranty of the right of organization and of the exercise of collective bargaining.

Real Guarantee of Right to Organize.

"I am only refreshing your memories when I call your attention to the declared public policy of the government as set forth in the Norris-LaGuardia act.

"That, it seems to me, is a declaration that has been accepted and is in effect and can be incorporated in this legislation.

"There will be no departure from policies heretofore pursued. We are not asking that something new be incorporated, but that we lift out of that declared public policy this section and include it in this emergency legislation for the reason that labor will then feel better satisfied that its right to organize is really guaranteed, and that it will be permitted to exercise freedom of action in that direction."

Company Union Given Knockout.

The same section of the bill also declared that in setting up the codes, agreements and licenses "no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any organization or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing."

"It is the opinion of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green said, "that this amendment would make clear and definite the real meaning and purpose of this part of the act.

Employers Use Coercion.

"I think, if I could interrogate the committee who were engaged in drafting this section, that they would admit that they had in mind the words I have suggested as an amendment to this section of the act.

"Labor has been faced with this problem, that corporations set up their own company unions. These unions are the creatures of the corporation, and function only at the will of the industrial corporation.

"Many workers are required, as a condition of employment, to join a company union. These unions are the creatures of the corporation, and function only at the will of the industrial corporation.

"Many workers are required, as a condition of employment, to join a company union. When they become members of that company union then the corporation is secure, because it simply deals with itself. We want to avoid that very thing.

(Continued on Last Page)

NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER RECOVERY BILL SET FOR JUNE 6 AT CAPITAL

Strategy Map To Be Made in Big Sessions

Employers Plan Campaign to Leave Labor "Out of Picture," But Unions Will Meet Issue in Extraordinary Gathering.

Washington, June 1.—A national conference of representatives of national and international unions will be held in Washington, D. C., June 6 to lay plans and map strategy for organizing the workers of America to function under the industrial recovery bill.

By that time the bill will have become law and the government will undoubtedly have announced its set-up of machinery for its enforcement.

Green Sends Call.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, is sending out an official call for the conference, with a statement of the reasons for calling such an extraordinary session of labor.

Indicative of the speed with which the industrial revolution of America is getting under way is the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers has prepared and distributed to its members a chart showing the employers' idea of a program of action under the new legislation.

It is taken for granted that labor will prepare a program to meet the employers' program.

Employers Lay Plans.

The employers' effort has taken definite shape already, in the direction of shutting unions out of the picture as far as possible.

Labor strategy will, naturally, be shaped to meet this program of perversion by the big employer organizations.

The bill is now before committee in the senate, with a favorable report scheduled, except for the taxation features on which there may yet be hot fighting. But the vital labor amendments are expected to get senate approval and to go into law as now written and as adopted by the house.

The whole feeling in the capitol and in labor circles here is that the nation is on the eve of developments perhaps more important than a declaration of war.

HERE'S SECTION OF BILL COMPELLING UNIONS!

Here is the official text of Section 7, industrial recovery bill, passed by the house, introduced in the senate by Senator Wagner, now before committee in the senate and scheduled to be passed as a paramount administration measure. Indications are the senate committee will accept Section 7 as passed by the house. Here is the new section, in all likelihood due to be the law of the land within a few days:

"Sec. 7. (a) Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organizations or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other working conditions, approved or prescribed by the president."

Labor's 'Manifest Duty' Clear And Imperative: Must Organize

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

The union that doesn't wake up and "step on it" under the new industrial recovery act will be sunk.

The new legislation creates an industrial dictatorship, the like of which America has never dreamed of—an astounding thing—but it opens the door to such a trade union opportunity as we have not known since the war.

Under the new legislation ORGANIZATION BECOMES COMPULSORY!

Think that over.

Organization is compulsory, but trade unionism isn't compulsory.

It will be up to the labor movement to claim the field by actually occupying the field.

If trade unions occupy the field, NO OTHER ORGANIZATION CAN GET IN.

If trade unions do not occupy the field, something else will get in and trade unionism will be OUT FOR KEEPS.

Here are three striking facts:

1—Employers, organized in trade associations, must file with the president or his agent their codes of practice and ethics.

2—Wage agreements must be filed, along with price lists.

3—There can be no wage agreements unless workers are organized; therefore, workers MUST BE ORGANIZED!

The president can, himself or through an agency which he will create, modify or set aside any price or wage agreement and he can change the hours of labor. He also can change the working conditions. He is DICTATOR, under the terms of the Wagner industrial recovery bill.

Labor, through its spokesmen, has accepted this dictatorship. The time to protest has gone. Like it or not, it is here! it seemingly had to come.

The fact is, unions were going down hill. They had lost strength since the war. They were in no position to fight this legislation. The depression was knocking the life out of them.

Some would have nailed the old battle flag to the mast and gone to glory fighting the oncoming dictatorship. But the chosen representatives, going over the whole ground, decided otherwise.

We can theorize no longer. TODAY IS THE DAY OF ACTION.

The great message is this: ORGANIZE ALL ALONG THE LINE—ORGANIZE EVERYONE EVERYWHERE. If there are no unions then **unions must be made.**

It is of no use to view the field with old spectacles. A whole new condition confronts labor. That may be hard to realize, but it is true.

America is shortly going to be a land of universal organization, **with known terms of relationship in every industry.**

National and international unions will lead in completely organizing their fields. Local labor bodies can and must wake up the workers in every community. **The day when an industry could be half union and half non-union has gone.** A lot of things have gone. Unions that have tried to build a wall around little corners of the field are through. And the day of the racketeer who has crept in here and there is over, too. That is, if real unionism rises to its opportunity and is true to its mission. In the next year, **perhaps in the next six months, trade unionism in America will pass its greatest crisis,** either to pass out or to function as labor's portion of the machinery in a new and vital industrial democracy.

We start with a dictatorship, but we can build industrial democracy.

Or we can sink. And if we sink perhaps we deserve to sink.

There is reason to believe that unions and employers will have a full chance, under the new law, to come together and establish voluntary agreements; that government will step in to rule and determine terms and conditions only where unions and employers fail. That ought to make our course clear and our duty clear.

In this town and every town there must be tremendous organizing campaigns.

We have a new reason for organizing; a new goal to achieve; a new demand for unionizing EVERY WORKER.

New methods will be necessary. We have now the task of winning under NEW conditions and if we must use new tactics, then that is the thing to do. Use yesterday's methods and ideas only so far as they fit the new needs.

America is to be plunged overnight into a new industrial order. He who thinks only yesterday's thoughts will be lost.

Every Central Labor union and every Council of Trades ought to be NOW in the midst of a tremendous organizing campaign. There is no time to think about whether we want to do this thing; WE HAVE TO DO IT.

If we do not do it, then somebody else will do it, BECAUSE ORGANIZATION HAS TO COME.

Whether we like the dictatorial power in the hands of the president is now just an academic question. It's like whether we like the weather.

The fact is that, under this new industrial civilization we can have a trade union movement powerful enough to command and in the end we can have an industry operating in response to democratic control.

Labor gave that idea to America. The whole great program of organized forces meeting to work out programs and terms and restrictions is labor's program. Labor called it "Industry's Manifest Duty." We can come to that through the machinery which we now have the chance to build. We can do that because **we have the power to end the dictatorship when it has served its purpose and when we shall have built the organizations capable of carrying through a program of democratic operation.**

This is, actually, the day of revolution and **revolutions do not wait for those who cannot make up their minds to act or who cannot chart a course.**

THE FIRST AND IMMEDIATE JOB IS TO ORGANIZE—NOT NEXT WEEK, BUT NOW! CAN TRADE UNIONISM DO THIS GREAT JOB IN TIME? IT MUST!

Where to Look Is Puzzle For Pecora's Staff

Deepest Meanings of Morgan Rule Likely to Remain Hidden Because Investigators Are Not Financial Experts.

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Washington, une 1.—In the earthquake disclosures of the Morgan investigation, the most vital facts may never come to light—and that is the most important thing about the great inquiry this week.

Morgan the Magnificent has undergone his grilling with the calm of Buddha or the Sphinx—and maybe the reason for it is that he has had a laugh up his sleeve all the time. Maybe it is because he knows the 18-inch shells will never be fired at him.

Tremendous as has been the exposure thus far, it is the common talk of a circle very close to the inquiry that the most significant facts never will be uncovered, for the simple reason that nobody on the investigating staff of Ferdinand Pecora, chief counsel for the senate stock market investigators, knows the financial game well enough to know how to dig out the most significant things. If they do come out it probably will be by accident.

Makes Nation Gasp.

The investigation will not fail. It already is a great success. But the chances are 75 to 25, or perhaps better, that the inquiry will not bring out the whole truth about the great empire of money and the extent and the ways of its rulership over mankind in America and elsewhere.

Shocking revelations thus far have made the nation gasp. That Morgan and his partners should pay no income tax for two years—yes, for three years—is an astounding thing. This revelation probably will change the tax laws. These men had income. They supported great estates and palatial yachts. But they paid no income tax. They let high government officials in on good things in the market, but the workers and other small taxpayers paid the money that met the payrolls of these high officials.

May Shatter Politics.

How far the thunders of the investigation may strike into the political life of the nation remains to be seen. The national treasurers of the two big political parties were offered stock bargains. Secretary of the Treasury Woodin was on five such lists of favored ones.

Names high in the galaxy of national political stars were on the Morgan lists for sure things. It is not to be considered that the House of Morgan considered any man on the Morgan lists as an enemy of the structure out of which the Morgan profits grew. The Morgan partners are human. They have their friends. Clearly the lists were made up of men suggested by the various partners. There seems to be an interesting mixture of names—men in high place, in or likely to be in public office. Charles Francis Adams knew he would be secretary of the navy when he accepted a Morgan bargain. On the other hand it is not likely that Colonel Lindbergh's name would have been on the list had it not been for Dwight Morrow and Dwight Morrow's daughter. The Morgan partners probably helped many men to make a profit because they genuinely liked those men. That was a natural thing. Was that the reason in all cases?

Vast Looting Scheme.

The thing that has not been dwelt upon by the senate committee or its lawyer is this:

Why should any banker or set of bankers have it in their power to skim millions in profits out of an industrial, commercial or financial enterprise before that enterprise has had a chance to turn a wheel or create a cent's worth of wealth?

Before there was any market value for Standard Brands stock Morgan friends were offered their allotments at a price sure to be below the opening market price. When Allegheny corporation stock was selling at $35 to $37 a share, it was offered to Morgan friends at $20. Somewhere, through the country, men working on railroads, in shops, in mines, in stores and in factories, were expected to work hard and produce goods on which profits could be made to pay dividends and justify the inflated values, to actually do the work and create the things upon the worth of which and the demand for which there must be to pay that profit. In a way it was an advance profit on expected labor and sales. It was pillaging through mortgages against the future work of men and women.

May Escape Bullseye.

But amazing and shocking as have been the revelations already produced by Pecora, the astute prosecutor, they probably never will hit the main bullseye, because neither Pecora nor any of his aides know all of the real game of high finance.

Men on the committee know about such things—Couzens, for instance. But the committee members do not know the evidence. They have not done the investigating, or worked up the case. They are like jurors, waiting to hear.

Morgan the Magnificent, with the calm of the rock mountains—and a good deal of their ruggedness—has not been worried over the show thus far. Perhaps it is because he knows the big shells will never land on the roof of that famous structure at Broad and Wall streets, on which there is no sign to tell the world that it is the House of Morgan.

NEW WEEKLY HAS HARD TIME 'MAKING BOW'

Mr. McDonald Initiated In Publishing Business.

FIRST ISSUE LATE, CONTAINS ONE "AD"

Business Men and Workers Join in Disagreement With Low-Wage Policy.

Entry into the publishing field is apparently proving rather difficult for Mr. Roy McDonald, dairyman, baker, groceryman and self-styled "individualist", who believes wages should be cut 50 per cent and workers should toil until their tasks are finished, regardless of how many hours per day that end requires.

Announced to appear on Thursday, May 25, an uncertain number of copies were finally issued for the edification of the public some time Saturday. Although there were sixteen pages of tabloid, composed for the most part of miscellaneous plate, but one business institution, aside from McDonald's "Home Stores," was represented in the advertising columns. Efforts are being made by Chattanooga Typographical union to communicate with the merchant using the weekly's advertising columns and apprise him of McDonald's attitude toward Chattanooga printers.

It is understood that "mechanical troubles" were responsible for the failure of the weekly to appear on time, and local printers, recalling McDonald's views respecting compensation for skilled labor, were not surprised at the outcome. Efforts to secure a copy of the second issue failed, and up to press time it was presumed the publication is "still stuck."

Widespread disagreement with the antiquated ideas of McDonald respecting cheaper wages was encountered this week by members of Central Body and Chattanooga Typographical union, who have charge of the publicity campaign of No. 89, and business men generally were quick to point out the inconsistency of the merchant's views in the face of the fact that the nation has realized the futility of wage cuts as an aid to economic recovery.

Working people, organized and unorganized, are indicating keen resentment at McDonald's admitted belief that wages should be still further cut, and many who have heretofore spent a large share of their earnings in the so-called "Home Stores" are loud in their condemnation of a policy which not only approves low wages and long hours, but gives scant consideration for the claims of Chattanooga union craftsmen.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933

A Splendid Choice

Announcement this week that George Forbes, for many years an employe of the local postoffice, will be promoted to assistant postmaster, was received with what appeared to be just about unanimous approval. Citizens of all groups have swamped the "old timer" with congratulations, and Congressman McReynolds is being generally commended for his choice.

As a representative of organized labor, Mr. Forbes has a long and honorable record for intelligent service to his fellow workers. He has filled many responsible positions in his own organization, the Postal Clerks, and in the general labor movement throughout the state. He also enjoys a splendid record for civic service, being active in many movements for the betterment of Chattanooga. He has taken a prominent part in the Spanish-American war veterans and other fraternal organizations, and numbers his warm personal friends by the hundreds.

The Labor World congratulates Mr. Forbes and Congressman McReynolds on this much-deserved promotion.

Thanks!

(Nashville Labor Advocate)

"Looking Backward," the supplement to the last issue of the Chattanooga Labor World, commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, was a handsome affair, consisting of some twenty-eight pages, profusely illustrated and containing many interesting articles contributed by leaders in the organized labor movement, both in Tennessee and elsewhere.

The supplement is a credit to Editor Robert M. Cooke, and the Advocate extends congratulations.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the earliest organization of hatters in the United States?

A.—The Hatters' Union of Danbury, Conn., organized in 1810.

* * *

Q.—Was there ever a coppersmiths' union in this country?

A.—Yes. It was called the Coppermiths' International union and it was absorbed by the Sheet Metal Workers' International association.

* * *

Q.—When were public employment agencies first opened?

A.—In 1848 such bureaus were established in Paris and they are thought to have been the first.

* * *

Q.—How did the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers originate?

A.—It had its beginning in a social club of paper-machine tenders formed in Holyoke, Mass., in 1884. It developed into a national union and in 1898 was chartered by the American Federation of Labor as the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America, with jurisdiction over the paper-making industry.

Get Real Relief
From Monthly Pains

SEVERE monthly suffering is a sign of warning.

If you are having aches and pains every month, heed the WARNING. See what is wrong.

Treat the CAUSE of the trouble.

When womanly aches and pains are due to a weak, run-down condition, take CARDUI. It has been used by women for over 50 years. It is a purely vegetable medicine and it cannot harm you. Thousands of women have said that when they had built up their strength with the help of Cardui, real relief was obtained and their general health and feeling of well-being improved.

If you suffer this way, try Cardui, which you can get at the drug store.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Smuggling Aliens and Unemployment

There are over 13,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States.

Confronted with this grave emergency, Congress should adopt every reasonable measure to increase the number of jobs available for our citizens.

One prolific source of job destruction for American workers is the smuggling of aliens into our country under a provision of the seamen's law, which permits seamen who are not American citizens but who declare their purpose of again going to sea are given sixty days to do so before the immigration law applies.

Taking advantage of this provision and the regulations for its enforcement immigrants who would be otherwise excluded are hired as seamen in foreign ports to make up padded crews for American ships and then permitted to land in the United States. They mingle with the population and take jobs that rightfully belong to American workers.

Thousands of these alien seamen are not seamen at all. As a matter of fact, they are smuggled into our country. If they were not labeled seamen they would be barred from the United States under our immigration exclusion laws.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, claims that more than 500,000 of these alien seamen immigrants have come across from Europe in violation of our laws. The number which has come from China is very large, but the actual figures are not known.

The Seamen's Bill, sponsored in the Senate by Senator King, of Utah, and in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dies, of Texas, would definitely put an end to the evasion of the immigration laws so pointedly described by Mr. Furuseth. It provides that all vessels entering ports of the United States the majority of whose crews have been engaged at foreign ports shall when leaving the United States carry crews at least equal in number to those brought in. The bill also tightens up the government inspection which determines whether or not the aliens are bona fide seamen.

The measure has been before Congress for a number of years. It has been favorably reported twice by the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives and four times by the Senate Immigration Committee.

Despite these favorable reports, those who own and control the American shipping industry, in alliance with similar interests in foreign countries, have been strong enough to prevent its enactment.

With the improvement of wages and working conditions, smuggling aliens into the United States as bogus seamen to take the jobs that of right belong to Americans will largely increase.

The prompt enactment of the King-Dies bill would effectively restrict this nefarious practice. The bill is in the hands of the Senate and House Immigration Committees. As an immediate measure to attack unemployment, the immigration committees should report the bill without delay and use every effort to have it made the law of the land during the special session of Congress.

Wall Street's Army of the Potomac

Be this as it may, the age of lightning change and of Herculean attacks on big business, Big Business in capital letters is on the job in Washington, D. C., as every half-way informed person knows.

When the Industrial Recovery Act was being drafted Mr. Jim Emory, of the National Association of Manufacturers, could horn his way in to be heard.

Shoals of representatives of Big Business and Special Privilege are camping in the Capital, another Bonus Army, but not sleeping in army tents.

Bank lobbyists are trying to jam the Glass and Steagall bills so they will not pass in this session and they may succeed.

Meanwhile the question is whether these agents of Mr. Shylock will gain advantages in Washington or whether their nearness to the halls of legislation will merely make the trimming of their sails easier for the Government.

Plenty of people are unwilling to bet better than 50-50 either way.

Labor's Opportunity for Service

The national industrial recovery bill, scheduled for speedy enactment into law by Congress, gives substantial recognition to organized labor in determining wages, hours and working conditions in the vast planned production visioned by the measure.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, stressed this point in his address on "Modern Economic Planning" at the anniversary reunion of the Harvard Business School Club in New York City. After describing the tremendous import of the proposed legislation, he said:

> The workers must share in the social and economic benefits which will inevitably flow from the enactment and successful administration of such legislation. They can only do this through organization of a kind and character which corresponds with the organization of employers as provided for in the act. It must be obvious to all that labor can only secure its share of the benefits of such legislation through organization, collective bargaining and through the exercise of its economic influence.
>
> It is fortunate indeed that there exists at the present time a constructive organized labor movement embracing and comprehending all trades and crafts. Through such an organization labor is prepared to organize and unite its forces so that the workers of the nation may be protected in their rights under this legislation and the full benefits of the labor provisions of the act may be enjoyed by the masses of the people.

The bill includes broad provisions for securing higher wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions for all workers. But the strong voice of the workers will be necessary in order to secure these rights.

The bona fide trade union movement is the only organization that can make that voice effective. Now is the time to join the union!

PAY RAISE ANNOUNCEMENTS MISLEADING, GREEN SAYS

Washington, June 1. — Announcements of wage increases are not always what they are cracked up to be, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, pointed out in reviewing progress recently made in raising pay levels.

Some businesses and industries which have announced pay raises are still forcing their employes to accept starvation wages, Green declared. He stressed the fact that 10 per cent wage increases do not mean much when cuts of 40 and 50 per cent and more have previously been put into effect.

Green criticized pay standards of North Carolina textile mills, though he said other concerns have been just as unfair. North Carolina mills which have increased pay by 5 per cent are only paying their workers about $4 a week, he said. He added that some New England fabric mills are paying women workers from $10 to $12 a week, which he asserted is too low.

Wisdom

Liberty has its roots in the hearts of the people, as the tree in the hearts of the earth; like the tree it raises and spreads its branches to heaven; like the tree it is ceaseless in its growth, and it covers generations with its shade.—Victor Hugo.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

New York's strict child labor laws have driven employers of children to open sweatshops in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, the children's bureau of the United States department of labor points out. Taking advantage of lax laws in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, the sweatshop bosses are seeking refuge in these two states and to a certain extent in other states, and are unmercifully exploiting boy and girl workers, to the scandal of the states unfortunate enough to harbor them.

The situation is another illustration of the need for uniform state laws. Lax labor laws give a state an unfair advantage over states with progressive labor and social legislation. The need for uniform legislation is particularly urgent at the present time, with the depression-born demand for very low priced products operating to break down all fair wage and working standards.

* * *

With the virtual elimination of Jewish business in Germany by the Hitler terrorism, prices are rising, bringing complaints from the German masses. The Nazi bosses are beginning to wonder if they have not gone too far in their anti-Jewish campaign and there are indications of more moderation in their talk and actions.

World wide protest against the wild course of the Hitler enthusiasts is having its effect, too, as predicted it would in these columns, and apparently it is beginning to dawn upon the Nazi leadership that perhaps they have bitten off more than they can chew. There seems to be less bombast in their talk and more intelligence. If sanity is really starting to reassert itself in Germany, the world has reason to be thankful.

* * *

When labor protested against the civilian corps bill on the ground that it would mean competition at low wages with men in private employment, it was assured that workers enrolled in the corps would only be employed on reforestation and other forestry work. Now the very thing that labor feared is coming to pass. In addition to working in the woods, apparently the $1-a-day men will also be put to work on roads, dams and other projects.

Louisiana's proposal to use several thousand of the conservation corps men on the building of a secondary road system back of the levees has been approved and other states are urging that the scope of the work be broadened. Unless the administration calls a halt, the conservation work threatens to lose its non-competitive character.

Labor's opposition to certain features of the forest conservation work bill appears to have been abundantly justified.

* * *

Paul Darrow, son of Clarence Darrow, famous attorney, has sued three New York banking institutions for $3,440 paid in 1927 for four Peruvian bonds. Darrow alleges in his complaint that the bonds were represented as good investments. They have turned out to be about on par in value with counterfeit money.

If Darrow wins his suit, a lot of other people will also sue and the bankers may have occasion to rue the day they "passed" Peruvian bonds and other worthless "securities" on a trusting public.

GREEN SEES GAINS TO LABOR FROM NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

New York City, June 1.—Operation of the proposed national recovery act will bring higher wage levels because industry will be placed in a position to pay better wages, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in speaking at the anniversary reunion of the Harvard Business School club, at the Harvard club here.

"No one familiar with the legislative provisions of the industrial recovery act," Green said, "entertains any doubt whatever that, in operation, it will stabilize prices, eliminate vicious competition and wipe out unfair industrial trade practices.

"As a remedy for unemployment the hours of labor must be reduced. This is one of the primary purposes of the act. The government is accorded broad powers in the control which it will exercise over industry, and in order to apply a practical remedy for unemployment it must arrange for a reduction in the hours of labor necessary to create work opportunities for all.

"I am hopeful, almost confident, that through the operation of the industrial recovery act the five-day work week and the six-hour day will be a realized fact in most of the large and important industries of the nation."

Declaring that labor is prepared to accept the recovery act, Green said that its success will depend very largely upon its administration. "Better prices, higher wages, reduced unemployment, community and civic betterment, are some of the blessings which should follow operation of the act," he said. "If these results can be achieved through a wise and constructive administration of the act it is reasonable to conclude that the law will become a fixed and permanent part of the legislative policies of the United States toward industrial protection and industrial control."

What Next!

The old wood beer barrel now has a steel rival. A Detroit automobile body company is building a new steel barrel, developed after months of research. The new barrel looks, rolls and handles like a wood barrel. It is formed of rustproof steel, in two sections, a welded inner container and a strong outer shell which together provide insulation against heat and great strength at about half the weight of a wooden barrel.

Printing Trades' Wages Continued

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—Contracts with the typographical and Photo-Engravers' unions have been renewed for a year by the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' association. Wage scales which became effective a year ago are retained, with the right reserved by both parties to reopen the wage question in any month on thirty days' notice.

24 Per Cent Wage Boost Asked By Striking Textile Workers

Providence, R. I.—The 150 employes of the Orrell Mill, Inc., of Glendale, near here, struck when the management refused to give them a 24 per cent. increase in wages. The mill boss offered a 12½ per cent. increase, but the employes claimed the boost was just half of what they should have.

STRIKES . . .

Wave in Sight Unless Wagner Bill Works.

Washington, June 1.—Whether enactment of the Wagner industrial recovery bill will come soon enough to effect transformation of working conditions and wages ahead of militant protest remains to be seen.

Reports reaching here show a wave of militancy and protest that indicates workers finally have been driven to the point where they have no alternative except to say "No further."

Strikes are becoming more frequent.

Southern states have had a number of textile strikes. Mills in the Anniston, Ala., sector have been tied up by walk-outs of workers in resentment against wage cuts and installation of the Bedeaux speed-up system. South Carolina has had its strikes.

Western and mid-western states have reported a growing number of strikes.

The industrial recovery bill, it is believed, will make strikes impossible—if it is enacted and put into operation quickly. If that does not happen, there seems every prospect for a growing rate of strike action throughout every industrial section.

N. J. MAYOR TRIES TO END BIG SHIRT FACTORY STRIKE

Elizabethton, N. J.—Mayor Thomas Williams intervened in the strike of 1,600 shirt factory employes here in an attempt to settle the dispute. He asked that representatives of the employers and the workers meet at his office to see if a basis could not be found to adjust the grievances which caused the employes to leave their jobs.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
C. E. Cofer C. P. Wright
WIRING — REPAIRS
SUPPLIES
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Coca-Cola
BOTTLED
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
206 West Ninth St.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

Phone 6-3163
Clean Linkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

A Newer and Bigger Store
for Customers of the

EASY WAY
Self-Service Grocery

Come See Us at
Second and Market Streets

STORE No. 2 . . . . . 2310 McCALLIE AVENUE

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

COFFEE — Maxwell House, Chase & Sanborn or J. F. G. 19c
WESSON OIL — Pint ..... 15c 29c
Quart .....
BUTTER — Goldenrod lb. ..... 23c Giltedge lb. 21c
SUGAR — 5-lb. Cloth Bags ..... 24c; 48c
10-lb. Cloth Bags .....
LARD — Rex or Swift Silverleaf, 1-lb. ctn., 6c; 2-lbs., 12c; 4-lbs., 26c; 8-lbs. 51c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

BEER
UNFAIR!

SILVER STOCK
and
X-TRA FINE

Made by the R. H. Graupner Brewing Co.
Harrisburg, Pa.

IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

Local 79,
Brewery and Soft Drink Workers

Now in Progress!

The New LOVEMANS
1st Birthday Sale

Exceptional Opportunities for Savings!

Morgan Empire's Hold on Industry And Government Revealed by Probe

Banking Officials and Men in Public Life Borrow Morgan Funds and Are "Let in" on Profitable Stock Deals— J. P. Paid No Income Tax in 1931 or 1932, He Says.

Washington, June 1.—An inkling of the wide flung ramifications of the great Morgan empire, which reach into virtually all American business and industry, was given in opening testimony of J. P. Morgan before the senate banking and currency committee.

Morgan, head of the powerful international banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., with head offices in New York and branches in Philadelphia and European cities, provided sensations from the first. In all he said there was no thought for the masses—only consideration of dollars, directorates, loans, rates of interest—the making of money on a big scale.

"Insiders," Morgan showed, profited heavily through Morgan firm operations. Public men and officials were revealed as borrowers of Morgan funds and buyers of stock "bargains" offered by the firm—"bargains" from which many made fat profits.

The witness declared that he paid no income tax in 1931 or 1932, it being inferred but not explained that this was due to tremendous shrinkage in the value of securities. But he paid income taxes in England for the same two years, the banker said. His testimony resulted in an immediate move in the house to tighten up on the income tax laws.

Perhaps most sensational of Morgan's testimony was his list of favored customers who in 1929 obtained common stock of the Alleghany corporation, a Van Swearingen holding company, at $20 a share when it was selling for $31 to $35 in the market. The favored customers who obtained the stock were friends of directors of his firm, Morgan said.

The list of favored customers included William H. Woodin, now secretary of the treasury; William G. McAdoo, now senator and formerly secretary of the treasury; Charles Francis Adams, formerly secretary of the navy; Owen J. Roberts, now a member of the supreme court; Gen. John J. Pershing, Owen D. Young, Newton D. Baker, Charles A. Lindbergh, and many others prominent in business and public life.

Morgan gave to the committee a list of officers or directors in banks who received loans from his firm in the five years ending Dec. 31, 1931. Among the names were those of Charles G. Dawes, of the Central Trust company, of Illinois, and formerly vice-president and ambassador to England, and Charles E. Mitchell, formerly head of the National City bank.

Secrecy is the rule of the Morgan house, Morgan indicated, admitting the twenty directors kept no record of their meetings. They meet every weekday except Saturday, he said.

"Is there any written record or minutes?" asked Ferdinand Pecora, the committee counsel. "Only the names of those who attended," Morgan replied. "There is no record of the deliberations or conclusions?" he was asked. "None," he said.

The witness declared it was decided not to keep minutes when the partners began their daily meetings about "twenty years ago."

Price Boosting Without Wage Raises Condemned

Washington, May 18.—Several hundred thousand men have been put back to work during April, according to the monthly survey of business, compiled by the American Federation of Labor, which comments further:

"But after the spring season is over, it seems probable that business will continue downward unless government measures turn the tide. For deflation forces are still strong and the situation is still too uncertain to start credit flowing from the banks."

The survey presents illuminating graphs showing the course of currency depreciation and the effects the abandonment of the gold standard by England had on commodity prices and unemployment there and in the United States. Suspension of gold payments by the United States had, by the end of April, sent the dollar 14 per cent below par and sharply raised wheat and cotton prices, the survey finds.

On the question of price boosting inaugurated by congress and the President, and the purchasing power of the masses, the survey said:

"By whatever method prices are raised unless provision is made to raise wages proportionately purchasing power will be relatively reduced and the price increase will not establish a balanced upward movement of business.

"The danger of inflation is that it may create an unbalance of economic forces and get out of control.

"Assuring workers increases in pro portion to increases in prices and productivity would provide a strong balancing force."

Hosiery Workers Scrapped By New Knitting Machines

Philadelphia, Pa.—How new machinery is ousting hosiery, sweater and other knit goods workers from their jobs was vividly shown at the twenty-ninth annual knitting arts exhibition here.

Recent developments in single unit and single head full fashioned hosiery machines, of which several were on view, were called "revolutionary" by the rayon manufacturers for whose benefit they were demonstrated.

Unskilled help can operate the single head machine with greater flexibility than was possible for a highly skilled worker on the old type machines.

Another exhibit was a skein machine especially adapted for rayon dyeing.

Luxury Strikers Stand Pat For 20 Per Cent. Pay Boost

Fort Plain, N. Y.—Striking employes of the Luxury Silk Mills, Inc., rayon underwear concern, stood firm for a 20 per cent. wage increase and the return of David Thornton, deposed superintendent, who, they say, was discharged because he sided with them in their fight for higher wages.

Former Mayor H. V. Berry presided at a meeting called to consider the strike. Mrs. Leona Van Valkenburg, spokeswoman for the employes' seam department, said the employes would not return to work until their demands are met. Harry Rogosin is the owner of the low-wage concern.

Power Trust Says Consumers Should Pay Electric Tax

Washington.—Power companies and investors mobilized their forces before congress in an effort to avert the shifting of the federal 3 per cent. electric power tax from the consumers to the companies, as provided in the bill which passed the house of representatives.

The main argument was presented by William J. Hagenah, of Chicago, representing the Edison Electric institute, who declared that transferring the tax to the power companies is "vicious."

Many senators noted the fact that in the law passed last year the power companies were the only manufacturers who succeeded in having the sales tax levied directly on the consumers, all similar taxes being levied on the producer.

Senator Couzens, of Michigan, pointed out that the excitement of the power officials and the investors seemed to be unwarranted due to the fact that the state commissions were supposed to see that utilities earned a fair return.

Mr. Hagenah admitted that, but added that in addition to the trouble required in getting forty-eight state commissions to increase rates it was not always possible to pass the sales tax along to the masses.

60 Liquor Control Jobs Sought by 6,000 Persons

New York City.—Evidencing the fact that there still are left a few unemployed, despite the hullabaloo about currency inflation, the revival of stock gambling and other alleged evidences of returning prosperity, 6,000 hungry job hunters applied for the sixty jobs created under the state liquor board, and more piled in by mail, telephone, telegraph and in person.

Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the board, found his desk swamped with mail his clerks had not had time even to open when he took charge at quarters in the State office building here.

California Sheriff Arrests 16 Alleged Strike Agitators

Watsonville, Cal., May 25.—Sheriff A. T. Dresser arrested sixteen men here in what he described as a general round-up of agitators who, he said, had incited foreign workers in the lettuce fields to go on strike.

The men were held on vagrancy charges with bail set at $500 each.

Myers Says Thirty-Hour Week Would Crimp Textile Output

Gastonia, N. C.—A. G. Myers, president of Textiles, Inc., operating mills having 250,000 to 300,000 spindles, is opposed to the 30-hour work week.

His plants couldn's supply the demand for their output on such a schedule, he says, predicting a great increase in the call for his products during the next few weeks to result from inflationary measures the national administration is promoting.

In order to obtain full advantage from the expected profit opportunities, Mr. Myers believes he should be permitted to work his operatives at least 40 hours a week.

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of Trust executed January 27, 1930, by Lucile Bird Barata and husband, A. M. Barata, Kathleen Byrd Cross, Margaret Bird, single, Roberta Byrd Freidrichs by our Attorney in fact, Augusta Bird Courtney and Augusta Bird Courtney and husband, Roger Davis Courtney, to secure a note in the sum of $3,000.00, said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 94, Page 366 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933,

the following described real estate in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of the Northwest fractional Quarter of Section Five (5) Township One (1) South Range Three (3) West of the Basis Line Ocoee District and beginning at a stone in the line dividing the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia and in the Southwest corner of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lasard et al., and being the extreme southeast corner of the A. P. Green Estate running thence South eighty-eight degrees (88°) ten minutes (10') West along the Tennessee-Georgia State line to a stone in the Northeast line of the road known as the Bird's Mill Road, thence North twenty-eight degrees (28°) thirty minutes (30') East along the East line of said road eight hundred sixty-five (865) feet, thence continuing along said road North thirty-two degrees (32°) thirty minutes (30') East three hundred five (305) feet to a stone in the South line of the property conveyed by Horace Fryor to G. H. Page and wife by deed registered in Book O, Volume 12, page 696 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, thence South sixty-seven degrees (67°) thirty minutes (30') East along Page's South line eight hundred ninety-six (896) feet, more or less, to a stone in the Western line of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lasard, et al., being also the extreme Eastern line of the A. P. Green Estate, thence South twenty-two degrees (22°) thirty minutes (30') West with said line six hundred eighty-five (685) feet to the point of beginning, containing twenty (20) acres, more or less, and being the same property that was conveyed by Sam E. Green, Executor of the Estate of A. P. Green, deceased, to Hattie A. Bird by deed registered in Book H, Volume 7, Page 581 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. The said Hattie Bird who was a widow died intestate in Hamilton County, Tenn., leaving the Grantors herein together with Philip Bird as her only heirs at law, the said Philip Bird sometimes known as Philip Gardner conveyed his 1/6 interest in this property to Luther Manuel by deed which is of record and the said Luther Manuel conveyed said interest by deed dated May 28, 1928, to Roger Davis Courtney, husband of Augusta Bird Courtney.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of May, 1933.

TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

By W. S. Beck, President.

6-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46217
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jack Edward Murdock vs. Vivian Mae Murdock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vivian Mae Murdock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 27th day of April, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 6-2

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

W. J. Meisaac vs. E. S. Arnold

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on certain household goods stored by defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 19, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

6-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Minnie Thompson and husband, Joe Thompson, dated October 1st, 1930, registered May 23, 1933, in Book U, Vol. 26, page 14 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to secure an indebtedness of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars therein described, dated October 1, 1930, payable monthly, with interest from date at 6 per cent per annum; and default having been made in the payment of note numbers 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of a series of 130 notes, each in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and said default having lasted for more than thirty days after maturity of said notes, and the beneficiary demanding that said Deed of Trust be foreclosed to pay said notes and interest, and having declared all the outstanding unpaid notes of said series, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, aforesaid in compliance with the terms of said Deed of Trust, will on

SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, expose for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West Door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number 16 in Block No. 6, Edgewood Addition, in the New 13th Ward of Chattanooga; said lot fronts 50 feet on the South line of 26th (formerly 25th) Street, in what is known as East Lake, and runs back South 125 feet to an alley. It is the same real estate conveyed to James B. Cussort and wife, Blanche Mae Cussort, by G. W. Killian and wife, Verna Killian, July 25th, 1921, as recorded Book F, Vol. 22, page 294; also in Book E, Vol. 21, page 418, in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and conveyed to Gertrude Koons by the said Cussorts August 26th, 1930, recorded in Book G, Vol. 25, page 859 in said Register's office.

Sale will be made as Trustee only.

This 25th day of May, 1933.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

6-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46314
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Maude Landers vs. Talmadge Landers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Talmadge Landers is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46315
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie P. Black vs. Chas. D. Black

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Chas. D. Black is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

EMPLOYERS COMPEL WORKERS TO SIGN PETITIONS AGAINST 30-HOUR WEEK BILL OR LOSE THEIR JOBS

Washington, June 1.—The unscrupulous character of the opposition of certain employers to the Black-Connery six-hour day and five-day week bill, now before the house of representatives, was shown in a letter sent to Congressmen by John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

The bill was originally introduced in the senate by Senator Black, of Alabama, and passed that body a number of weeks ago. Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, had also introduced a five-day week and six-hour day bill in the house of representatives.

The house labor committee, of which Representative Connery is chairman, drafted and favorably reported a measure with various amendments to both the Black bill and the Connery bill. In its amended form it is known as the Black-Connery 30-hour week bill.

Employers Use Big Stick.

"I have been informed," Mr. Egan's letter said, "that slips protesting against the 30-hour week have been made out and that employes are requested to have them signed by their friends and relatives and turn them in to the management. I presume they will be presented in Washington to show that even the employes of Connecticut are not for the 30-hour week.

"Only last Monday the opinion of employes was voiced when a man from New Haven said: 'What can we do other than get these slips signed or lose our jobs?'"

"I am writing you," Mr. Egan told the members of the house, "so that when these statements are filed or petitions presented showing the names of people who are protesting against the 30-hour week bill you will be fully aware of the circumstances under which the 'protest' is made."

There is some difference of opinion among Connecticut employers as to the virtues of a federal shorter work week, so the Manufacturers association did not appear officially in opposition, but a strong committee pursued the same tactics in Washington that they followed in opposing a bill before the Connecticut legislature to establish a maximum 48-hour week for women and minors in industry.

Coerced Testimony.

The Connecticut bill was supported by many employers, the state labor department and the governor. The desperation of the opposition was shown by a confidential letter sent by the committee to individual manufacturers throughout Connecticut. Mr. Egan included a copy of the letter in his communication to members of congress.

One excerpt from the manufacturers' letter read:

"a. You are asked to select from one to ten women workers from your organization and to prepare them to tell their opposition in their own simple words.

"b. You are asked to arrange for their transportation to the hearing chamber that day, but it will be better if you do not sit with them. Their testimony should have the air of spontaneity."

That the manufacturers' committee fully realized the invidious implications of this campaign they were undertaking, and that individuals who joined in did so with their eyes open, is proved by the further text of the committee letter, which said:

"We have never before had to resort to this method of combatting this legislation in Connecticut. This time we are convinced it is absolutely necessary. The danger of the bill's passage cannot be emphasized too strongly. Unless we use this method effectively, with your co-operation, the 48-hour law will be on our statute books before June."

Hand-Picked Delegates.

The manufacturers were urged to have their hand-picked delegations on hand early, so that proponents of the legislation would have no opportunity to "pack" the hearing rooms. But manufacturers were also urged to come still earlier to the "Association office," on the morning of the hearing, in order that their testimony might be "co-ordinated."

"We will agree among ourselves as to the phases of the testimony that each manufacturer will take. However, the women employes who will testify should not be brought here because that will destroy the spontaneity which we are trying to preserve."

In view of the revelations made by Mr. Egan regarding the character of the opposition to shorter hours conducted by the organized manufacturers of Connecticut, it is expected that members of congress will give little weight to alleged employe petitions against the Black-Connery 30-hour week bill. They will have in mind the plea of the Connecticut employe who said:

"What can we do other than to get these slips signed or lose our jobs."

Senate Adopts Rail Bill With 6-Hour Day Out

Measure Expectel to Fail in House Because It Protects Jobs of Employes—Whitney Criticizes Plan.

Washington, June 1.—With a section providing for the six-hour working day eliminated, the administration's railroad bill was passed by the senate. The bill protects the jobs of railroad workers under proposed consolidations. This section is expected to cause opposition in the house, where leaders hold that "economies" could not be affected unless some railroad workers are dropped.

As passed by the senate after the six-hour day amendment had been withdrawn on announcement by Senator Dill that President Roosevelt was against it, the measure suspends the anti-trust laws for one year and authorizes a federal co-ordinator to effect economies in co-operation with three railroad regional committees by eliminating unnecessary duplication of services, arranging for joint use of terminals and trackage, taking steps to avoid waste, and promoting financial reorganizations to reduce fixed charges and improve carrier credit.

Labor Committees Set Up.

The co-ordinator would see to it that labor committees were set up for each regional group of carriers. These would be selected from the regular railway labor organizations and be consulted before any order affecting employes was handed down.

"Yellow dog" contracts and company unions would not be recognized.

Elimination of the six-hour day section from the measure was denounced by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' association.

"It appears we have a good many people in congress who do not understand that unemployment is due largely to the machine age," Whitney said. "We feel that unless something is done to reduce hours we will not even approach prosperity."

Denounces "Subterfuge."

He denounced as "subterfuge" the elimination of the six-hour day section from the railroad bill on the promise that it would be reintroduced in other form upon the reassembling of congress in the fall.

"There is no reason why this measure cannot be introduced and passed now," he said. "It is just another way of sidestepping the issue. If there is any virtue in the measure, why delay it? There are more men unemployed now than there were six months ago. If the people are convinced we should have shorter hours as a means of reducing unemployment, why procrastinate, why not start rebuilding now? Hasn't there been enough delay?"

Whitney charged that reorganization as contemplated by the bill would benefit largely the Morgan and other big banking interests controling the railroads.

Easy Way Moves To New Quarters

Easy Way Grocery No. 1 was moved Monday from the old quarters at 417 Market street to the corner of Second and Market streets. For some time, it was said, the problem of serving a steadily increasing trade has been a bothersome one, and the new and larger quarters became a necessity.

The new store is the "last word" in modern groceries, many features being included which were not practicable in the smaller space occupied at 417 Market street. A feature is the large space for parking, an extra lot having been leased to augment the regular spaces.

The Labor World congratulates Messrs. Reece, owners, and predicts for them a continuation of public good-will.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46313
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Agness P. Acree vs. John W. Acree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Acree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 10, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 584 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood, Trustee, will, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of LeClercq's Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 46, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 125 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Volume 23, Page 404 in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This June 2, 1933.

6-23 F. L. UNDERWOOD, Trustee.

Jurisdictional Dispute Settled

Indianapolis, June 1.—The American Federation of Labor has settled a jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workers, which involved the transportation of beer.

Both unions contended for the right of transporting beer and appealed to the A. F. of L. for settlement. Officials of the Central Labor union announced that President Green had decided that Teamsters' union had the jurisdiction but that the brewery workers had jurisdiction within the breweries. Both sides amicably accepted the settlement—and Indiana is in no danger of aridity.

Big Jack Overall Strikers Hold Out Against Work System

Bristol, Tenn.—Around 1,000 workers at the Big Jack Overall company plants here declared they would not return to work until the management discontinued the new "minute system" recently installed in some departments and re-establishes the former plan.

MORE ABOUT ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from First Page)

bulwark against those forces of tyranny that would destroy our right to free speech, peaceful assembly and collective bargaining.

"The year 1923 marks the period of that greatest of all hypocritical movements, 'the open shop' or the so-called 'American Plan', wherein the worker was ordered to 'tear up his union card' in the interest of progress. The workers were too intelligent to fall for this trap, and the forces of reaction suffered another defeat."

In 1928 labor went "high hat", according to the program director, and a worker was shown dressed in latest style—plug hat, spats and everything, the chairman explaining this phenomenon as follows:

"Here we are, all dressed up and no place to go. This is the good year 1928. Organized labor goes "high hat"—we had no time to go to union meetings. The younger generation had the organization handed to them on a silver platter, good wages, shorter hours, pleasant working conditions. The conditions that the older men had fought for they inherited for a song. They thought they could go riding in a benzine buggy the night the local union met, they did not claim to be too good, but they surely were too busy doing nothing to attend the meetings. However, pride goeth before a fall."

The last picture showed labor with ragged overalls, a bloody bandage around his head, but standing erect and determined. "1933, and oh, what a time we had," Mr. Forbes read.

"We have gone through the worst depression the world has ever seen. We have seen our financial system crumble up. We have seen over half of our members out of work for over two years—some of us have lost our jobs, our homes, our ambitions, everything but our appetite and our union card, and our faith in America.

"We expect to go on and on, until every man who is willing to work can secure employment under favorable conditions at a wage on which it will be possible to feed, clothe and educate a family with security!

Secretary Cuthbert read congratulatory letters from T. W. Killough, county court clerk, and Wiley Couch, trustee, which accompanied two beautiful baskets of flowers sent by the officials named.

Addresses were delivered by Hays Clark, criminal court clerk; Neil J. Crowley, veteran member of Chattanoog Typographical union, and Stanton E. Smith, president of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Federation of Teachers.

Among the guests of the evening were several who have given thirty years or more of service to the organized labor movement, and the chairman called on the following for a few remarks: Hosea Camp, Joe Pogue, T. J. Davie, Sam I. Whitman, W. C. Smith, W. E. Eckenrod, H. F. Brown, Tom F. Hall, Ed Bork, Paul J. Aymon, James O'Connor, Frank Pursley, Matt J. Robinson.

As an entertainment feature little Miss Peggy Cooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Cooke, did a song and dance number and an encore.

Although the attendance was hardly as large as the committee had hoped, the affair was regarded as highly successful, and many favorable comments were heard after the program was finished.

Lester Wallace New State Factory Chief

Announcement was made this week of the appointment of Lester E. Wallace, of Knoxville, to be chief of the factory inspection branch of the department of labor, state of Tennessee.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the International Association of Machinists, having been an employe of the Southern railway for many years. He has been a member of Lodge No. 58, at Knoxville, for forty years.

Mr. Wallace succeeds M. F. Nicholson, also a member of the Machinists, who has held the post for several years.

MORE ABOUT RECOVERY BILL

(Continued from First Page)

Free Labor Unions.

"If the workers are permitted to join a labor union it ought to be a free, independent labor union, and not a union, or a so-called 'union,' through which a corporation may exercise full and complete control, not only of its own industrial affairs, but of the economic life and social life of the workers.

"The organization we have in mind is the company union, and we should like that this section of the act be made clear in that respect.

"If the industrial recovery act is amended, as herein suggested, labor will extend to this proposed legislation its full, complete and hearty indorsement.

"I earnestly urge favorable action upon these proposed amendments. Each of them is regarded as of very great importance to labor."

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

How Black-Draught Holds its Popularity

A LAXATIVE made from highly approved, medicinal plants—yet about the least expensive laxative you can find: Thedford's Black-Draught.

There's no expensive container for you to buy when you ask your dealer for Black-Draught. And its light weight has saved freight bills in your favor. Black-Draught is right with you in economy. It brings prompt, refreshing relief to sufferers from constipation troubles.

Don't put up with sick headache, sluggishness, gas, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, distress after meals, when due to constipation, but take Thedford's Black-Draught.

MR. WORKING MAN:

Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

AN EXAMPLE OF MR. McDONALD'S POLICIES:

He took over the Bleacher Bill Sports Journal, which paid decent wages for reasonable hours, and is now publishing it under the name of "Chattanooga Free Press," paying low wages and working his men almost from "can till can't."

McDonald says his stores are "home-owned" and "home-operated"—yet he brought in a man from out of town to run his paper when there are many Chattanooga printers who have been out of work for months.

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 9, 1933 — Number 7

Cheap-Labor Policy Proves Unpopular

PRINTERS GET FINE RESPONSE IN CAMPAIGN

Local Unions Condemn McDonald's Policies.

MOVIE OPERATORS TAKE STRONG STAND

Will Consider Ads in Throw-Sheet Unfriendly Act to Labor.

Resolved, That we here and now notify any local merchant who advertises in McDonald's throw-sheet that we will consider their ad in said sheet an act unfriendly to union labor.

The above, concluding a resolution unanimously adopted at the regular monthly meeting of Local 259, Movie Operators, last Saturday night, is typical of the fine response which Chattanooga Typographical union is receiving, through Central Body, in its appeal for support of all working people in disapproval of the cheap-labor, long-hour policies of Roy McDonald, owner of the so-called "Home Stores," dairyman, baker, publisher and self-styled "individualist," who is attempting to establish the first non-union publication to enter the local business field since the oldest Chattanooga printer can remember, and who imported an operator for his plant despite the fact that local printers have, like other craftsmen, suffered from unemployment during the depression.

In adopting the resolution referred to above, the Movie Operators also resolved to place a fine of $10 on any member "guilty of patronizing one of McDonald's stores," or who allows any member of his immediate family to do so. It is further provided that if such improbable act is committed, the secretary of Local 259 immediately mail to the secretary of the Typos a check for $10 and place this amount on the next card to be paid by the offender.

Other local unions have formally condemned the policies of McDonald, whose pronouncements on labor have been widely resented both by labor and business groups.

A circular issued by Chattanooga Typographical union, setting out the facts in the case, has been widely read throughout the county, and expressions of approval concerning the attitude of the Typos are heard on every hand.

As The Labor World goes to press the third issue of the chain store publication has not appeared, although members of No. 89 had little doubt but that eventually another issue of the sheet will be printed and scattered about the city.

Officials of No. 89 asked The Labor World to express their heartfelt thanks to the working people of Chattanoogn for the fine sympathy shown, and particularly to the Chattanooga business public for its apparent refusal to approve the antiquated labor policies of the grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the Moving Picture Projectionists follows in full:

Whereas, during the recent controversy with the theaters, Chattanooga Typographical union rendered whole-hearted and effective support, unanimously passing a resolution placing a fine of ten dollars on any member of that union who might be guilty of patronizing a theater where the controversy was in effect; and

Whereas, our printer brothers have now been forced into battle with one McDonald, operator of a chain of grocery stores known as the "Home Stores;" and

Whereas, this McDonald has expressed his belief in low wages and long hours and has imported non-union labor to print a weekly "throw-sheet," and is appealing to local merchants for support of his cheap labor weekly, and to the public for patronage

(Continued on Last Page)

JOHNSON TIRE NOT 'BOTHERED' BY UNION CLAIM

Central Body Committee Gets Cold Reception.

FOWLER STORES RUN TRUE TO FORM

Use Liberal Space in Non-Union Throw-Sheet—Mascot Days Recalled.

It matters not at all to Mr. Johnson, of the Johnson Tire company, Eleventh and Broad streets, whether Roy McDonald's throw-sheet is operated with or without union labor, according to report of a committee from the Central Body which called on Johnson to protest against the Johnson Tire company advertising in the "Home Stores" owner's newly organized weekly.

Mr. Johnson told the committee the Home Stores owner was a customer of the tire concern, and when reminded that perhaps a number of working people also traded with him, he expressed doubt as to whether organized labor members bought as much of his product as did the merchant-dairyman-baker-newspaper publisher.

Net result of a brief and suddenly ended conference was the conclusion of the committee that the Johnson Tire company, which sells United States tires as well as gas, oil and other automobile accessories, does not care whether members of organized labor and their friends patronize his business or not.

Last week's issue of the "Home Stores" weekly contained advertisements for Fowler stores, the Johnson Tire company and one large department store. The Fowler concern, of course, was not approached, the attitude of this firm toward organized labor being a matter of common knowledge through the long struggle of Chattanooga workers to maintain conditions at the recently-bankrupt Mascot Stove company, in which Fowler was alleged to be heavily interested.

Organized labor has also had some trouble with the Johnson Tire company heretofore, but friendly relations have been maintained with the firm for some time.

Despite the attitude of the tire concern, however, and support of the Fowler interests, local working people are confident that McDonald's policies will not be approved by local advertisers, and the two first issues of the throw-sheet indicate that little or no encouragement has been received by the publisher-grocer-baker-dairyman in his efforts to establish a non-union publication in Chattanooga.

As the publicity campaign of organized labor with reference to McDonald's policies progresses, more and more sympathy is expressed with local Typos in their objections to a weekly publication which is handled by non-unionists and imported workmen.

McDonald's announced policy of low wages and long hours is being widely resented by all groups of local citizens, and it is pointed out that even some of the textile-mill owners have surrendered their time-worn ideas that long hours and low wages will bring a return to prosperity.

The grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher, it will be remembered, told a committee from the local Typographical union that President Hoover made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a promise from leading industrialists that wages would be maintained as a foundation for a return to prosperity.

"Had wages been cut in half at that time," Mr. McDonald was quoted as saying, "the depression would now be over." And, "We will never have good times until wages are cut further and further."

The committee was also informed, in effect, that anyone on the payrolls of the "Home Stores," which was assumed to include the bakery, dairy, grocery stores and newspaper, would be required to report for duty at such hour as the boss should name, and quit when he was told to. Also, the committee gathered, said employe would be expected to perform such duties as were prescribed at the whim of the paymaster, regardless of whether the employe was a skilled craftsman by reason of many years' training at his life's work.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Shoeless Days Are Near Again; R.F.C. Pay Cut

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is being criticised fore and aft by southern newspapers for an alleged public statement to the effect that folks this side of the Mason and Dixon line do not wear shoes. Ridicule is the order of the day as our newspaper editors comment on the supposed statement of the labor secretary.

But if orders of the state highway department are carried out, the lady at Washington may soon amplify her statement and point out that Tennesseans also have discarded their shirts and other garments.

For, not satisfied with the miserable $1.25 per day paid workers on the R. F. C. pay rolls, it is now announced that officials have decreed a cut of 25 cents more, making the compensation for ten hours an even "bone."

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has for some time been attempting to have the pay scale of these unfortunates raised, and the latest decree is being bitterly denounced by labor men and citizens generally.

A local printer remarked cynically that possibly some of the R. F. C. workers could be loaned to Roy McDonald for use in the furtherance of his various and sundry business enterprises, now that the wage scale has been trimmed about as low as possible.

Lowry Heads Local 259 When Belcher Resigns

J. Burson Lowry was last Saturday night named president of Local 259, Movie Operators, vice W. C. Belcher, resigned. Mr. Belcher was only recently named head of the operators, but preferred not to continue the duties. Mr. Lowry was elevated from the financial secretaryship, and George Overend was selected to succeed him in that post.

Operation Fatal To T. F. Flaherty

Washington, June 8.—Thomas F. Flaherty, for twenty years secretary-treasurer and legislative representative of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, died at his home in Washington on June 3 at the age of 52. He underwent an abdominal operation on March 20 and seemed to be recovering until about two weeks before his death.

Brief funeral services, attended by American Federation of Labor executives and representatives of many labor organizations, were held here before the body was sent to San Francisco for burial.

Mr. Flaherty was one of the best-known trade unionists in the nation. Born in Napa, Cal., Aug. 15, 1880, he entered the postal service at San Francisco and became active in the organization of the postoffice clerks. He was a member of the Pacific Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West and the San Francisco lodge of the Knights of Columbus. He was a graduate of the Washington College of Law. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court May 11, 1925.

He participated in the formation of the Union Labor Life Insurance company and was one of the board directors of that company.

Mr. Flaherty is survived by his widow, his mother, two brothers and six sisters.

WM. TURNBLAZER SEES NEW DEAL FOR COAL MINER

District President Calls Big Meeting.

GREAT GATHERING SET FOR PINEVILLE

Thousands Expected to Enroll Under Banner of United Mine Workers.

Promises New Deal

WILLIAM TURNBLAZER
President, District 19, United Mine Workers of America.

"A new deal for the miner" is the slogan of the organization campaign of the United Mine Workers of America in District 19, to be launched at Pineville, Ky., with a great mass meeting Sunday afternoon.

William Turnblazer, of Jellico, president of the district organization, is in charge of the campaign, and according to advices received from the headquarters this week Sunday is expected to be the "biggest day for the miners of this territory since 1917."

The new organization movement is undertaken under authority to be granted through the industrial recovery bill, according to Mr. Turnblazer, and the Tennessee-Kentucky drive is but a part of a nation-wide activity which is expected to accomplish the thorough unionization of the coal mining industry of America, in order that these long-suffering and oppressed workers may be placed in position where they can live once more as real American citizens and may enjoy the comforts which are the right of all genuine Americans.

The industrial recovery bill, Mr. Turnblazer holds, gives, first, to the coal operators the right to organize selling agencies, pay decent wages and sell coal at a profit, eliminating cut-throat competition and the law of the jungle; second, miners shall have the right to organize into the United Mine Workers of American without interference, coercion or intimidation on the part of the coal operators.

"The president's industrial recovery bill," Mr. Turnblazer said, "with this right of the miners to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, is the 'Declaration of Independence' of the coal miners and their families and means a new day for all engaged and dependent upon the coal industry as a livelihood. The time is here for every miner working in and around the mines in District 19 to immediately become a member of the United Mine Workers of America. We must be thoroughly prepared for the new deal which will take place with the enactment of the industry recovery law by congress. Mass meetings will be held throughout the entire district, and I advise the coal miners of southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee to get busy and join the United Mine Workers of America today. Any information desired can be obtained by writing the office of District 19, Jellico, Tenn.

"The United Mine Workers of America have been urging our government for the past five years to come to the rescue of the coal mining industry. This legislation has been largely secured through the agitation of our union, and the coal miners of this district now have a wonderful opportunity. It is the policy of the international union to not only organize District 19, but every coal miner working in and around the mines in this country."

The meeting at Pineville Sunday afternoon, which will initiate the campaign in District 19, will be held at the courthouse in that town, and will be addressed by several well-known trades unionists and other citizens of the district. At least 5,000 miners are expected to be in attendance, it was said.

"All desiring to join the organization at this time will be admitted free," a circular signed by President Turnblazer advises. "The enactment into law of the recovery bill means a new day and a square deal for the coal miner and his wife and children of the coal fields of our country. Able speakers will be present, and we urge every coal miner in Bell and Harlan counties to attend."

Movie Operators Pay Poll Taxes For All Members

Local 259, Moving Picture Operators, Saturday night responded to the slogan of Central Body's committee on qualifying the labor vote when that organization voted to instruct the secretary to advance payment for 1932 poll taxes to each and every member and place the amount on the member's card.

Central Body committee, recently appointed, promised to continue its efforts until all local trades unionists were qualified to vote and adopted the slogan, "Every Member Qualified."

Action of Local 259 will probably be followed by other locals during the next thirty or sixty days.

JAMES OGLETREE GOES TO REWARD

James Ogletree, veteran member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, died in Tampa, Fla., Wednesday, according to advices received by J. L. Carpenter, of Chattanooga.

Mr. Ogletree was the Brotherhood's executive board member assigned to the southeastern district, where he had served for the past twenty-three years. He was 73 years old, and had been active in the Carpenter's organization perhaps a half-century.

Mr. Ogletree was a native of Atlanta, and was well known throughout the south. Possessed of a fine personality, a sincerity of purpose and unusual ability, he had made hundreds of friends in Tennessee and in Chattanooga, and his appearance on the speaking program at conventions of the Tennessee Federation of Labor had for years been a feature at these gatherings.

Funeral services for the deceased trades unionist will be held Saturday in the Florida city.

No Settlement With Henderson - Coleman

Efforts to adjust the differences between organized labor and Henderson & Coleman, men's clothiers at 1000 Market street, continue to bring no results, according to officials of Central Body, and that firm will remain on labor's "unfair list," it was said.

Break with the clothing firm was the result of committee reports which repeatedly recalled inability of organized labor to induce the members of the firm to employ union members in various building projects.

Railroads to Demand 20 Per Cent Wage Cut

Chicago, June 8.—As a result of a meeting here of a management committee headed by W. R. Thiehoff, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, it is expected the railroad unions will soon be served with a demand for a 20 per cent cut in pay. Under an agreement between the railroads and the unions, the notice may be served on June 15, but new railroad legislation may cause a change in the date.

A 10 per cent reduction in railroad workers' wages has been in effect since Feb. 1, 1932, having been extended last December to next November 1. The proposed 20 per cent reduction, which the railroad workers have announced they will oppose with every means at their command, would apply to basic rates.

Recovery Act Brings Fight for Advantage

LABOR GIRDS TO PLAY PART IN NEW ORDER

Capital Meeting Calls for Organization.

URGES QUICK ACTION ON ALL "FRONTS"

Conference Devotes Most of Time to Plans for Protection of Workers.

Washington, June 8.—Organized labor gathered here to meet the challenge of organized privilege and sent forth to America a call to organize unions so that every American worker may be within a union and so that American labor can play its proper part in the new industrial order created by the industrial recovery act as soon as it has the president's signature.

The new legislation calls for action in every American community and the great labor conference of officers of national and international unions summoned by President Green devoted most of its time to consideration of plans of action.

Reports were brought to the conference of the plans laid down by a number of trade associations, some of which are planning genuine co-operation with labor, some of which are planning campaigns to subjugate labor in permanent company unions.

Changes Close at Hand.

At this hour it is not known whether many of the teeth of the recovery bill may not be drawn before its final enactment, but labor proceeded on the assumption that final action would undo much of the damage done by the senate finance committee. Some of the damage already has been undone.

As labor's representatives met here they were confronted not only by a working world subject to the changes of the recovery bill, but already definitely looking to changes to be brought at once by legislation enacted.

The railroad bill will change the railroad situation, under an official to be known as a co-ordinator. There are reports that at an early date the roads will appeal for a wage reduction of as much as 20 per cent. But there will be a long road ahead of any such effort. Meanwhile the unions have safeguarded their employment.

The securities law has changed the rule from caveat emptor to "let the seller beware."

Privilege Still Defiant.

The Glass-Stegall bill, due to be enacted within the week, will upset the Wall Street world by separating banking and securities houses.

But the blows already struck at entrenched wealth surely have not shamed the agents of privilege into silence. The echoes of the Morgan disclosures, shocking as they were, still rang through the capitol when James Emery, the ace pleader for union-hating manufacturers, delivered his challenge to labor and when former Secretary of Commerce Lamont, speaking for the steel interests, dominated by Morgan, declared to the senate finance committee that steel would not give up its union-hating policies.

The atmosphere of Washington is tense as the Roosevelt legislative cap sheaf nears its hour of decision. The Morgan disclosures, showing as never before the workings of the government within government, the super-power of wealth, the money trust, coincided almost to the hour with a stiffening of legislative lines against the Roosevelt legislative program to put industry into operation.

The capital is flooded with lobbyists who speak for the whole range of interests on the famous Morgan preferred lists. And friends of Senator McAdoo are somewhat surprised that, immediately after his name had been shown to have been on Morgan preferred lists, he should have voted in the senate finance committee to strike out the licensing provision from the recovery bill. That section contains more of the "teeth" of the administrative section. Big business lined up against this section and against the labor section, pounding away with amendment after amendment to kill the effect of both.

Labor Action Planned.

Into this atmosphere, charged with all of the drama and tenseness of a mortal struggle between the people and the money masters, the trade union spokesmen came to plan their campaign of action under the new legislation.

The control bill went to the senate with provisions differing from those in the bill as adopted by the house. This will throw the bill into conference. A Roosevelt drive forced the finance committee to restore the licensing provision and to make some other restorations, after the American Federation of Labor had declared that if the bill were emasculated by wrecking of the labor section and the licensing section labor would oppose its enactment.

SELF-SEEKERS WOULD NULLIFY LABOR SECTIONS

Small But Powerful Interest Would Control.

OPERATION TO BRING FIRST CRUCIAL TEST

Manufacturers Lead Fight to "Pack" Board to Administer Act.

Washington, June 8.—President Roosevelt's administration will face a major show-down and probably its first crucial test with industrial and business interests of the country as soon as the national industrial recovery act is put into operation, according to multiplying signs as the stage is set for the new experiment.

Small but powerful groups in the trade association set-up have massed solidly in opposition to the labor and licensing provisions of the new measure, and are seeking through exertion of their influence, and the naming of their friends to positions in the board organization, to control the administration of the law.

These groups, covering almost the whole range of trade association and chamber of commerce influence are reaching out for all possible benefits to themselves from the operation of the law, but steadfastly opposing the advantages that would accrue under it to workers and wage-earners. They want the matter of relations with employes left entirely with themselves.

Bosses Learn Nothing.

It is the old and time-worn story of entrenched industrial bossism—which has learned nothing with succeeding generations—standing for adequate wages, decent working conditions and reasonable standards of living for everyone except their own employes.

They recognize that the workers of the nation compose the collective buying and consuming power, but they want industries other than their own to adhere to adequate wages and fair working conditions, which they admit are essential to good markets and prosperous conditions.

The dangerously stagnant condition of the country, the menacing unemployment situation, and the possibility of another winter as critical and heart-breaking for idle men and women as have been the last two winters, mean nothing to them in their effort to control the operation of the new law.

Public Opinion Defied.

Such revival in business as has taken place in the last eight weeks has merely inspired them to re-enter the old fortified trenches and bomb-proof dug-outs, and from these strongholds to defy an equitable recovery program as well as the aroused and enraged temper of the country.

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1933

Another Liked It

Editor Labor World:

I have read the supplement to The Labor World entitled "Looking Backward" with a great deal of interest, and want to congratulate you on the splendid manner in which it has been prepared.

I also want to congratulate The Labor World for its service to the workers under their respective jurisdiction. Under your leadership this paper has rendered yeoman service as a representative of your Trades and Labor Council.

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT,
Secretary-Treasurer, Journeyman Barbers' International union.
Indianapolis, Ind., June 7, 1933.

MRS. HANSON ALSO.

Editor Labor World:

Thanks very much for "Looking Backward," and many congratulations. It is a fine piece of work.

Naturally I am much pleased with the page given to Local 246, and grateful to you for the opportunity for this fine presentation by Mr. Smith.

Cordial regards and every good wish.

FLORENCE CURTIS HANSON,
Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Teachers.
Chicago, June 5, 1933.

"Ancient or Modern"

Editor The Labor World:

I want to congratulate you on your Spring Number, "Looking Backward," and at the same time to call attention to one of the most remarkable feats possibly ever accomplished in the history of journalism.

George Forbes, the future assistant postmaster, covered more ground in the shortest time of any writer I have ever read after, and I believe you should have allowed him at least half a dozen pages.

Writing a history of Chattanooga Central Body for the past thirty years, that old-timer "slipped back" an extra three thousand, and squeezed the important happenings of three thousand and thirty years into one page.

Ancient or modern, the boy is "there."

J. L. CARPENTER.
Chattanooga, June 3.

What Next!

The first automobile moving picture theater in the world is soon to be opened near Camden, N. J. Occupants of motor cars see and hear the movies without leaving their cars. The theater is called the Camden Drive-In theater.

Wisdom

True merit is like a river; the deeper it is the less noise it makes.—Halifax.

Helped By Cardui

Here's the true story of how Cardui helped Mrs. H. E. Dunaway, of McComb, Miss., as written by herself:

"I was sick and rather discouraged. I was so weak and thin, I was not able to do my work as it should be done. This made me fret a good deal, and did not help my condition.

"I had pains across my back and lower part of my body. My nights were spent in rolling from one side of the bed to the other, hoping I would soon go to sleep. Then when morning would come, I would be just as tired as when I went to bed. A neighbor, seeing how badly I felt, told me to try Cardui. After I had taken one bottle, I was much better. I kept on taking Cardui, and I was stronger and slept much better at night."

Say it with Flowers

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Mr. Emery's Wrath

The bitterest opponent of President Roosevelt's National Recovery act is James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

The act provides for the establishment of "codes of fair competition" in each industry, with provision for voluntary agreements and licenses in certain cases.

Section 7, called the labor section, prescribes certain rules for setting up these codes, agreements and licenses.

Mr. Emery's animosity was mainly centered on the two paragraphs in Section 7, which declare that every code of fair competition, agreement and license shall contain the following conditions:

1. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organizations or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

2. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing.

These two paragraphs accord working men and women no more rights than every patriotic citizen certainly believes they should have.

The first paragraph reasserts the right to organize and bargain collectively without interference from employers.

The second paragraph prohibits employers from compelling employees to join the notorious company union as the price of a job.

But despite these modest provisions to insure the right of the workers to join bona fide unions and freely use them for their own benefit, Mr. Emery told the senate finance committee that the paragraphs would establish a union labor dictatorship over employers and gravely menace the already tottering existence of his favorite employer-controlled company unions.

He was reminded by Senator Wagner, the major author of the measure, that the paragraphs merely reassert the public policy of the United States outlawing the yellow dog contract declared in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law which congress enacted by an overwhelming majority. Nevertheless he continued to rave about the labor dictatorship which he alleged Section 7 would develop into with the consent of President Roosevelt, who must approve every code established under the act.

Mr. Emery's opposition, which was to be expected, is positive proof that the Industrial Recovery act with its labor section should be promptly enacted into law.

For nearly a quarter of a century every measure having for its object the improvement of the conditions of the masses, every piece of forward looking legislation, from adequate child labor laws to the abolition of the injunction in labor disputes and the yellow dog contract, have all received his malignant opposition.

In opposing the president's National Industrial Recovery act he is merely running true to form.

Certain local manufacturers, posing as "big frogs from a little pond," have endeavored to make a big splash in the national pool of labor-haters' opposition to the act, but their entry, of course, will not cause a ripple on the waters. Seeing their names in the headlines of the local papers has been and will be their only reward for their loquaciousness.

If labor shall take advantage of this its golden opportunity for effectiveness, the end of the loud-mouthed, hyprocritical labor-hater is near, and America will be a better place to live when this type of arrogance is relegated to the discard.

Again, We MUST Organize!

All details of the Industrial Recovery bill are not certain at this hour. But this IS certain:

Whatever may be the final details found in the bill when it reaches the president, the future of the trade union movement depends upon ORGANIZATION.

In these last few days the National Association of Manufacturers and allies have shown the desperate lengths to which they are prepared to go to forever smash organized labor.

Of course labor cannot be forever smashed—not by a thousand Jim Emerys—but its progress can be checked, its fate for perhaps a generation can be sealed.

A national conference of representative trade union officials has just been held in Washington. It has pointed out the prime need of organization EVERYWHERE.

No call for action can be too stirring. No statement of the case can be too strong.

Labor organizes NOW, and EFFECTIVELY, or labor as we know it goes down.

The essence of the National Recovery bill is ORGANIZATION.

This does not mean the issuance of statements and calls by national officers, by boards or executive councils. It means the active, eager, effective and immediate co-operation of every trade unionist in America. It means the vigorous participation of every labor newspaper.

From this point we go UP or DOWN!

Nobody else is going to make labor's fight.

We have heard from the bankers—a sad, sordid, greedy story of hauling in the money in millions.

We have heard from the industrial employers through Emery and Lund.

These gentlemen of privilege have the idea even today that they can chain labor and drain off the blood of the "common" people.

Only the trade unions stand for the rights of labor, AND IN THIS NEW DISPENSATION NOW UPON US THERE WILL BE NO RIGHTS RECOGNIZED UNLESS THERE ARE STRONG ORGANIZATIONS TO DEMAND THEM AND GET THEM.

The whole aim and purpose of the Industrial Recovery bill is to organize American industry to make it work. Government will not organize the workers. Surely the employers will not, except in company unions.

There MUST be organization. IT IS UP TO TRADE UNIONISM AS NEVER BEFORE IN THE MEMORY OF THOSE NOW LIVING—YES, AS NEVER BEFORE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

Every member, every local union and every central body has its part to play.

EVERY WORKER IN A UNION, IS THE SLOGAN NOW. LET THIS COMMUNITY GO INTO ACTION. LET ALL AMERICAN LABOR GO INTO ACTION!

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What did Samuel Gompers say about the principle of voluntary action?

A.—At the last American Federation of Labor convention at which he presided, at El Paso, in 1924, Gompers said: "I want to urge devotion to the fundamentals of human liberty—the principles of voluntarism. No lasting good has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible."

* * *

Q. — Will the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers hold a convention this year?

A.—No. The union recently voted 8 to 1 to postpone the convention until 1935. The vote for postponing the convention was taken on the recommendation of the union's executive council.

* * *

Q.—Did Ed Wynn take a leading part in forming the Actors' Equity Association?

A.—Wynn was one of the original Actors' Equity members, leading in the fight to establish the organization, and was blacklisted by the theatrical managers for his activity.

Willie: How old is your little brother?

Tommy: He's a year old.

Willie: Huh! I've got a dog a year old, and he can walk twice as well as your brother.

Tommy: No wonder. Your dog has twice as many legs.

Public Plants Oust Tax Collector

Eighty-Four Towns and Cities Maintained by Profits of Utilities; Big Dividends Despite Low Rates.

Eighty-four cities and towns in the United States levy no taxes—and yet are perfectly solvent. They pay the costs of public housekeeping out of the profits of publicly-owned utilities.

Louis Bartlett tells the story in the last issue of the "Nation," and it is a tale which needs to be repeated far and wide.

One of the most astonishing things about these tax-free communities is their distribution. Fifty-five out of the eighty-four are in Oklahoma — something better worth bragging about than even that state's oil fields. The other twenty-nine are distributed through fifteen other states. Kansas has seven, Indiana three, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin two each; Georgia, Texas, Vermont, Idaho, New York, New Jersey, Washington and Wyoming, one each.

All these tax-free communities are small, the largest city thus blessed having less than 30,000 inhabitants, but that only shows that the small town is not the back number which it is commonly supposed to be.

Mr. Bartlett gives some interesting figures on the electric light rates of public and private plants in California. For a dollar a month, the Pacific Gas and Electric company gives the consumer 13 kilowatt hours of current, which is not so bad—for "private enterprise." But the publicly-owned plants of Los Angeles, Burbank and Glendale give 21 kilowatt hours for the same price.

For $2 a month, the P. G. & E. sells 37 kilowatt hours. Public ownership in Palo Alto sells 46; in Los Angeles, 48; in Healdsburg, 60.

But for the best results and the cheapest rate Mr. Bartlett has to leave California. Ottawa, Ontario, sells 128 kilowatt hours for $2 a month, and Tacoma tops the record by accepting a two-dollar bill as receipt in full for 130 kilowatt hours.

At these rates, public ownership plants are making money. This is obvious in the tax-free towns, but Mr. Bartlett does not stop there. Los Angeles, he tells us, made 28 per cent net profits out of its power plant last year. Riverside made 35 per cent, and Pasadena claims a clear profit of 47 per cent. After deducting a sum equal to the average taxes paid by private-owned plants, the public ownership towns of California are averaging above 20 per cent net profits, and none of them is dropping below 8 per cent.

IT'S A BUSTED SYSTEM . . .

But It Continues to Gouge Labor As Price Levels Rise

Washington, June 8.—The economic system has broken down—

Government measures have primed the pump, but have not brought cure—

Prices are rising, wages lagging, the workers again getting it in the neck—

And labor has on its hands the job of fighting hard enough to make wages keep pace.

There are hot points in the latest A. F. of L. survey of business, in which labor pulls together the month's statistics and points the lesson.

Hope from pump-priming operations isn't very great—but the federation does look toward the industrial recovery legislation as stuff of permanent character, providing it emerges from the battle with the house labor section intact and isn't too much damaged in other respects.

"Increased buying power" is pointed out as the only force that can "keep business moving steadily forward on an even keel."

Today the whole price level is being lifted up by governmental stimulation, while the much-advertised wage raises are trifles, putting little patches of hope on the vast expanse of misery caused by the long chain of murderous wage-cuts.

The federation again points out that the only way wages can catch up to prices and loom up ahead is through shorter hours and higher wages. That means a real struggle, for the whole world of reactionary finance and business is girding its loins to follow its ancient ways, trimming the workers for all the traffic will bear.

1,000 Poe Mill Workers Strike for Pay Increase

Greenville, S. C.—One thousand employes of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co. here went on strike for a wage increase.

John Peel, southern organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, declared that the operatives would not return to work until wages have been raised, hours shortened and working conditions improved.

He said many employes had not received any wages in money for more than a year, every cent being taken up at the company store for groceries, rent, coal and other necessities.

N. C. Poe, Jr., president of the company, said he would be glad to meet the operatives, but that they seemed indisposed to confer with him.

The indications are that the strike will continue indefinitely.

Threat of Eviction Is Used To Coerce Textile Strikers

Mobile, Ala. — The manager of the Prichard Cotton Mill gave the striking operatives the alternative of going to work on a lowered wage scale or vacating the houses in the company's mill village. Seven hundred and fifty persons would be affected by the order to vacate.

Yellow Dog Contract Bill Made Law in Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—The senate passed the anti-yellow dog contract bill just before adjournment. The only vote against it was cast by Senator Buckman. The bill had already been passed by the house of representatives, and becomes the law of the state with the signature of Gov. Pinchot.

Ryan Gets Post on New York Emergency Relief Board

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Lehman appointed Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor council of Greater New York and vicinity, as a member of the temporary emergency relief administration to succeed John Sullivan, who resigned because of his recent appointment as a member of the New York state alcoholic beverage control commission.

WHY THE UNION or CENTRAL BODY

(By TOM HALL)

Because in union there is strength. This is as true of the individual as it is of the states that make up his government.

Because they educate as to public questions. The lodge room is the lodge members' congress.

Because they make thinkers. Men require discussion to broaden their conception of matters of mutual concern.

Because they enlarge acquaintance and this again extends the vision.

Because they teach co-operation; men need to co-operate to obtain the maximum good.

Because they discourage selfishness. It is an important lesson to learn respect for the rights of others.

Because they are good investments. A little time, a little money, a little work reap return of lasting value.

And, lastly, because association with one's fellowman is the most healthy and profitable investment of your time.

Walkout of Georgia Textile Employes Brings Higher Pay

Lafayette, Ga.—A ten-day strike by employes of the Consolidated Textile corporation here ended in a labor victory when the management conceded a ten per cent wage increase to the 350 operatives involved. The company is a Delaware corporation with headquarters in New York city.

The strike originated among the weavers, but quickly spread to all departments, causing a complete shutdown. The mill now is operating full-time day and night shifts.

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City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

NOW—While Costs Are Low . . .

REPAPER YOUR HOME!

Never in the history of our business have we been able to offer such extremely low rates on papering and general decorating. The price of materials is lower and so is the cost of labor. However, our high standards remain.

Papers for All Rooms Priced as Low as 5c Per Roll
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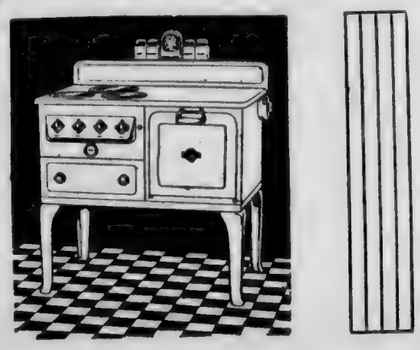

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See it today. For a limited time we can make you a LIBERAL ALLOWANCE for your old stove.

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THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

This Offer Is Good Wherever We Serve

COULD YOU LEND ME A DIME?

NO ONE would think of running across to a neighbor several times a day to ask, "Could you lend me a dime, please?"

Of course, borrowing the use of a neighbor's telephone is not exactly like borrowing money, because it doesn't cost your neighbor anything extra for your call except the interruption or possible inconvenience.

Neighbors may borrow freely from each other and remain friendly, so long as each is careful to return the loan in full measure. When you borrow the use of a telephone you are getting something you can't return.

When you have to borrow your neighbor's telephone it shows you really ought to have one of your own.

When you consider the convenience, comfort and satisfaction that a telephone provides, you will probably agree that in trying to do without a telephone you are sacrificing too much for the few pennies saved. Why wait longer? Order your telephone today.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

ALLEGED "WAGE INCREASE" BRINGS TEXTILE WALKOUT

Greenville, S. C., June 8.—One thousand textile workers employed by the F. W. Poe Manufacturing company, here, whose pay had been drastically slashed in past months, walked out on strike when given a ten per cent "wage increase."

Nelson C. Poe, president of the mills, reduced wages 25 per cent last summer, this reduction being followed by other cuts. He told his employes that he would restore the 25 per cent cut as soon as business conditions improved. The workers have been watching the market and recent improvements led them to believe the time was ripe for restoration of wages. But instead of restoring the cut, the management announced an increase of ten per cent and immediately sought to offset it by a further "stretch out" of the workers. As a matter of fact, the "increase" was only a blind by which the management intended putting 100 of the Poe employes out on the street to be cared for by the welfare organizations.

The strike was effective, the management agreeing to a 15 per cent restoration of wages instead of 10 per cent after June 8, and an additional restoration of 10 per cent later. Employes who were laid off at the time of the 10 per cent "increase" will be put back to work.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR STUDIO PACT STILL IN PROGRESS

New York, June 8.—The general offices of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators says that long-drawn-out conferences for drawing up of the West Coast studio agreement between the producers and International President William C. Elliott, as well as officials representing local unions involved, and the Carpenters, Electricians and Musicians, have thus far availed nothing. These meetings, which had originally started on the west coast, were then resumed in New York, and it now seems inevitable that they will be again shifted back to the west coast in an endeavor to definitely and conclusively terminate them.

At the outset, in an effort to enforce a 50 per cent cut, the producers had discontinued operations in all the studios for a brief period, which subsequently resulted in temporary adjustment being reached by President Elliott for the return of all men employed in the studios, with the further provision there would be no reduction in wages pending resumption and termination of the negotiations.

JOHNSTON WINS VICTORY AS ENGINEERS CONVENE

Cleveland, O., June 8.—"Progressives" opposing Alvanley Johnston, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, lost the first round of their battle at the opening session of the Brotherhood's triennial convention here, when a motion to unseat Johnston as presiding officer and elect a temporary chairman until new officers are chosen was beaten by a decisive majority.

The "progressives" are fighting Johnston because of the Brotherhood's outside financial ventures. Johnston, head of the Brotherhood since 1928, maintains that he inherited the outside financial ventures from previous administrations and that he has done everything in his power to reduce them.

The 1933 financial report showed that since May, 1930, the Brotherhood has cut its external obligations from $5,265,923 to $3,740,966. It also showed, officials said, gradual retirement from what once was a string of more than two-score outside financial interests.

A long convention is forecast, lasting through June and perhaps well into July.

Morgan Inquiry Reveals Empire Of Vested Wealth

Appalling Power of Money Shocks Nation, While Details of Tactics in "Greasing" Friends Shows That All Gangs Are Alike.

Washington, June 8.—Morgan and Capone laid down much the same principles in the matter of keeping the fences well repaired, it seems.

Capone greased the right folks along the way, except for his one failure along the income tax front.

Morgan greased the right people, passing out five and six-figure favors to such men as national political party treasurers, secretaries of the treasury, past and future, judges, a former presidential candidate, an ambassador-at-large and so on.

The point has been made that these men didn't need greasing to hold them in line, because they were "Morgan minded" naturally—and there is something to that point of view.

There also is something to the point of view that a good commander keeps his lieutenants happy through largesse of one sort or another. It is the Tammany principle. It was the old army idea. Generals used to give their lieutenants a chance at looting every now and then. Morgan follows a sound principle.

But the important thing thus far coming out of the Morgan inquiry is not so much that a string of men every now and then got a roll of money as that one firm had the power over American industry and finance to tap the nation for millions by what amounted to the waving of a wand and that there were so many of these millions that a few could be distributed to "friends" with scarcely a dent being made in the main pile. It is the sheer bulk of power in the Morgan firm's hands that is shocking.

The Morgan power has been no secret, but the amazing extent of it has been unknown to the people. That there was "invisible government" and a "money trust" was declared by the Purjo committee twenty years ago, after the father of the present Morgan had wriggled through the same sort of testimony. But the Morgan rulership is today more powerful; the domain is infinitely larger.

It is doubtful if the full range of Morgan influence and power will be brought out in the present hearings. There has been no intimation yet from the witness stand that Morgan has power in the publishing world, yet it is known that the great financial monarch does have such power. Thus far we see power stretching out mainly into utilities, railroads, foods. There are many other lines of Morgan power, revealed, in fact more fully in the famous testimony of John P. Frey and the noted senate speech of Senator George W. Norris.

There is something of indication that the "invisible government" is now face to face with the political government to see which shall dominate, with the odds long on the political government.

The present investigation is not in any sense a prosecution. It is an inquiry for the securing of facts upon which to base legislation. Indictments can follow only if testimony is procured showing an offense and only if such testimony is subsequently laid before a grand jury. Thus far the nation has had a great showing of the extent to which wealth can rule the nation while remaining within the statute law of the country. The weakness of the social order has been portrayed. It is conceded to be astounding. The prediction is there will be change, even in addition to the banking and currency legislation now on the way to the White House.

Rail Men Hold All Jobs Under New Law

Washington, June 8.—Railroad men came here and battled their way through every kind of opposition to procure agreement finally on a provision preventing the discharge of railroad workers under the railroad co-ordination bill. The victory is regarded as one of the most striking of the year. Rail executives and financial powers generally sought a provision for reduction of working forces.

Railway union executives, in Washington constantly since the legislation took shape, have conducted a brilliant campaign and, on the eve of enactment of the legislation have procured agreement, including that of President Roosevelt, that co-ordination shall not result in firing of men. Decrease of working forces shall come only through death and resignation.

51-Hour-Week Bill Killed By New Hampshire Senate

Concord, N. H.—The reactionary New Hampshire senate killed the 51-hour workweek bill for women and minors recently passed by the lower house of the legislature.

The senate committee on labor reported the bill unfavorably and its report was approved by a vote of 17 to 7.

Paterson Hosiery Workers Strike Against Wage Cut

Paterson, N. J.—The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers called a strike of the employes of the Le Mar Hosiery company's plant here. Alfons Adler, business agent of the union, charged the firm with running a sweatshop. He said that the concern, formerly known as the Felsan Hosiery company, was operated as a union shop, but closed because of the depression. A new firm bought the plant and told the men they were to work twelve hours a day and longer if they desired. Female employes are earning $3 and boy helpers $5 weekly.

Employes operate two knitting machines instead of one and are paid 40 per cent. below the union price.

FACTORY CONDITIONS CALLED ABOMINABLE

New York City.—A survey of the Methodist Episcopal church charges that industrial standards have collapsed and that "abominable conditions prevail among women employed in eastern factories." The Rev. Frank Kingdon branded Connecticut as "one of the blackest spots in the nation." He said that Massachusetts and New Jersey were only slightly better.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of Trust executed January 27, 1930, by Lucile Bird Barata and husband, A. M. Barata, Kathleen Bird Cross, Margaret Bird, single, Roberia Bird Fredericke by our Attorney in fact, Augusta Bird Courtney and Augusta Bird Courtney and husband, Roger Davis Courtney, to secure a note in the sum of $3,000.00, said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 24, Page 366 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933,

the following described real estate in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of the Northwest fractional Quarter of Section Five (5) Township One (1) South Range Three (3) West of the Basis Line Ocoee District and beginning at a stone in the line dividing the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia and in the Southwest corner of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lazard et al., and being the extreme southeast corner of the A. P. Green Estate running thence South eighty-eight degrees (88°) ten minutes (10') West along the Tennessee-Georgia State line to a stone in the Northeast line of the road known as the Bird's Mill Road, thence North twenty-eight degrees (28°) thirty minutes (30') East along the East line of said road eight hundred sixty-five (865) feet, thence continuing along said road North thirty-two degrees (32°) thirty minutes (30') East three hundred five (305) feet to a stone in the South line of the property conveyed by Horace Fryor to G. H. Page and wife by deed registered in Book O, Volume 12, page 696 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, thence South sixty-seven degrees (67°) thirty minutes (30') East along Page's South line eight hundred ninety-six (896) feet, more or less, to a stone in the Western line of the property formerly owned by Prosper Lazard, et al., being also the extreme Eastern line of the A. P. Green Estate, thence South twenty-two degrees (22°) thirty minutes (30') West with said line six hundred eighty-five (685) feet to the point of beginning, containing twenty (20) acres, more or less, and being the same property that was conveyed by Sam E. Green, Executor of the Estate of A. P. Green, deceased, to Hattie A. Bird by deed registered in Book H, Volume 7, Page 581 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. The said Hattie Bird who was a widow died intestate in Hamilton County, Tenn., leaving the Grantors herein together with Philip Bird as her only heirs at law, the said Philip Bird sometimes known as Philip Gardner conveyed his 1/6 interest in this property to Luther Manuel by deed which is of record and the said Luther Manuel conveyed said interest by deed dated May 28, 1928, to Roger Davis Courtney, husband of Augusta Bird Courtney.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of May, 1933.

TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.

6-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48217
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jack Edward Murdock vs. Vivian Mae [illegible]

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vivian Mae Murdock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 27th day of April, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 6-2

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
W. J. McIsaac vs. E. S. Arnold

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on certain household goods stored by defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 19, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

6-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Minnie Thompson and husband, Joe Thompson, dated October 1st, 1930, registered May 23, 1933, in Book U, Vol. 26, page 14 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to secure an indebtedness of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars therein described, dated October 1, 1930, payable monthly, with interest from date at 6 per cent per annum; and default having been made in the payment of note numbers 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of a series of 180 notes, each in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and said default having lasted for more than thirty days after maturity of said notes, and the beneficiary demanding that said Deed of Trust be foreclosed to pay said notes and interest, and having declared all the outstanding unpaid notes of said series, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, aforesaid in compliance with the terms of said Deed of Trust, will on

SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, expose for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West Door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number 16 in Block No. 6, Edgewood Addition, in the New 18th Ward of Chattanooga; said lot fronts 50 feet on the South line of 26th (formerly 25th) Street, in what is known as East Lake, and runs back South 125 feet to an alley. It is the same real estate conveyed to James B. Cussort and wife, Blanche Mae Cussort, by G. W. Killian and wife, Verna Killian, July 25th, 1921, as recorded Book F, Vol. 22, page 294; also in Book E, Vol. 21, page 418, in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and conveyed to Gertrude Koons by the said Cussorts August 28th, 1930, recorded in Book G, Vol. 25, page 389 in said Register's office.

Sale will be made as Trustee only.

This 25th day of May, 1933.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

6-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48314
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Maude Landers vs. Talmadge Landers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Talmadge Landers is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

Sweatshop Inquiry Begun.

Washington, June 8.—Labor department agents are now investigating the sweatshop situation in Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced. Later they will go to New Jersey.

Governor Pinchot has formed a committee to make an investigation of Pennsylvania sweatshops. Strikes of children garment workers in and about Allentown have recently drawn public attention to the bad sweatshop conditions in Pinchot's state.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48315
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie F. Black vs. Chas. D. Black

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Chas. D. Black is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48313
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Agnes F. Acree vs. John W. Acree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Acree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 19, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 534 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood, Trustee, will, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of Lee Clergy's Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 16, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 135 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Volume 22, Page 404 in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This June 2, 1933.

6-23 F. L. UNDERWOOD, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48350
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
E. C. Palmer vs. Flora Palmer

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Flora Palmer is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48351
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Clyde Everett vs. Omer Everett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer Everett is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

Early to bed, early to rise, cut the weeds and swat the flies; mind your own business, tell no lies, don't get gay and deceive your wife, pay your debts, use enterprise and buy from those who advertise.

RHODES-JONES Gigantic Manufacturer's Liquidation

SALE!

Buy Quality Furniture Now at Liquidation Prices! Perhaps Never Again Will You Have Such an Opportunity to Save!

Beautiful Bedroom Suites

In a choice of beautiful woods. Four-poster beds, stately chest of drawers, triple-mirrored vanities. Several carloads of fine new bedroom suites at the lowest prices ever before quoted. Come today and make your selection. Extra salespeople to serve you.

PRICED AS LOW AS..... $39.50

OTHER PRICES EQUALLY AS LOW!

Lovely Living Room Suites

Only a liquidation sale can offer such fine quality living room suites at such low prices. Here you will find just the suite you are looking for at just the price you want to pay. Mohair, Tapestry, Velour and other popular materials, in two and three-piece suites.

PRICED AS LOW AS..... $39.50

OTHER PRICES EQUALLY AS LOW!

We Sell as We Advertise — RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY — 508 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. — Buy Here With Confidence

MORE ABOUT

HOME STORES

(Continued from First Page)

for his grocery chain; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Local 259, in regular session assembled this June 8, 1933, that we condemn the cheap imported labor policy of this McDonald, and hereby place an automatic fine of $10 on any member of this local found patronizing or allowing any member of his immediate family to patronize one of the so-called "Home Stores" until Chattanooga Typographical union and Chattanooga Trades and Labor council removes said stores from the "unfair list;" be it further

Resolved, that the executive board of this union be instructed to immediately mail a check to the secretary-treasurer of the Chattanooga Typographical union, in the amount of $10 for each and every offense of the above paragraph; this amount being charged to the offending member and collected out of his salary for that week. And be it further

Resolved, that we here and now notify any local merchant who advertises in this McDonald's "throw-sheet" that we will consider their ad in said sheet an act unfriendly to union labor; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to The Labor World for publication, a copy be sent to the Chattanooga Typographical union, and a copy sent to McDonald, the operator of the so-called "Home Stores," who is trying to use the money of local workers (his customers) to beat down the wages of local workers (his and other employes).

MORE ABOUT

SELF-SEEKERS

(Continued from First Page)

Commodity prices are going up and costs of living are rising—faster and much more than wage scales. Under the program of these reactionary groups the gap would be widened to intolerable proportions, with high prices and huge profits to themselves, but with constantly narrowing living conditions for the producers of their wealth.

Higher prices are "priming the industrial machine," they insist, but they are bending their utmost effort to destroying the purchasing power upon which the machine must depend.

Manufacturers Lead Fight.

Out in the front line trenches and leading in the fight is the National Association of Manufacturers, seeking to safeguard rich profits for themselves, but to annihilate the provision of the law which would protect the wages and working conditions of their employes.

Closely joined with them is the National Coal association — a mere weakened remnant and fragment of the powerful organization of twelve years ago, when John D. A. Morrow directed its destinies. Palpably lacking in leadership and representing only a small segment of the coal industry, it is giving its pitiful meed of encouragement to the reactionary interests in other industries to weaken or destroy the safeguards for employes.

Standing in the offing, and trying hard not to join openly in the wrecking movement, is the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which did valiant lip service in the early stages of the depression to the effort to maintain the status quo in wages and employment, and stealthily encouraged wage slashing under the cloak of "economic readjustment." This "economic readjustment" gave unemployment one of its downhill shoves that changed a mild depression into a major economic cataclysm.

"Packing" of Board Planned.

In furtherance of the efforts of the bosses of industry to control the government's economic policy is the concerted design to "pack" the personnel of the federal control board with appointees sympathetic to their purposes. Manufacturing interests have already selected their "representatives" for places on the board's staff, and through a process of trading in support, are mobilizing the backing for their appointment.

In the forefront of candidates for such jobs is Gen. Brice P. Disque, president of the Anthracite institute, and seeking to head the coal division. As a brigadier general during the World war, Gen. Disque had direction of the largely futile effort in the northwest to get out fir timber for airplane construction, and is now head of one of the largest organizations of coal operators.

Gen. Disque has recently been in Washington actively campaigning for himself, and urging his competency upon the spokesmen of other industrial interests. He has been looked upon as a warm republican partisan

Chamber Seeks "Pie."

The United States Chamber of Commerce is angling for a large slice of political pie, with well-known ballyhooists and propagandists pushed into outstanding positions where they can smite the tom-tom and swat the hew-gog, and otherwise shout the praises of palaver over such malodorous conditions as may arise.

However well the Roosevelt administration may meet and resist the concerted onslaught of selfish interests to both shape policies and to control the operation of the new act remains to be seen. Administrative spokesmen are actively alive to the condition, and fully realize that the president's experiment in industrial recovery, and its consequences to the political fortunes of his party, are closely tied to the outcome, and will probably be the pivot on which the congressional elections next year will hinge.

DIZZINESS

relieved by Black-Draught

"I decided to take Thedford's Black-Draught, as I had been having bilious spells," writes Mr. Charles E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ind. "When I get bilious, I feel sleepy and tired and do not feel like doing my work. It is hard to tell how I feel, but I do not feel good. I get awfully dizzy. I know then that I had better take something. After I found how good Black-Draught is, that is what I have used. I guess it rids me of the bile, for I feel better — don't feel like I am dropping off to sleep every time I sit down. That, to me, is a very bad feeling."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

NOTICE, TAXPAYERS!

The Hamilton County Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days beginning June 5 (Sundays and holidays excluded).

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor or personalty may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

C. W. HOWARD, Chmn.
D. W. EVANS, Secy.

NATION PLUNGING INTO CHANGE; "RUSH FOR JOBS" IS FORECAST

"Big Business" Stages Vigorous Battle Against Recovery Bill, But Is Destined to Lose—Employment Agencies to Be Set Up—Cost of Living Due to Skyrocket—McGrady May Be Named.

Washington, June 8.—America is plunging into change—a new order is in the making and each day sees evidence piled up.

As the Wagner bill, officially known as the industrial recovery bill, moves toward enactment by the senate, employers are waking up to its import.

James Emory, for years the leading lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers and a long string of other employer outfits, has sung what may be his swan song. Before the senate committee on finance he attacked the industrial recovery bill bitterly. If the bill becomes law, as it is practically sure to, Emory will fit no place.

The new legislation will compel and command co-operation. Emory and many others, useful only to fight, will be misfits.

Typical of the employer blasts against the bill is a circular issued by the Illinois Manufacturers' association. It has been coming into Washington in quantities. Its caption is this: "Do you want your industry unionized almost over night?" That is intended to scare the tripe out of employers and will, in many cases.

Meanwhile the Wagner employment agency bill has become law. Secretary of Labor Perkins, obviously speaking for the administration, says it is vital that these free employment offices be set up when the recovery bill goes into operation.

Perhaps unconsciously the secretary of labor let slip a hope of the administration. She said these agencies are necessary "to take care of the rush for jobs." Thus she indicated an expectation of a rush for jobs that will be ready when the new law starts in action. It was the first definite expression of administration expectation. Good news, if it happens that way.

Meanwhile, cost of living figures indicate that workers are going to have to dig deeper for supplies. Retail costs have gone down for the year, went down last month. But wholesale costs have gone up nearly 5 per cent in six weeks. This is sure evidence of jumps in retail prices just ahead. Cost of living is going up, to hit those who have fixed incomes and those who have none. Farm prices went up 17 per cent in thirty days, most sensational jump in years.

Meanwhile, considering the industrial recovery bill, its future is so certain that the president has put Brig.-Gen. Johnson on the job and the general, veteran of the war industries board, is creating his staff. Donald Richberg, railroad union lawyer, has been chosen counsel. Rumor is that Edward F. McGrady, slated to have been assistant secretary of labor, will go in as Johnson's staff man representing labor. McGrady is A. F. of L. legislative representative, member of the Pressmen's union and President Green's star "trouble shooter." Asked if McGrady were coming to her department, Secretary of Labor Perkins said, "I don't know." If he goes to the Johnson organization McGrady will have a much more important job, be busier and perhaps a bigger power.

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

Making our debut as a columnist of sorts, we are going to try to make this corner interesting not only for musicians but for members of other crafts as well. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

* * *

So taking my typewriter in hand, "here goes."

* * *

We want to inform our brother unionists what is going on in the music world and just what our plans and aims are.

* * *

There are quite a number of units working now and with the prospects looking brighter for fall. There is no doubt but what beer has helped quite a bit. Lofton's, for instance, is employing quite a number of our members, and from the comment I have heard on the street, I think you would enjoy an evening there at a minimum cost. Mr. Lofton has always employed organized labor not only in his restaurant but in his plant as well, the Columbian Iron Works, so if we can give him a break, it would be to our interest. The orchestra consists of the following members: Joe Leland, pianist and leader; Bill Krug, sax and fiddle; Dorothy Phillips, cello, and Albert Quirk, xlyophones. This unit may be heard nightly, including Sunday. Any favorable comment passed on to the management will be appreciated.

* * *

The S & W cafeteria also employs five of our members on Thursday night, which is family night. In the way of inducement they offer movies for the kids and a 20-cent plate. Some of you members might give the old lady and the kids a break and mosey down there some Thursday night, and you can take it from me that you will spend a pleasant evening at a minimum of cost. Our personnel there consists of the following members: Lester Cohn, violin and leader; Desse Keese, piano; Harold Cadek, cello; Earl Van Arsdale, string bass, and George Rodgers, vocal and guitar.

* * *

Next week I will try and pass on some information as to some of the cool places to dance.

* * *

POT SHOTS

Jimmy Cox is on the air on Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m. All right, too. . . Frank Worthy is taking a correspondence course in machine gunnery. Understand the school is located in Chicago. Brother members, beware. . . Lester Cohn is the only living fiddle player that can cross his legs, chew gum, carry on a conversation, bid three no-trump and play a fiddle at the same time. . . Did you ever see Johnny Mahoney lead a band on Saturday night? Wonder what Judge Lusk would think? Such dignity.

* * *

Ralph Miller, Herbert Weaver and Tommy Tomlinson owned a show for a minute. . . See you next week.

Working Conditions in Shirt Industry Will Be Investigated

Washington.—An investigation of hours and wages paid employes in the men's shirt industry was ordered by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who said that sweatshop conditions and incredibly low wages for women and children prevail in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England states.

The labor department's bureau of statistics, women's bureau and children's bureau will conduct the investigation.

250 Shirt Factory Workers Win Strike for Higher Pay

Gulpmont, Pa.—A strike against low wages was declared by the 250 employes of the Gulpmont Shirt Factory. At the end of a week's shutdown the management agreed to pay a minimum wage rate of $5 a week and a 10 per cent increase for employes receiving in excess of $5 a week.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

THE BIGGEST WEEK SINCE 1931

at our New Location on 2nd & Market

Bigger and Better Store

Meat Market, Fish Market, Up-to-Date Bakery and Easy Way Lunch Counter

In Connection

If you have no car, just come and get up your groceries, Call a "Jolly Cab" 6-7121. Get a ticket from cashier, and ride a distance of one mile from either store, with your groceries for Only Nine Cents.

EASY WAY GROCERY

STORE No. 2 ..... 2310 McCALLIE AVENUE

COKER STORES

3248-50 Brainerd Road

Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

PURE LARD—Swift's Silverleaf or Rex— 1 lb. 6c; 2 lbs. 12c; 4 lbs. 25c; 8 lbs.	49c
WESSON OIL — Pint 15c Quart	29c
COFFEE — Maxwell House, Chase & Sanborn or J. F. G.	19c
BUTTER — Goldenrod lb. 23c Giltedge lb.	21c
OCTAGON SOAP—8 medium or 4 giant size	18c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

What Quality Service Means

Members of the Quality Service Stores are all your neighborhood grocers. They are banded together for the purpose of securing the benefits of quantity buying and to assure lowest cost to YOU and YOUR FAMILY.

Your Dollar Will Go Further at a QUALITY SERVICE STORE

We Believe in High Wages and Reasonable Working Hours for Chattanooga Laboring Men.

PURE FOOD STORES
Quality Service Stores
QSS
are NABORHOOD Stores!
Chattanooga Unit

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 16, 1933 — Number 8

MR. ROOSEVELT, MR. M'DONALD AT VARIANCE

Economic Ideas of Two Men Widely Different.

POLICY OF LOCAL MERCHANT RECALLED

Johnson Tire Company Objects to News Item in Labor World.

Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, president of the United States, and Mr. Roy McDonald, grocer - baker - dairyman - publisher and self-styled "individualist," hold widely different opinions on how to cure the present economic ills of America, an official of Chattanooga Typographical union pointed out this week, but despite this variance of judgment each is proceeding in his own way.

Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in convincing the congress and a great majority of the American people that higher wages and shorter hours are necessary to recovery, the Typo further pointed out, and practically absolute power has been granted him to carry out such a program.

Mr. McDonald, on the other hand, is obviously bent upon his individualistic policy, and continues to operate his business independent of forces which have tended to make sovereign citizens of working people, and himself sets the hours and compensation for his employes.

"McDonald said," the Typo official recalled, "that President Hoover made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a promise from the nation's industrial leaders that wages would be maintained as an aid to nattional recovery. Had wages been cut 50 per cent. at that time, McDonald averred, we would now be out of the depression, and we will never have good times again until wages are further and further cut.

"McDonald," he continued, "operates a chain of grocery stores, a bakery, a dairy and now a weekly throw-sheet, and if all his various interests are operated on the plan which he announced for his publication, his long-hours, low-wages philosophy is being put to the test generally.

"Local printers, latest victims of McDonald's antiquated ideas, are wondering how the grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher can expect working people to continue to patronize his chain businesses when he is so open in his advocacy of further reductions of living standards. Many of us, also, are curious to know how many employes of his so-called 'Home Stores' were imported as was the operator in his publication plant, and whether competent, deserving Chattanoogans have an even break in competition with outsiders for employment in connection with his 'Home-Owned, Home-Operated' stores."

TYPOS PLEASED WITH CO-OPERATION.

Officials of Chattanooga Typographical union Thursday asked The Labor World to again express their sincere appreciation to the public in general and to their brother trades unionists in particular for the undivided and effective support in the present campaign. At Central Body meeting Monday night delegates from practically every local union represented reported action taken by their respective organizations in support of the Typos' position and in condemnation of McDonald's low-wage, long-hours policies.

"This is the first time in many moons when we have sought the moral support of our brother and sister unionists in a controversy," an officer of the union said, "and we are more than delighted with the splendid co-operation which we are receiving. Business men of Chattanooga, too, are outspoken in their opposition to the policies of McDonald, and we have no fear that such policies will be allowed to gain a foothold in local business practices."

JOHNSON TIRE SEEKS "RETRACTION."

Johnson Tire company, through a member of the firm, Mr. Gould, last Saturday demanded that The Labor World "retract" a news item which recounted the experiences of a committee from Central Body which

(Continued on Last Page)

Taylor Protests Further Pay Cuts On R. F. C. Work

Tells Governor Low Wages Is in Opposition to Program of President.

Sharp protest against further reductions in pay of R. F. C. workers was voiced this week by Commissioner Zach Taylor in a letter to Gov. McAlister and to Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor at Washington.

Lowering of wages at this time, the commissioner pointed out, is not only in direct opposition to the president's program, but "One dollar per day is entirely too little, and it encourages private interests to establish the same rate for private projects."

Mr. Taylor's letter was written prior to announcement this week that the pay of these workers would be further cut to 75 cents per day. Mayor Bass was quoted by the Times as stating that if such a scale is set the city will use no more R. F. C workers.

Commissioner Taylor's letter follows:

June 12, 1933.

Hon. Hill McAlister, Governor,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Gov. McAlister:

This department of the city of Chattanooga is using some work relief funds from the Reconstruction Finance corporation, furnished us through the highway department of the state of Tennessee. The rate of pay was originally $1.80 per day, based on nine (9) hours work. About sixty (60) days ago the day rate was reduced to $1.25, and now we have been notified by the highway department of this state that effective Monday, June 12, the rate will be reduced to $1.00 per day.

In view of the fact that the maximum number of days under the present system a man can work is three (3) days per week, or sixteen days per month, we wish to respectively enter a protest on this reduction of pay for the following reasons:

One dollar per day is entirely too little for a day's compensation. It also encourages private interests to establish the same rate for private projects. President Roosevelt is now urging that wages be increased, and the Reconstruction Finance corporation should not take a position in direct opposition to his suggestion. As you know, commodity prices are going up and if wages are decreased with these advanced prices the men working on these projects cannot buy the necessities of life.

We would appreciate it if you would try to work out some plan whereby this reduction of wages can be avoided, and at an early date.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may lend, we are,

Yours very truly,
ZACH TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Streets and Sewers, City of Chattanooga.

Painters to Plan Annual Picnic

Twelfth annual picnic-outing of Local 226, Painters, Paperhangers and Signwriters, will be planned by a special committee appointed at the regular meeting of the union Thursday night.

The Painters' outings have for the past twelve years been looked forward to with pleasure by a large number of citizens, both union members and their families and the general public.

J. J. Smith was named chairman of the committee, with the following to assist in the preparations: James Ely, P. P. Thurston, W. D. Canada, Z. T. Allman, Charles Milford, Paul Sanders, E. G. Gamble, J. G. Burkes, Horton Morrison, C. F. Weidner, A. L. Surrett and F. S. Thurston.

Time and place for the affair will be decided probably next week, Mr. Smith said.

Ten new members were initiated by Local 226 Thursday night.

Minimum Pay Bill Is Approved.

Hartford, Conn.—By a vote of 26 to 9, the Connecticut senate passed a minimum pay bill for women and minors in industry and sent the bill to the house. Passage of the bill was advocated to prevent invasion of Connecticut by sweatshop operators.

National Recovery Program Includes Many and Varied Changes in Economic Plan

International Labor News Service Prepares Brief But Comprehensive Summary of Administration's Efforts to Rout Unemployment and Restore Prosperity to Nation.

International Labor News Service has compiled for the readers of The Labor World a comprehensive, though brief, summary of the recovery program of the national administration. The purpose, method and status of each feature is given, with a clear and understandable explanation in each case.

The Labor World is pleased to present the resume of proposals and accomplishments, as follows:

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

PURPOSE: To increase employment and wages and hasten recovery through prevention of destructive competition in business.

METHOD: By giving president or his agents emergency authority for two years to: (1) approve codes of fair competition submitted by industries agreeing on wages, hours of labor, production quotas, etc.; (2) impose such codes on non-agreeing industries; (3) enforce codes under a licensing system where necessary; (4) set aside anti-trust laws so far as they conflict with approved codes.

STATUS: National industrial recovery bill passed house and senate.

PUBLIC WORKS

PURPOSE: To create employment, increase public purchasing power.

METHOD: By expending $3,300,000,000 through an administrator of public works on developing a wide range of federal projects left to president's choice, on paying up to 30 per cent of labor and material costs on state and municipal projects, and on building state-aid highways, with service cost on this debt to be met by special taxes as determined by congress and canceled on repeal of prohibition amendment releasing liquor tax receipts. By setting up "Tennessee Valley Authority" to conserve resources, improve flood control, carry on forestation, develop power in Tennessee valley area. By special forestation projects employing 250,000 jobless.

STATUS: Public works included in industrial recovery bill passed by house and senate. Tennessee valley bill signed by president May 18. "Forest army" law signed March 31, numerous camps established.

MONEY

PURPOSE: To raise prices, increase purchasing power, end hoarding.

METHOD: By credit and currency expansion through authorizing president at his choice to (1) direct federal reserve to buy three billions of government bonds in open market operations; (2) order treasury to issue three billions in notes (redeemable at 4 per cent a year) to replace government bonds; (3) reduce gold content of the dollar by as much as 50 per cent; (4) undertake free coinage of silver in a fixed ratio to gold; (5) accept 200 millions in silver in payment of foreign debts. By embargoing gold exports.

STATUS: Embargo on gold exports ordered April 19. Farm relief bill permitting credit and currency expansion signed by president May 12, open market operations begun by reserve system May 23.

BANKS (Emergency)

PURPOSE: To halt nation-wide run on banks and international run on gold.

METHOD: By declaring a "bank holiday," at the close of which the treasury was empowered to license sound nattional banks, to reopen some with restrictions, to keep unsound ones closed for reorganization or liquidation.

STATUS: Emergency banking law signed by president March 9. Bank holiday ended March 13. Bank reorganization and liquidation now in progress.

BANK REFORM

PURPOSE: To strengthen the banking system and modernize it to meet the country's needs.

METHOD: By insuring fixed proportions of bank deposits (100 per cent of first $10,000, 75 per cent of next $40,000, 50 per cent of total above $50,000) at end of one year or after completion of preliminary examination, with possible temporary provision for 100 per cent insurance on deposits up to $2,500, through Federal Bank Deposit Insurance corporation financed by assessment on subscribing state and national banks ten million dollar appropriation from treasury. By ordering divorce of commercial banks and their security affiliates at end of one or two years. By forcing private banks to give up either deposit or investment business. By authorizing statewide branch banking.

PROTECTION OF INVESTORS

PURPOSE: To outlaw worthless securities, control speculation.

METHOD: By requiring sellers of securities to register all issues with federal trade commission subject to stop order in case of fraud and to supply that body—and also investors—with full information on assets back of the securities, conditions of issue, etc., with issues liable to damages for fraud.

STATUS: Securities bill signed by the president May 27.

DIRECT RELIEF

PURPOSE: To prevent suffering through depletion of state treasuries by providing direct relief funds to states to co-ordinate direct federal relief activities.

METHOD: By providing 500 million dollars for this purpose through the sale of R. F. C. debentures.

STATUS: Wagner relief bill signed by the president May 12.

FARM RELIEF

PURPOSE: To balance agricultural production and consumption so as to place farm products prices on a pre-war parity with industrial prices; to increase farmer's purchasing power.

METHOD: By giving secretary of agriculture free hand to limit acreage and raise crop prices by any one or more of several methods—leasing land out of production, applying the domestic allotment plan, taxing processors, trading surplus cotton for cotton acreage reduction, entering into trade agreements with producers and processors, etc.

STATUS: Farm relief bill signed by president May 12, methods of application now being worked out, farm credit set-up now being reorganized.

MORTGAGE RELIEF (Farm)

PURPOSE: To lighten farmer's mortgage debt, prevent foreclosures, liquidate frozen assets of farm mortgage holders.

METHOD: By setting up a farm mortgage corporation to exchange liquid, interest-guaranteed bonds for frozen mortgages where mortgagees agree to write down principal. By cutting mortgage interest rates. By giving farmer a moratorium on payment.

STATUS: Farm mortgage relief provisions incorporated in farm relief bill signed by president May 12.

MORTGAGE RELIEF (Homes)

PURPOSE: To lighten the mortgage burden on small home owners, prevent foreclosures, liquidate frozen assets of mortgage holder.

METHOD: By offering home owners same type of relief as provided for farmer.

STATUS: Home mortgage bill passed by the house April 28.

ECONOMY

PURPOSE: To help balance current budget by cutting government costs.

METHOD: By slashing departmental budgets 25 per cent. By cutting government salaries 15 per cent. By reducing veterans' benefits 500 million dollars. By consolidating government services (to improve efficiency as well as make savings).

STATUS: Grant of broad powers to president to effect such economies voted by congress March 16.

RAILROADS

PURPOSE: To prevent railroad bankruptcies, protect investors in rail securities, reorganize the roads on a more efficient and economical basis; to co-ordinate regulation of highways, water and air transport with that of the railroads and to control competition among these services.

METHOD: By setting up a federal co-ordinator of transportation with power to promote or direct agreements on economies in railroad competition and services and to develop rail consolidation plans, aided by five-member co-ordination committees presiding over each of three regional railroad groups.

STATUS: Rail co-ordination bill passed by senate and house June 9.

FOREIGN TRADE

PURPOSE: To hasten recovery by removing obstacles to internationnl trade.

METHODS: By reciprocal agreements to lower tariffs. By international co-operation to stabilize currencies, remove exchange restrictions. By settlement of international differences. By common action through world economic conference in London.

STATUS: President has persuaded eight nations to agree to a "tariff truce" pending further negotiations at London conference.

Department of Labor May Lose Under New Law

Recovery Act Seems Likely to Cut Functions as Industries Come Under Scope of Sweeping Measure.

Washington, June 15.—That the department of labor will lose some of its important functions when the national recovery act takes effect seems certain.

As industries come under control of the administration and are licensed, all of their problems, including their labor problems, come under the authority of the administration to be headed by Brig.-Gen. Hugh Johnson.

It is held by authorities that even conciliation in such industries will come under the new set-up—if there is any conciliation to be done.

The new law may even affect the women's bureau, though to a lesser degree, it is held, though this bureau will find a full load of work in industries that lag at the end of the procession coming under the new act.

There is a good deal of belief that the labor department will become more or less what might be termed a welfare department, under the new conditions.

The immigration inspection service already has been practically abolished.

One large new function will be added, however. The employment service created by the Wagner act will be administered under Secretary Perkins.

But the scope and nature of the department of labor will be in all probability vastly changed when the recovery bill is signed.

Confer With Knox Labor Officials

Representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and of various building trades crafts went to Knoxville Friday for a conference with officials of the Central Body there concerning prospective work on the Cove Creek and other projects connected with the Tennessee valley program.

The conference follows plans laid by Central Body at Monday night's session to insure fair conditions on the river improvement project, and is the first step in a proposed program with that end in view.

Among those attending from Chattanooga were T. R. Cuthbert, J. L. Carpenter, Z. B. Bender, F. H. Palmer and others.

Thurston Improves After Long Illness

Friends of C. H. Thurston, well-known official of Local 226, Painters, are glad to see the "old-timer" walking about town again and enjoying the sunshine. Mr. Thurston has had a succession of ailments which were something like those which tried the patience of Job, but he is still able to "travel" and is optimistic.

Mr. Thurston has been recording secretary of Local 226 for the past seven years, and expects to fill that position many more. He has also served his organization in practically every official position, always with credit.

Mayor Promises Investigation Of Local Light Rate

Central Body Resolution Brings Reply That Reductions Are Being Sought.

"Prior to receipt of your letter I was already preparing to take steps to investigate the propriety of further reduction in our light and power rates," Mayor E. D. Bass declared in a letter to T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in reply to a letter from Mr. Cuthbert transmitting a resolution adopted by Central Body Monday night.

The resolution called recent action of the state utilities commission a "playful gesture," and stated that reductions ordered in light and power rates were "so negligible it would appear that the Tennessee Electric Power company actually wrote the decision in order to insure the protection of its own interests."

Mayor Bass was called upon to protest the order and demand that a real and beneficial reduction be ordered.

Mr. Cuthbert's letter to the mayor follows:

In its regular meeting held Monday, June 12, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council expressed its belief that the recent reductions ordered by the public utilities commission in light and power were so negligible that it would appear that the Tennessee Electric Power company actually wrote the decision in order to insure the protection of its own interests.

We, therefore, ask of you, our mayor and civic leader, to protest to the utilities commission concerning its playful gesture of relief to the customers of the Tennessee Electric Power company, and that you call upon the commission to give us a real and beneficial reduction.

Mayor Bass' reply:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication referring to action of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council regarding recent reduction ordered by the public utilities commission in light and power rates for Chattanooga and vicinity.

Prior to receipt of your letter I was already preparing to take steps to investigate the propriety of further reduction in our light and power rates.

I assure you your request shall receive my active interest.

Begin Plans For Labor Day Program

Plans for the annual celebration of Labor Day will be set on foot at a meeting Sunday morning, when the executive board and entertainment committee of Central Body will hold a joint meeting at the office of The Labor World, at 10 a.m.

At Monday night's regular meeting these committees were instructed to meet at their earliest convenience and begin plans for another great day.

Although one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Chattanooga enjoyed last year's festivities at Warner park, sentiment appears to be general for a different character of observance this year, and already suggestions have been made which will insure one of the most enjoyable programs given by local labor in many years.

President Kamin, of Central Body, asked The Labor World to stress the importance of every member of each committee being present at the first meeting.

Col. Luke Lea Council Speaker

(Nashville Labor Advocate)

Col. Luke Lea, former publisher of the Tennessean papers, addressed the meeting of the Nashville Trades and Labor council last Thursday evening in the interest of the Free Press papers, a new organization to be conducted under his management.

Throughout his entire newspaper career Col. Lea operated his papers under union conditions, and his remarks to the council were warmly received.

Col. Lea assured his listeners that the Free Press would be strictly union, and also outlined the policies that he will advocate when publication begins.

The council gave its indorsement to the new enterprise.

RECOVERY ACT PUTS AMERICA UNDER NEW RULE

Employers Lose Fight; Labor Is Victorious.

CONTROL FUNCTIONS AHEAD OF ENACTMENT

Right to Organize Guaranteed, Company Union Definitely Put to Sleep.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, June 15.—With powerful employers fighting like fury to insert damaging provisions even after the house had voted its acceptance, the national recovery bill finally became law with the senate's affirmative vote on the conference report.

The United States now is operating under the national industrial recovery act.

Company unionism is outlawed and while there may be some doubt as to whether, according to the strict letter of the law, the company union provision applies before a code of practice has been adopted and approved in an industry, it is understood unofficially that the recovery act administration regards that prohibition in force now and will act with full force to compel its observance by all employers. Thus the company union is dead and employers have no further power to compel employes to join or to remain members of company unions. United States Steel will probably be hardest hit of all corporations in its treating of the industrial slaves.

Pre-Determined Wage Beaten.

Much of the intrigue against the bill at the eleventh hour centered around the senate amendment providing for a pre-determined wage on government construction. The building trades went into a hurricane of action. The conference struck out the provision and it was out when the house adopted the conference report. A campaign was begun to have the senate restore the provision. The secretary of labor backed the predetermination proposal and made a strenuous effort to win out for it.

Inclusion of a pre-determined wage provision in the recovery act would have nullified the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law, for which labor fought. The effort failed and the recovery act does not contain a predetermined wage provision.

The machinery for operations under the new law is largely in motion, because personnel had been gathered in advance. Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Johnson had been in action as unofficial administrator until enactment of the legislation made possible his designation officially.

Law Is Elastic.

Aims of the law are to raise wages and shorten hours and to do these things through a governmental control of industry that can be made as hard-boiled and iron-clad as the administration believes necessary. The law is full of elastic—and teeth. It can be stretched, or it can be clamped down.

Best news of all is that members are flocking into unions throughout the nation. Before the measure even became law nearly 100,000 men had joined unions in the belief that deliverance from company unionism was near enough at hand to warrant the risk.

Some striking illustrations of the possible workings of the new law already have come to light. At least eight codes of practice submitted by trade associations have been rejected and sent back for change. If changes are not made to conform to administration policy, then the administration has full power to impose a code over the objections of the industry.

Work Week to Be Short.

And there is a striking possibility in reserve—not yet brought into action. But there is reason to believe that if a union agrees to a schedule of hours longer than is held proper by the administration, the union will be summarily ordered to withdraw its agreement and line up for shorter hours.

It is believed likely that no schedule of hours of more than thirty-six per week will be ap-

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Has the nation-wide organization of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers ended?

A.—No. The campaign, originally planned to end May 31, has been extended to July 31.

* * *

Q.—What did the last employment report of the United States bureau of labor statistics show?

A.—Employment in manufacturing industries increased 1.6 per cent in April over the low level of March caused by the banking holiday and payroll totals rose 4.5 per cent in the same period, the bureau reported.

* * *

Q.—How many states now have old age pension laws?

A.—The latest figures show twenty-five states with old age pension laws, Nebraska being the most recent to pass such legislation.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The American workman refuses to regard unemployment as a permanent evil attending the industrial and economic forces of our country?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

* * *

Q.—When did the International Typographical union adopt a label?

A.—In 1886.

What Next!

A new tractor-welder for the repair of worn railroad tracks and other railroad property was recently demonstrated. The new machine is a long, low and narrow tractor, equipped with electric arc-welding apparatus. A gasoline engine drives a generator which supplies current for welding and for driving the tractor from place to place. Six of the new tractors have been ordered by the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Wisdom

Falsehoods, like weeds, flourish without care. Weeds care nothing for soil or rain. They not only ask no help, but they almost defy destruction.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Labor Men on Missions.

Washington, June 8.—Three labor men are on missions. Hugh Frayne, eastern representative of the A. F. of L., has sailed for Geneva as one of the official American observers at the International Labor organization sessions at Geneva. He was appointed by Secretary of Labor Perkins with approval of President Roosevelt.

James Wilson, A. F. of L. vice-president, has sailed as labor adviser to the American delegation to the world economic conference at London. He was appointed by President Roosevelt. Mary Anderson, children's bureau chief, sailed for the Geneva sessions.

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TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

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Company Unions Are Dead

(An International Labor News Service Editorial)

The National Industrial Recovery act has killed company unions. Specifically, by name, in detailed description, they are dead.

The moment an industry files a code of practice with the Administration, the whole force and might of the United States says to employers: You cannot maintain a company union; you cannot discharge a worker for declining to belong to a company union or for getting out of one. Even before that—RIGHT NOW—the company union is dead.

Employers fought tooth and nail to kill that provision in the new law. They wanted their company unions. And HOW they wanted them. But congress said: YOU CANNOT LONGER ENSLAVE WORKERS.

We have a 1933 emancipation proclamation! The company union is dead in America!

There are big company unions. Steel has its big company unions—its big slave organizations. The electrical industry has them. Western Union has one.

Well, there can be a lot of funerals for these company unions, which nobody will attend except the bosses and a few of their poor dupes who have been on payrolls to keep them going.

It's a great day for America. Company unions are dead.

But let us remember this: The new law does not forbid independent and dual unions. The law does not require that workers join unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. That is up to labor.

Organization is necessary. Such an organization campaign as America has never seen is necessary.

The National Industrial Recovery act is of tremendous importance. It is, without any exaggeration, REVOLUTIONARY.

This new law is so important that the non-union rubber industry has hired Newton D. Baker to advise in drafting its code of practice. Now the non-union rubber industry, in which the Akron was built by piece work, isn't engaging a high power lawyer like Baker unless it KNOWS that it is important to get the right kind of steer at the start. And the rubber industry isn't steering toward unionism!

Let the employers teach us how important to labor this new law is going to be—right now.

The National Association of Manufacturers spent thousands of dollars to defeat the law. The United States Chamber of Commerce risked its standing with the White House, such as it is, in an effort to beat the new law.

Codes of practice are being filed every day. Many of them are being sent right back for revision. If the terms do not suit when revised, THEN THE DICTATORSHIP WILL GET BUSY and these gentlemen of big business will be told what they have to do. And they will do as they are told, perhaps for the first time in American history.

Something new is on the cards—make no mistake about that. And labor cannot sit back and say, "everything is as it was and we can quietly wait and see."

Nobody can wait and see under this new law, unless he wants to take a big chance of getting left at the post.

Labor never got anything on a silver platter. Delegates to the recent national labor conference pounded home the warning: Labor will get what it is strong enough to take and hold what it is wise enough to take and to hold.

The company union is dead. Monumental achievement. But that will not of itself build true unions. MEN will have to do that. ON WITH THE CAMPAIGN!

Moving Toward a New Era

Each day sees America nearer the day of dictatorship in industry. Labor's record will be good when the results are counted up. Labor understands that this dictatorship is American made, is necessary in this hour, and brings safeguards that perhaps could be obtained in no other way.

The record of employers will not be so good. It is rotten already. The National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce have sought to play ducks and drakes with American well-being. These organizations have put a narrow and mistaken self-interest ahead of national welfare. They have tried to get everything for themselves, giving the people nothing. They think America was made for Big Business—Big Business, like the Morgans, who can find ways to pay no income tax to support the government that protects them in their racket.

It is perhaps fortunate that the Morgan investigation and the Harriman case and the Mitchell trial came along just when the Recovery bill came to an issue in congress. The nation was able to see in bold and tragic contrast the fate of the rich on the one hand and the fate of the thirteen millions of unemployed on the other.

The Morgan influence has not yet been probed to its bottom, but one thing seems mighty sure: It will be a lot less under the terms of the coming dictatorship, which can compel industry to operate with regard to human needs and human welfare and under guarantees of the rights of workers.

Privacy Disappears from Business

Even the New York Times concedes that the day of secrets in the conduct of big business and high finance has gone. Increasing "socialization" is forecast in the same newspaper, not with glee. Actually, the day of privacy in high places seems over. It is not easy to grasp the bigness of the changes now in the making.

The president of the United States has been given or within a few days will be given complete power over agriculture, finance, industry, railroads. Every law granting power is written in terms made to stretch, like good elastic.

Under the new securities law we have the doctrine, "let the seller beware." Finis for caveat emptor. Securities issues must lie in cold storage for twenty days now, while the federal trade commission looks them over, scans the set-up, probes the values underneath. That's vast power for government, brought on by vast abuse.

That law hits the big financiers harder than the Morgan inquiry, through which J. P. Morgan continues to sit like an emperor amused at the caprice of court attendants.

The railroad law and the industrial recovery act, now almost ready for signing, throw vast properties under government sway. All over the nation men and women try to figure out what it all means. Not even the president knows in full.

But pretty soon men will be stopped from doing the things they have been doing. Private orders will have no effect. Uncle Sam will countermand and demand.

Here is speculation, but not baseless. Government will have the power to command, to fix prices, to determine wages, to order a plant to do this and that—to stop or to run.

Comes then the question of finances—credits, money, cash in bank, rates of interest and so on.

Price is the last thing fixed in the long line of production. It is the last word. The power that can control the last word can also exercise that power in preliminary steps. Financing is preliminary.

It begins to look as if government might control credit. THAT is something to knock the kinks out of the Morgans and Rockefellers.

Just about every step in the present tremendous program of change was thought out by organized labor years ago. Labor even laid down a program of social control of credit. It will yet dawn on America that trade unionism has had statesmanship, diplomacy, understanding and a sound philosophy.

Labor's prime duty now, to make its dreams come true, is to organize with all of the fervor and zeal and determination of a crusading army. That won't suit those that like easy times, but these are new times and the future of the wage earners depends upon the vigor and wisdom of those who lead and fight today to lay a sound flooring upon which to rear the new walls and upon which to superimpose a new roof.

Unfurl the flags, get out the drums, sing the songs, and ORGANIZE!

Green Denounces Manufacturers' Association for Opposing Labor Sections of the Recovery Act

A. F. of L. President Declares Notorious Anti-Union Employers' Group, Closely Organized, Wants to Hog the Benefits of the Bill for Themselves and Then Victimize the Workers by Preventing Them from Organizing Into Effective Trade Unions.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, administered a stinging rebuke to the National Association of Manufacturers for their malignant opposition to the labor sections of the national recovery act as adopted by the house of representatives.

The provisions which drew the attack of the anti-union manufacturers' association provide the codes developed under the act shall guarantee the right of the employes to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, without interference from employers, and that no employe shall be required to join a company union or refrain from joining a labor organization as the price of a job.

"The opposition of the manufacturers' association to the labor sections of the industrial recovery act," Mr. Green said, "places it in a most selfish as well as a most inconsistent position.

Glaringly Inconsistent.

"They are consistent only in their traditional opposition to the exercise of the right of the workers to organize into bona fide trade unions. Their position is glaringly inconsistent because while they are willing to accept the provisions of the industrial recovery act, which confer upon them the right to organize, to fix prices and to compel any employer who refuses to conform to their price-fixing arrangement to do so or forfeit his right to engage in industrial production, they seek to deny their own workers the right to organize and bargain collectively.

"The manufacturers' association is willing that its members shall exercise the right to organize, to establish a closed shop, so far as employers are concerned, under the protection of the government, but they are unwilling to accord to labor the right to organize and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing. Such a position is indefensible.

"It is inconceivable that congress would grant to employers the right to fix prices, through a closed organization of employers, and deny their workers the right to organize and be represented by representatives of their own choosing.

"They loudly proclaim devotion to the so-called open shop principle. The facts are they favor a shop closed to union labor.

Company Union Failure.

"The failure of the 'company union' which they profess to favor and protect has been clearly proven over and over again.

"In practice the 'company union' is a creature of a corporation or of the owners of industry. In dealing with a so-called 'company union' the company simply deals with itself. Such a form of organization is unrepresentative and can in no sense be regarded as a bona fide organization of workers capable of engaging in collective bargaining.

"The people of the nation and particularly the masses of the people have an opportunity to understand the attitude of the manufacturers' association, through its opposition to the labor sections of the industrial recovery act, toward organization of working people, collective bargaining and trade agreements.

Keep Workers Unorganized.

"They are willing that congress shall confer upon them full authority to organize and to compel their fellow manufacturers to join their organization and observe its price fixing set-up, to reap all the benefits that come from such a closed organization and such a price-fixing arrangement, but they advise congress and the nation that they insist upon enjoying a further advantage by keeping their workers unorganized, helpless and unable to cope with the organized strength which they plan to build up, under the provisions of the industrial recovery act."

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

One of the neatest dance spots I have ever had the pleasure of playing is none other than the Gypsy Inn on the main highway to Signal mountain. The color scheme throughout has been carried out in the gypsy effect—you know—red, yellow, green, etc. The floor has been resanded and is of nice size. The ballroom is completely exposed all the way round and believe you me, the cool mountain breezes won't do you a bit of harm on these hot nights.

F. E. Funk is the manager and is giving nine members of our local employment on Wednesday and Saturday nights. He also knows how to throw a mean sandwich together, having had wide experience in the catering line in some of the largest hotels and clubs in the south and west. If you care to dance, come up some Wednesday or Saturday night and I know you will be well entertained. Get a load of this for a band and draw your own conclusions: Hubert Pless, piano, doubling, interior decorating, sandwich making, drink serving, or what have you, I think he owns an interest in the place—anyhow, he's a great guy, as he does the paying off; Earl Van Arsdale, string bass; Cooper Null, drums and hi-de-hi-de-hi; J. T. Holdam, trumpet, and how; Neale Peaks, trombone; Jimmy Cox, first sax and ladies' delight; J. C. Buchanan, second sax, when he thinks of it; Mom O'Neal, third sax, and yours truly, banjo. A pretty fair unit, if I do say it myself.

If you can't come Saturday, see you Wednesday.

* * *

POT SHOTS

The biggest hits of the season to my knowledge are "Stormy Weather," "Blue Prelude" and "Smoke Rings." . . . It is rumored that Jimmy Walker, remember him, the ex-mayor, will be made czar of Tin-Pan Alley, if he can keep those guys from stealing each other's stuff. What a job. . . Have you ever heard Frank Worthy play the Louie Armstrong chorus in the Jimmy Dale arrangement of "Some of These Days?" Neither did I. . . There is the Dodd method of tenor-banjo tacked up in the secretary's office for advanced students only. If for any reason some of you banjo players want to get modern, take a look. . . Personal nomination for one of the greatest 'cello players I ever had the pleasure of playing with, Harold Cadek. . . Incidentally, a great fellow. . . How about the musicians, stage employes and movie ops getting together and putting on a show together. . . It should be a knockout with a little work and that set-up. . . Signal Mountain hotel took it on the chin Saturday night with a non-union band. It isn't always price that enters into it. . . Welcome to the fold, Alvin Blumberg and Neal Peak, may you always get the scale. . . See you next week.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Roosevelt Signs Wagner Bill for New Job Service

System, Providing for Co-Operation of State and Federal Governments, to Be Put in Operation at Once.

Washington, June 15.—President Roosevelt has signed the Wagner bill creating a new United States employment service, to be conducted by the co-operative action of the state and federal governments.

The president signed the bill in the presence of Senator Wagner, of New York, who introduced the measure in two sessions of congress; Secretary of Labor Perkins and Representative Peyser, of New York.

The new service, which supplements a similar service which has been maintained by the department of labor for fifteen years, will be put into operation at once. Headquarters will be established in the department of labor under the control of a director.

The Wagner act authorizes an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the next fiscal year and $4,000,000 annually for each year thereafter. Federal agencies will be established in each state to co-operate with state agencies. The funds are to be allotted to the states on the basis of population, but each state must match the federal appropriation to reap any benefit. Seventy-five per cent of the funds will go to the states.

Night Work for Factory Women Sanctioned by New Hampshire

Concord, N. H.—The labor committee of the House of Representatives reported unfavorably on the bill prohibiting night work by women in textile mills and shoe factories. The House of Representatives adopted the committee report.

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NOTICE, TAXPAYERS!

The Hamilton County Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days beginning June 5 (Sundays and holidays excluded).

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor or personalty may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

C. W. HOWARD, Chmn.
D. W. EVANS, Secy.

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— Rough Crepes
— Sheers
— Jacket Styles
— Capelet Styles
Your Size
Your Style
Your Shade
David's
D. MILLER & SONS INC.
716 MARKET ST.

MILLER BROS CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS CO.

69th Lockhart Mill-End Sale

Now in Full Swing!

A SMASHING BARGAIN DEMONSTRATION without equal in Chattanooga! A sale made possible only by Miller's courage and your good will. With prices skyrocketing the way they are, we do not believe you will EVER be able to buy such FASHIONABLE, SEASONABLE APPAREL and HOME FURNISHINGS at such ridiculously low prices!

BUY NOW AND SAVE!

Summer Dresses

Wash Silks
Triple Sheers
Prints

$4.87

Sizes 14 to 52

White, Maize, Flesh, Blue, Prints Light and Dark. Jackets! Swaggers! Capelets! Sun Backs!

Not a Dress in This Group Worth Less Than $7.95!

Cool Dresses

in Large Sizes

Chiffons

$7

Sizes 38 to 46

Dresses for Larger Women

Never Before Dresses of This Value at Such An Amazingly Low Price!

Every Dress First Quality!

Hundreds of Fine Wash Silks Included!

New Dresses

Values to $4.95 each

- *Wash Silks*
- *Triple Sheer*
- *Prints*
- *Jackets*
- *Swaggers*
- *Cape*

$2.87

White
Pastels
Prints

Sizes 14 to 44

Manufacturers Literally Gave Us These Dresses and We Are Passing the Saving Along!

Grey Eagle Wash Suits

Regular Price Should Be $4.95

$2.50

No Alterations

Made of sanforized cotton crash, cool and comfortable. Coat, vest and pants, all sizes from 34 to 50. Hundreds of men are wearing these suits now. We wired for 500 more to make a genuine Mill-End Sale bargain and right in the face of rising prices.

400 Linen Suits

Prices Should Be $10.00

$6.45

White only—just arrived. These suits have advanced about 50% since we bought them. In this lot you will find double or single breasted models, in regulars, longs, stouts and shorts. The Mill-End price brings these fine suits to you at $6.45.

Tropical Worsted Suits

Price Should Be $16.50

$11.95

Extra Pants $3.00

500 new tropical worsted suits bought especially for this great event, tailoring far better than in suits that ordinarily sell for this price. Beautiful shades of tan, grey and blues. Plenty of regular models. Patch pocket models, in sizes for all men. Mill-End price, $11.95.

250 Slacks and Wash Pants

Pure linen and sanforized bedford cord in stripes and white, wide bottom, and all sizes up to 50 ..... $1.39

Come Every Day for Bargains!

Miller Bros Co

Hundreds of Bargains Not Advertised

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Minnie Thompson and husband, Joe Thompson, dated October 1st, 1930, registered May 13, 1932, in Book U, Vol. 26, page 14 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to secure an indebtedness of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars therein described, dated October 1, 1930, payable monthly, with interest from date at 6 per cent per annum; and default having been made in the payment of same numbers 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of a series of 180 notes, each in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and said default having lasted for more than thirty days after maturity of said notes, and the beneficiary demanding that said Deed of Trust be foreclosed to pay said notes and interest, and having declared all the outstanding unpaid notes of said series, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, aforesaid in compliance with the terms of said Deed of Trust, will on

SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, expose for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West Door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number 16 in Block No. 6, Edgewood Addition, in the New 13th Ward of Chattanooga; said lot fronts 50 feet on the South line of 26th (formerly 25th) Street, in what is known as East Lake, and runs back South 125 feet to an alley. It is the same real estate conveyed to James B. Cussort and wife, Blanche Mae Cussort, by G. W. Killian and wife, Verna Killian, July 25th, 1921, as recorded Book F, Vol. 22, page 294; also in Book E, Vol. 21, page 418, in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and conveyed to Gertrude Koons by the said Cussorts August 26th, 1930, recorded in Book G, Vol. 25, page 289 in said Register's office.

Sale will be made as Trustee only.

This 25th day of May, 1933.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

6-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48314
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Maude Landers vs. Talmadge Landers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Talmadge Landers is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48315
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Willie P. Black vs. Chas. D. Black

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Chas. D. Black is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48313
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Agness P. Acree vs. John W. Acree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Acree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 10, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 534 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood, Trustee, will, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of LeClercq's Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 46, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 135 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Volume 22, Page 404 in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This June 2, 1933.

F. L. UNDERWOOD, Trustee.

5-23

THE MODERN THREE Rs
Roosevelt
Reconstruction
Recovery

Organization Is Keynote As Labor Plans to Function Under New Economic Recovery Act

Washington Conference Declares United Action of Workers Everywhere Paramount Need—Object of New Law Is to Create Jobs, Raise Wages and Shorten Hours—Edward F. McGrady to Assist Colonel Johnson in Direction of Revolutionary Economic Plans.

Washington, June 15.—Organized labor has made its plans for procedure under the national industrial recovery act, which soon may come to be known by its initial letters—NIRA.

Labor's intense interest was shown by the numbers in attendance at the meeting of union representatives here last week. No previous national conference has ever brought together so many union leaders.

In session nearly two full days, the conference analyzed the measure, as passed by the house and as pending before the senate, finally voting unanimously to support the house bill.

Edward F. McGrady, long member of the A. F. of L. legislative committee, has established his office next door to the office of Brig.-Gen. Hugh Johnson, who will be administrator of the act. McGrady will be Johnson's assistant for labor. An assistant for management will be named. Then for each industry there will be a representative of labor and a representative of management.

Discussion in the labor conference here revealed the extent to which industry may be brought rigidly under control within the machinery to be set up under the new legislation. Whereas the original idea seemed to be that interstate commerce only would be affected, it became apparent that intrastate commerce also may be affected, clamping NIRA down on every cross roads factory in the entire United States, bringing every employer and every worker within the scope of the new measure, fixing the terms under which each plant may operate and under which each worker shall toil.

It is equally plain that the law will not be put into blanket operation at once. Industry by industry will be brought within its scope but this may be done with terrific speed.

Gen. Johnson has been at work for some weeks, getting things ready to go. He is an ex-cavalry officer, with a background of economics and of practical industrial operation. He is accustomed to seeing things move at command, but under the tendency to demand and get action there is a decidedly human glint about the eyes. He indicates "a fair deal, but no monkey business."

It can be officially said that with Gen. Johnson labor will have its day in court, but the terms of the law, whatever they finally may be, will be enforced by him.

A probable outline of the method of procedure can be set forth with a good deal of assurance of accuracy. Where the representative of labor and the representative of management in an industry can agree upon a code of labor relations, that code will be routed to the legal department, which will be in charge of Donald Richberg, and then to the administrator. Where the two cannot agree the administration's research department will investigate, formulate a code, forward it to the legal department, which will pass upon it and transmit it to the administrator. Labor and management can agree, or they can have terms thrust upon them. Those trades or industries that say "But this will not affect my trade" may find themselves gravely mistaken. It may affect even the corner grocery before the year passes.

It violates no secret to say that the feeling back of the new measure is that "It is this or chaos from which the nation might never recover." That is why "teeth" for enforcement were demanded.

The labor conference approved a code of general principles, subject to modification, but in addition to this "master code," as it may be termed, there must be a code for each industry. These codes will have to be worked out industry by industry, by the representatives of both sides in each industry.

One fact of paramount importance must be emphasized: The moment the law takes effect it will be unlawful for any employer to demand membership in a company union.

The company union becomes definitely and specifically outlawed by the terms of the new legislation.

Purposes of the new law as officially stated are to shorten workhours and to raise wages, so as to create a balance of production and consumption, restore industry to operation. It is expected to put five million men at work by fall and to create a trend toward employment that will end the depression.

A $3,300,000,000 public works program is part of the law. This is of tremendous importance, but in what specific directions the money is to be spent cannot be known until administrative plans have been made.

Meanwhile, the labor conference emphasized to all labor everywhere the tremendous necessity for organization work everywhere. Upon the speed and spread of organization depends labor's successful participation in industry under the terms of the national industrial recovery act. President Green laid all possible emphasis upon the necessity for vigorous and widespread organizing work.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48350
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

E. C. Palmer vs. Flora Palmer

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Flora Palmer is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48351
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Clyde Everett vs. Omer Everett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer Everett is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by L. T. Prigmore and wife, Nevada Prigmore, dated April 11, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book W, Volume 23, page 719 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, will, on

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The North 18.3 feet of the South 36.6 feet of the North 84.6 feet of Lots Nos. 5 and 6, Block 11, East End Land Company's Addition No. 4, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 29, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, excepting therefrom the West 12 feet of the above described property reserved for alley purposes.

This June 16, 1933.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

7-7

Hosiery Union Names Special Committee on Work Conditions

Philadelphia. — Anticipating the passage of President Roosevelt's industrial control bill, the national executive committee of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers has appointed President Rieve and a board of five members from Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey as an emergency committee with full authority to negotiate as may be necessary under the terms of the act to assure fair wage and work conditions in their industry.

Realizing that the government will not deal in this matter with the full-fashioned trade alone, the seamless division of the United Textile Workers of America has been merged with the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' union, which has extended its jurisdiction to include the entire hosiery industry, seamless as well as full-fashioned.

MORE ABOUT
ROY M'DONALD

(Continued from First Page)

called on Mr. Johnson to attempt to prevail upon him to consider the position of local labor when asked to support the policies of McDonald's throw-sheet.

Although The Labor World article only quoted the committee which called on Mr. Johnson, Mr. Gould contended this paper "did not have the facts, and did not try to get them." He demanded a "retraction," and threatened certain reprisals unless same was forthcoming.

The Labor World article to which the tire man objected was as follows:

It matters not at all to Mr. Johnson, of the Johnson Tire company, Eleventh and Broad streets, whether Roy McDonald's throw-sheet is operated with or without union labor, according to report of a committee from the Central Body which called on Johnson to protest against the Johnson Tire company advertising in the "Home Stores" owner's newly organized weekly.

Mr. Johnson told the committee the Home Stores owner was a customer of the tire concern, and when reminded that perhaps a number of working people also traded with him, he expressed doubt as to whether organized labor members bought as much of his product as did the merchant-dairyman-baker-newspaper publisher.

Net result of a brief and suddenly ended conference was the conclusion of the committee that the Johnson Tire company, which sells United States tires as well as gas, oil and other automobile accessories, does not care whether members of organized labor and their friends patronize his business or not. * * *

Organized labor has had some trouble with the Johnson Tire company heretofore, but friendly relations have been maintained with the firm for some time.

President A. C. Kamin and Secretary Cuthbert, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, told The Labor World this week there was no misstatement of facts in the article as printed.

MORE ABOUT
RECOVERY ACT

(Continued from First Page)

proved and thirty is believed nearer the figure to be maintained in the absence of unusual conditions.

Unions have gone into action, like the government, not waiting for final adoption of the measure. Before the final vote in congress the mails were loaded with trade union literature, speeding the word in advance to millions that the road to unionism was opened to those who have held aloof because of company unionism and the fears imposed thereby. Unions also were taking steps to bring about an understanding of the law on the part of employers, some of them going so far as to point out to the employers that they, too, must improve and strengthen their organizations under the new law.

Old Order at End.

The sober fact is that today America is operating under a new theory of government, facing a new and revolutionary situation, with the old wags generally "all washed up." The administration, under the national industrial recovery act, has the last word in every industrial policy, in the fixing of prices and of wages, in regard to the hours of work and when and where production is to proceed.

Typos Postpone Convention.

Indianapolis.—Voting 30,832 for and 15,993 against, the membership of the International Typographical union has decided to postpone this year's convention to have been held in Chicago. It will be held in Chicago next year. Economy was the reason for postponement.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

The $500 FREE CASH Prizes to Be Given Away at Market Street Store Tuesday, June 20, at 8 P. M.

Holders of Numbers Do Not Have to Be Present!

ONLY FOUR DAYS LEFT

to Get Numbers on this $500 Free Cash to Be Given Away

EASY WAY GROCERY

Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

A Laxative that costs only 1¢ or less a dose

NEXT TIME you need medicine to act on the bowels, try Thedford's Black-Draught. It brings quick relief and is priced within reach of all. Black-Draught is one of the least expensive laxatives that you can find. A 25-cent package contains 25 or more doses.

Black-Draught is made of approved laxative plants, firmly ground so you take the medicine into your system just as naturally as you get nourishment from the food you eat.

Refreshing relief from constipation troubles for only a cent or less a dose—that's why thousands of men and women prefer Thedford's Black-Draught.

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

SUGAR — 5-lbs. 24c; 10-lbs. 48c
COFFEE—Maxwell House, J. F. G., Chase and Sanborn 21c
BUTTER — Goldenrod lb. 23c Giltedge lb. 21c
MILK—Pet or Carnation, 5 Tall or 10 Small 29c
NORTHERN TISSUE— 4 for 19c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 23, 1933 — Number 9

EMPLOYES PAY PRO RATA COST 'THROW-SHEET'?

Store Manager Quoted in Novel Plaint.

JOHNSON TIRE CO. CONTINUES SUPPORT

Other Advertisers, However, Shy at Low-Wage, Long-Hours Publication.

Mr. Roy McDonald's apparent determination to play with an expensive toy, revenue or no revenue, may be partially explained by a well-founded report this week to the effect that the "managers" of his stores are assessed to make up the deficit incurred in the preparation of his "throw-sheet," which he continues to print each week and scatter about the city.

The story is told by a local trades unionist that one of these "managers" confided in a close friend that each one was taxed a certain amount each week to make up the shortage in revenue, "just as we were compelled to pay our part in the establishment of the bakery and dairy which the boss established" in connection with his chain of grocery stores.

A local printer remarked this week that if McDonald's store managers are paid at the same rate which he offered a craftsman who applied for a position on his "throw-sheet," the burden must be quite heavy on those gentlemen. However, the manager quoted is said to have added the consolation that none of the grocery store employes expected the "throw-sheet" to last long.

McDonald's publication continues to operate, practically without revenue from an advertising standpoint. Local merchants almost with exception have turned a cold shoulder to the scheme, and it is a matter of common conjecture just how much longer the grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher "individualist" will continue to gratify his whim.

Johnson Tire company, however, remains true to the choice of that concern, and this week's issue of the "throw-sheet" contains the usual space given by that institution. The tire concern was appealed to, through Mr. Johnson, to support organized labor in its efforts to circumvent McDonald's long-hours, low-wages policy, but the committee which called on the management reported little consolation was given them.

Mr. Johnson indicated, the committee reported, that the "Home Stores" owner was a customer of the tire company, and a reminder that members of organized labor had also been customers of the tire concern is said to have failed to register with the tire and accessories merchant.

Local newsdealers advertised to handle the "throw-sheet," when apprised of the policies behind the publication, advised local trades unionists this week that they would refuse to distribute it so long as such a condition exists, and members of Chattanooga Typographical union expressed their appreciation of the fair attitude of the dealers.

Campaign of the Typos was marked this week by the issuance of another circular for distribution throughout the county, again calling attention to McDonald's philosophy as expressed to a committee which called upon the grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher and self-styled "individualist" in an effort to prevail upon him to operate his "throw-sheet" upon a fair-wage, reasonable-hours basis, such as all other local publications maintain, and such as has been the case with every local publication for lo these many years.

McDonald, however, the circular recalls, averred that Mr. Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he pledged industrial leaders to maintain wages as an aid to economic recovery. "Had wages been cut 50 per cent at that time," the grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher averred, "we would now be out of the depression." He maintained further that economic recovery would never come until wages were further cut.

"President Roosevelt," the circular reads, "says the way to prosperity is increased pay. Roy McDonald, owner of the Home Stores, says the way to restore prosperity is to cut wages in half. Which do you believe?"

The difference of opinion between these two gentlemen—Mr. McDonald and Mr. Roosevelt—has been a matter of widespread comment locally for the past few weeks, and Chattanooga working people, as well as citizens of all other groups, are apparently in almost unanimous agreement with Mr. Roosevelt.

McDonald imported an operator for his plant, presumably at low wages, over the protest of Chattanooga printers, who immediately set about to inform the general public of the attitude of the merchant.

The campaign, from the standpoint of enlisting sympathetic interest, has been unusually successful, assurances of support being constantly received by officers and members of Central Body and of Chattanooga Typographical union.

McDonald's antiquated ideas of low wages and long hours are being pointed out as having long been discredited, and there is general agreement with the proclamation of the merchant-baker-dairyman-publisher that he is an "individualist," at least respecting his economic views.

Cuthbert Urges Co-Operation In Organizing Work

Appeals to All Trades Unionists to "Show the Way" to Those Who Seek Union.

The duty of every union man and woman in Chattanooga to point out the possibilities of organization to workers in every line is stressed by T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and volunteer organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the Chattanooga district.

Co-operation in the drive for unionizing all crafts in order for them to take full advantage of the national recovery act is solicited by the labor official, who offers his own services "day or night" in the great task.

Mr. Cuthbert Friday morning gave The Labor World the following statement:

The possibilities for organized labor to obtain all that it has been striving for is at hand. It will not be handed us merely without effort on our part.

Let every union man devote himself toward talking organization to his neighbor. That laundry man that visits your door every week is most likely not organized simply because you have not shown him the way. No doubt the baker would grasp an opportunity to join our ranks if you would advise with him as to how to go about it. Even the bus driver that takes you to work may organize now without being fired—ask him to—encourage him—tell him what the national recovery act is—what it means to him and his family.

Look to your own craft. Until you are 100 per cent organized you must not be content. That non-union man in your trade is a human—treat him as one and he will come with you. Better to shake hands with him than to fight him.

There is an A. F. of L. organizer in Chattanooga. He is ready at all hours of the day or night to confer with those who desire it. He cannot make all contacts unassisted—you must help. Look about you and do your duty as a union man.

Call The Labor World, ask for the organizer, and tell him how you may help him.

Dubuque Labor Wants 40 Cent Wage Enforced

Dubuque, Iowa.—The Trades and Labor congress has demanded that the 40 cents per hour common labor wage rate set be state and local governments be maintained by contractors on public works. Violations were cited.

COAL MINERS GET CHANCE TO JOIN UNION

Mass Meeting Arranged for Sunday Afternoon.

TURNBLAZER AND OTHERS TO SPEAK

Sequatchie Valley Workers Will Hear Story of "Emancipation Proclamation."

Coal miners of Whitwell, Palmer and other camps in the Sequatchie valley will be given the opportunity Sunday of aligning themselves with the United Mine Workers of America in order to secure the benefits offered by the national recovery act, according to announcement Thursday by William Turnblazer, president of District 19, United Mine Workers.

Mr. Turnblazer is scheduled to deliver an address, together with other mine union officials and a representative of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. Exact location of the meeting had not been announced locally at press time, but it is presumed due publicity has been given the matter in the valley.

"A great president, a great congress and a great union" have given the coal miners of this territory a glorious opportunity to become free men and live as God intended for them to live, a statement issued by President Turnblazer this week declares. "It costs nothing," the statement says, "to become a member of the United Mine Workers of America and gain the life we have prayed for and dreamed of."

The statement, addressed to the mine workers of District 19, is headed, "President Roosevelt's Proclamation of Emancipation for the Miners," and is as follows:

The national industrial recovery act, sent to congress by President Roosevelt May 17, has been passed by the congress of the United States and now is the law of the land.

The law provides—

1. That coal operators may organize selling agencies, where they can sell coal at a profit, pay decent wages and destroy cut-throat competition.

2. The miners shall have the right to organize into the United Mine Workers of America without interference, coercion or intimidation on the part of the coal operators or their agents.

The national industrial recovery law is the proclomation of emancipation for the coal miners and their dependents.

This opportunity to join the United Mine Workers of America without fear of being discharged or evicted from your homes is here. It is the first time in the history of our government that you have had this opportunity to join the United Mine Workers of America without fear of losing your job or being discriminated against in any way. The miners must act quickly. The sooner we complete the organization of these coal fields, under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, the sooner we will have joint wage conferences with the coal operators and negotiate wage agreements that will advance the wages of the miners, raise their living standards, shorten the work day and relieve the distress and woe of unemployment among our people.

This is a new day and a new deal for the miners. Protect yourselves, your wives and little children by immediately becoming members of the United Mine Workers of America.

A great president, a great congress, and a great Union have given the coal miners this glorious opportunity to become free men and live as God intended you should live in this wonderful country of ours. Organize! Carry the gospel of the United Mine Workers of America to every miner in southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee! We cannot delay. We must have action. It costs nothing to become a member of the United Mine Workers of America and gain the life we have prayed for and dreamed of.

Thank God it is our day. The day of freedom for the miners of southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

A number of local trades unionists will drive over the mountain Sunday to attend the meeting and assist in spreading the gospel to the long-suffering "coal diggers."

Brewery Workers Put Schlitz Dealer On "Unfair List"

Practically All Other Local Dealers Signed, Union Officers Reported Friday.

Sig Samuels & Co., local distributors for Schlitz beer, was declared "unfair" by Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, at a special meeting of that organization Thursday night, and at the same time it was announced that all other dealers, with the exception of one or two, are already signed, and these are expected to come into the fold within the next few days.

Samuels has flatly refused to deal with the union, according to Roy Lee, secretary, and action was taken after every effort had been made to convince the Schlitz distributor that members of Local 79 should be employed in the distribution of his product.

In a display advertisement elsewhere in this issue the Brewery Workers list three reasons why the Schlitz distributor is regarded as "unfair" to Local 79, as follows:

"First—He refused to pay his employes the prevailing wage;

"Second—Sig Samuels contributed nothing to modification of the Volstead act in Tennessee;

"Third—He refused to sign a contract with the union in Chattanooga which the other agents had signed."

Display advertisements have also been placed in the daily papers, and Mr. Lee stated a campaign of publicity will be continued until every person in Chattanooga is acquainted with the attitude of the Schlitz distributor.

Weather Man Hurts Home Store Trade?

Editor The Labor World:

Has the weather man joined forces against the low-wages, long-hours policy of Roy McDonald? Here's why I ask:

Meeting an old friend on the street today, I asked him what he was doing. "Nothing, now," he replied. "I was employed at a Home Store, but the hot weather made business bad, and they laid me off."

On the other hand, I know personally that at least one of the Home Stores' competitors employed an extra clerk two weeks ago last Saturday, and he is still busy helping to care for the increased trade of this merchant, who is located next door to a "Home Store."

Your publicity campaign is going over fine. Keep it up.

Low-wagers are out of date. Hurrah for Roosevelt!

A TEXTILE WORKER.

Chattanooga, June 22.

TEACHERS UNION TO HOLD SESSION IN MILWAUKEE

Chicago, June 22.—The American Federation of Teachers will hold its seventeenth annual convention at the Hotel Shorecrest, Milwaukee, Wis., June 26-30. The theme of the meeting is "The Control of the Schools."

It has been the custom of the American Federation of Teachers to hold its annual meetings in Chicago where its national office is located, but because the teachers of Chicago are unpaid for six months and because of the hundreds of resolutions of protest received by the federation urging teachers and their friends not to patronize the Century of Progress exposition until the teachers are paid, the convention this year is taken elsewhere.

LABOR BEGINS NATION-WIDE UNION DRIVE

Workers Everywhere Flock to Organizations.

YELLOW-DOG DEAD; BETTER DAY DAWNS

Miners in Lead as Various Groups Fall in Line for United Action.

Washington, June 22.—National organizing work is under way, the American Federation of Labor is steaming into action, metal and building trades departments are networking the nation and things are doing!

The national recovery act, signed and in operation, carries a charter of freedom for workers, and workers are flocking into unions. Even The Business Week, organ of business, reports an unprecedented swing toward unionism.

The United Mine Workers lead the procession at this hour, in point of new members. The miners have gone fearlessly into states and districts hitherto closed to unions by yellow dog contracts.

Yellow Dog Defunct.

The yellow dog is dead and labor marches in to free the wage-earners who have been bound by these fiendish agreements.

From American Federation of Labor headquarters men have gone into the great mass-production automobile industry to organize.

The plan once before approved for automobile workers has been revived, given a new fire and vitality, and is the map that is guiding the organizers who are already on the job. Detroit, of course, is the big target, but the organizers will go wherever automobile workers are to be found, whether in main plants or far-flung assembly plants around the country.

The attack to organize steel workers is under preparation.

American Federation of Labor headquarters has become labor G. H. Q. in a sense that has not been possible since the days of war.

McGrady Assistant for Labor.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, has been appointed assistant for labor in the national recovery act administration, headed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the act. Other key appointments announced are:

Assistant for Industry — Dudley Gates, of Chicago, vice-president of Marsh & McLennan, insurance. During the war Gates was secretary of the capital issues committee at Washington.

Chief of Legal Division—Donald R. Richberg, of Chicago, attorney for the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Chief of Research and Planning Division—Dr. Alexander Sachs, economist and director of the Lehman corporation.

Labor and industrial advisory boards have been named, with a consumers' advisory board, to represent the public, yet to be announced.

Green on Labor Board.

Members of the labor advisory board, appointed by Secretary Frances Perkins, are:

Dr. Leo Wolman, economist, of Columbia university, chairman.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

J. A. Franklin, president, International Boilermakers' union.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Father Francis Haas, Catholic Welfare council.

Rose Schneiderman, secretary, Woman's Trade Union league.

Industrial Advisory Board.

The industrial advisory board, appointed by Secretary Roper, includes:

Austin Finch, of Thomasville, N. C., president, Thomasville Chair company and chairman of a committee of the Southern Manufacturers' association appointed in connection with the national industrial recovery act.

Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, chairman of the board Hurley Machine company.

Louis Kirstein, vice-president, William Filene's Sons company, Boston.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of New York, president, General Motors corporation.

Walter C. Teagle, of New York, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Gerard Swope, of New York, president, General Electric company.

William J. Vereen, of Moultrie, Ga., cotton manufacturer and former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association.

First Code Hearing Set.

The first code for which a hearing has been set under the national industrial recovery act has been filed by the cotton textile industry. The code was filed by three organizations authorized to speak for mills representing over two-thirds of the cotton spindles and looms in the country.

The proposed code would fix hours of labor at a maximum of forty hours a week, which has drawn bitter labor protest and will be opposed by labor representatives. The code would fix minimum wages at $10 weekly in the south and $11 weekly in northern mills. Apprentices, cleaners and outside employes would be exempted from the wage and hour provisions.

It is said the proposed new scales would represent an increase of about 30 per cent in wages and a reduction of about 20 per cent in weekly working hours.

Painters' Outing Set for July 27 At Winnepesaukah

Local 226 Plans for Twelfth Annual Picnic—New Officers to Be Named.

Twelfth annual picnic-barbecue of Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Signwriters, will be held at Lake Winnepesaukah on Thursday, July 27, according to announcement Friday morning by J. J. Smith, chairman of a committee named last week to arrange for the event. Mr. Smith said that every effort will be made, as usual, to arrange an enjoyable program for the great throngs which will unquestionably come out to spend the day with the unionists. W. A. Witt and C. H. Thurston, Mr. Smith said, have been added to the general committee, and the membership of Local 226 is looking forward to one of the most successful outings ever staged by the union.

Nominations for offices were made at the regular meeting Thursday night, and the annual election will be held on next Thursday evening. Following names were submitted for the members to consider as their various choices for the offices to be filled:

President—A. L. Surrett, W. D. Canada, Horton Morrison, J. G. Burkes and P. P. Thurston.

Vice-President — Horton Morrison and W. D. Canada.

Financial Secretary—C. F. Weidner.

Recording Secretary—C. H. Thurston.

Conductor—A. T. Jones.

Warden—H. M. Ottman.

Treasurer—J. G. Schrock.

Trustees—J. J. Smith, Paul Sanders, Joe Farmer, Charles Melford and George Durham.

Delegates to Central Body—Charles Melford, J. J. Smith, W. D. Canada, F. H. Thurston and J. G. Burkes.

"Local 226 has weathered the depression in fine shape," Mr. Smith told The Labor World Friday morning, "and we are 'going strong.' During the past thirty days our membership has been increased 30 per cent., and we are confident that the increase in membership will be continued. Five new members were initiated last night, and a number of applications are being considered."

Building, Metal Trades to Confer

Plans for a conference of representatives of building trades and metal trades, to be held in Chattanooga, resulted from a session held in Knoxville last Friday, when a delegation of Chattanooga unionists conferred with officers of the Knoxville Central Body with reference to matters concerning the Tennessee river improvement program.

The conference will probably be held on Sunday, July 2, if that date is satisfactory to all concerned, it is announced, and representatives of these workers from Knoxville to Sheffield are expected to attend.

In the meantime, Central Body officials asked that local unions of these crafts name delegates to attend whenever the meeting is definitely set.

RECOVERY ACT WILL WALLOP BIG BUSINESS

Selfish Interests Due for Severe Jolt.

UNAWARE OF REAL PURPOSE OF LAW

Vain Efforts Being Made to Use Legislation as Cover for Further Exploitation.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, June 22.—Prospective codes of ethics or rules of business conduct which have been submitted by various industries so far to Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator of the new national industrial recovery act, for approval give indication of a general feeling on the part of manufacturers and men in industry that all the act does is to repeal the anti-trust laws and give them a wide open opportunity to launch an era of unrestrained exploitation of the common people through price-fixing and price-maintenance conspiracies among themselves.

Apparently some of them have been advised by their lawyers that such is the intent of the law—the sudden scrapping of safeguards of sixty years of duration. Nothing seems more certain in Washington than that those who attempt to follow such advice are headed straight for the jails of the land. In fact, under the public work section of the law, it is possible to have bigger and better jails.

All of the artifices of the slick and oily type of lawyers are apparent in the codes of rules of business conduct which have been presented to Gen. Johnson so far. Ambiguous phrases that leave the gate wide open to arbitrarily cut wages and put employes at a disadvantage, or give guarantees for high profits, freedom from competition and downright price fixing by conspiracy are found in these documents.

Fat Profits Aimed At.

They are loaded down with petty detail and trivial provisions that seem to have no other particular relation to an industry than to conceal and camouflage channels of price fixing and high profits. Industrial greed, clad in silks and satins, ruffles and periwigs, rather than the stark nakedness of a half century ago, is parading across the stage in Washington.

These codes of ethics as they are submitted contain small provision for the protection of employes in their wages, hours of labor, and working conditions. Employes would fare no better under them if they were adopted than would the consuming public.

Gen. Johnson's administration is showing no haste to approve these codes. They are being scrutinized with care. Particular attention is being given to provisions that cover minimum rates of pay, maximum hours of work, and the effect that higher wages and shorter hours will have on production costs and the prices at which commodities are sold to the general public.

Work Hours Bone of Contention.

The matter of maximum hours of work promises to become the main issue in the highly competitive industries, like coal production, where rugged and ruthless individualism, and the law of the jungle, has been the code of business conduct heretofore.

In many cases the sponsors of these codes are basing their hope upon attaching a friendly and artful advisor for their industries to Gen. Johnson's staff, and through wily manipulations of official promulgations, finding opportunity to conduct price fixing, control of production, and the maintenance of high profits.

Retail prices have been rising sharply in recent weeks, and retail groups are already taking an interest in the processes through which manufacturers are quoting higher prices. While retailers have welcomed an upward movement in prices, they are still interested in the fact that millions of people have not been re-employed, and a still larger number are working on short hours and low wages.

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1933.

We Strive to Please

Labor World Publishing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Editor: The reader was delighted to receive The Labor World so promptly. Somehow, you found my summer address before I had time to write you.

One of the most interesting items was Miller's full page ad.

Cordially yours,
MRS. VICTOR JOHNSON.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When and where will the next convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America be held?

A.—Beginning Aug. 21, at Baltimore. It will be the 34th annual convention.

* * *

Q.—Who is president of the International Allied Printing Trades association?

A.—John B. Haggerty, who is also president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

* * *

Q.—Are the Marine and Navy bands still prohibited from broadcasting in competition with union musicians?

A.—No. The order of former Secretary of the Navy Adams prohibiting broadcasting by the two bands was revoked by Secretary Swanson recently.

* * *

Q.—What is the present deficiency in workers' buying power?

A.—Workers' total income in April was only 43.9 per cent of the 1929 average, a deficiency in buying power amounting to nearly $2,500,000,000 a month, the American Federation of Labor estimates.

What Next!

A new combination thermostat and air-valve on the ordinary steam radiator makes it possible to govern the temperature of individual rooms by the touch of a finger. Once the device is set, the room temperature controls the operation. It can be attached to the ordinary one-pipe steam system, and can provide a separate temperature for every room in the house.

Wisdom

Truth, like the sun, submits to be obscured; but, like the sun, only for a time.—C. N. Bovee.

FISHERMEN END STRIKE

Astoria, Ore.—The strike that tied up the Columbia river fishing industry for several weeks was ended when the strikers' committee and delegates accepted an offer made by the Columbia River Packers' association. The settlement gives fishermen 8 cents per pound for chinook and blue-black salmon until Aug. 1 and 4 cents a pound from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20.

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardui has helped thousands of women

"I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain unnerved me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired, day after day.

"My mother had taken Cardui, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time."

Cardui, the purely vegetable medicine which so many women take and recommend, is sold by local druggists.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Labor's Victory

The three original paragraphs of Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery act as passed by the House of Representatives and perfected by the senate finance committee provided that every code of fair competition, agreement, and license, set up under the act shall contain the following conditions:

1. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

2. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

3. That employers shall comply with maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the president.

With the intention of preserving the company union as a club against bona fide organized labor, the notorious anti-union National Association of Manufacturers persuaded the senate finance committee to add the following amendment to Section 7:

Provided, That nothing in this title shall be construed to compel a change in existing satisfactory relationships between the employees and employers of any particular plant, firm, or corporation, except that the employees of any particular plant, firm, or corporation shall have the right to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employer as to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment.

Organized labor saw at once that this amendment would nullify the company union prohibition in paragraph 2, and immediately waged a fight against it.

The battle on the senate floor was led by Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Wheeler of Montana, with the result that the finance committee's amendment was stricken from the bill by a good majority.

The senate is to be congratulated for its action in tossing the anti-union brain storm of the National Association of Manufacturers into the garbage can of legislative rejects.

Our Golden Opportunity

Weeks ago these editorials began to hammer out the warning and the advice: ORGANIZE! Already prediction is becoming fact. Men are pouring into unions.

The United Mine Workers lead the parade, with some 150,000 new members. Trenton, N. J., claims the prize for cities, with the best organizing record to date. Trenton claims a record of constant gains THROUGHOUT THE DEPRESSION and a complete program mapped out and in action for the RECOVERY ERA.

The American Federation of Labor has called for the most strenuous kind of organizing work. The Metal Trades and Building Trades Department have started great campaigns.

REMEMBER: If unions organize the workers, unions will have the right to represent workers. Company unions are dead, but DUAL unions are the threat of the hour. Remember that. It is important.

Every Central Body in America ought to be well along in its campaign by now. Those that haven't started yet, ought to start TODAY. The national industrial recovery administration is GOING FAST. This is not a matter that can wait. Many will wait and they will wonder afterward what hit them. It will be too late then.

There's a story in history about British troops having a celebration, while Continentals moved up, surrounded them and turned the tide ofw ar. The Continentals didn't wait and they didn't waste time celebrating until they had won their own cause for celebration.

It will do small good to hold sessions to celebrate section 7A in the recovery act if employers and dualism are allowed to win the victory.

The situation today is more tense than war. Governmental control is more sweeping and absolute. The long arm of government can reach farther and hit harder.

The next six weeks will see tremendous events. Whole unions can be made or unmade. See that yours is MADE.

The vital thing today is to organize. Organize unions of all kinds. Don't be hard and fast about conditions, except as to skill. The important thing is to ORGANIZE UNIONS.

Make this great question a first order of business. Every union in America ought to be in session every night and on the job every minute, ORGANIZING, ORGANIZING, ORGANIZING. This is no time for sleeping at the switch. All future labor history in America depend upon what unions do today.

UP AND AT 'EM!

Do We Face a Building Boom?

The National Industrial Recovery Act allocates three BILLION three hundred million dollars for public works. A great deal of this money will go to the financing of enterprises that have little to do with construction, as the term is generally used. There will be rivers and harbors—which are always with us—and there will be sewage systems and many such things.

But there will be a lot of real construction. Perhaps the construction industry, which employs so many men that it keeps more than a million workers busy "behind the lines," is in for what will look a great deal like a boom, in contrast to the past three years. This will be good news in every section of America. It is reported that a great deal of building is ready for the starter's gun. Plans are ready, everything is ready except the money, and that is now nearly ready.

Here let us halt to ask some questions. It is said it will cost two hundred million dollars to float this big financing. Then, in interest, compounded, it will cost some six billion dollars for ultimate repayment, so that, finally, we shall pay for this job three times its initial cost. That is a mighty heavy cost.

All will rejoice that the money is to be available. But many will ask why such a terrific toll should have to be paid to those who lend Uncle Sam the money which congress has voted. For congress hasn't voted actual money that is in the treasury; it has voted the right to borrow that much. The line of lenders is ready to do the lending, as always, and a new war debt burden looms for the future.

Someone has asked why the government should not start its fine printing presses and just print that money. Those who tell us they are finance experts, learned in the science of finance, which does not exist, warn of awful penalties for such a procedure. But could it be any more awful than the burden of interest that will have to be paid to those who have got the money, largely through such means as those described in the Morgan investigation?

The last great boom robbed the people right and left. Now, in order to recover from the depression, penalty for the boom, we must pay tribute to those who looted during that marvelous and almost fatal boom. Maybe the wizards of finance are right, but there are many who will say that they are overly involved in their own theories about money. There will be many—and the number grows—who will say that penalty enough has been paid. They will say, issue the money and see what happens; that it cannot be worse than what will happen if the old methods are used.

However, the important thing at the moment is that MONEY IS READY FOR VAST CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ALL OVER AMERICA. THAT LOOKS HAPPY!

The Passing Show

Nots and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

There are more than enough mines and miners to supply all the coal the world will use in these days of oil burning and of electricity supplied by water power. Everything points to the desirability of shortening the hours of coal miners. But producers in every nation claim they dare not cut hours for fear they will get out less coal for the wages they pay, and so cannot offer their coal cheaply enough to sell abroad in competition with the producers of other countries.

To meet this difficulty the International Labor organization at Geneva has proposed an international agreement to make seven and three-quarters hours the maximum working day for coal miners in all the 58 countries belonging to the organization. The Spanish government has already accepted the terms of the agreement, and the governments of France, Luxembourg and Yugo-Slavia have declared their intention of accepting it. The government of Holland has taken the first steps toward joining them, and Poland has declared it will join as soon as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Holland agree to be bound by the pact.

* * *

Col. Louis McHenry Howe, presidential secretary, has been having his troubles.

There was—and is—the camp kit episode, which at first seemed to involve "Bob" Fechner more than the colonel, but which now seems to be much more a question of the colonel's judgment.

But, the camp kit muddle wasn't even cool before the radio issue bobbed up to cause waves of worry around presidential G. H. Q.

It seems that the colonel did a radio talk or two and then signed a 10-weeks contract with N. B. C. and the RCA-Victor organization for ten successive 15-minute talks.

Senator Vandenberg brought out on the floor of the senate the price of these contracts. It appears that Col. Howe gets $900 out of a total expenditure of $1,500 for each broadcast. The broadcasts costs at the rate of $100 a minute.

* * *

What got under the senatorial skins was the fact that Col. Howe used one of his talks to lambast the senate, in an effort to induce public opinion in favor of certain provisions of the recovery act to which powerful senators were opposed.

Those who favored the administration's draft of the recovery act surely wished Col. Howe success in his campaign.

But the senators questioned, and probably rightly, the propriety of an officer of the executive branch using the air and getting paid to contest the will of the legislative branch.

Perhaps this is not the end of the difficulty. A number of the administration luminosities are writing regularly for pay. There has been question already of the propriety of government officials or employes taking pay from private institutions while on the government payroll. There have been some adverse decisions in cases somewhat like that.

Among these regular writers are Brain trust members, Moley, Berle and Tugwell. Reason says, "Let 'em write;" it may be that statutes will say something else. Anyway, an interesting issue is in the making.

* * *

Washington—and this is not exactly an exceptional time in this respect—is filled with rumblings and curious doings.

There is, for example, a growing furore about the private secretary of a certain highly placed official. The lady secretarial person is reputed to be more powerful than her chief and to wield almost the power of life and death by the simple nod or shake of her fair head.

* * *

All of these things constitute perhaps the trivia that humanizes a situation in which world-shaking revolutionary events are taking place. The nation is in the remaking. Its greatest institutions are being modified and remolded. And in the midst of an earthquake we learn of these minor things and get a laugh out of life, or find some substance upon which to nourish a minor grouch. Thinking only of mountainous things begets, quite possibly, a dullness of mind which is not advantageous or healthy in these times.

"The Cowards Never Started" is the title of a little book just written by Roy Dickinson, the energetic and hard-thinking associate editor of Printers' Ink.

There aren't many who know the characteristics of the well-known human race better than Dickinson, who has had a large and varied experience, running all the way from army life to writing for one of the best trade or professional publications in America.

This little book, which can be read in a short hour, shows that all through history the cowards have stayed at home, while adventuresome folks have gone places and have done things.

It wasn't the cowards who came to the United States in the days of discovery and colonizing. It wasn't the cowards who plodded over the Oregon trail. It wasn't the cowards who peopled California in the days of the forty-niners.

The cowards have always stayed safely at home where a great many of them have died in bed, although now and then one falls off a kitchen chair or down the back steps to break a cautious neck.

* * *

Funny thing is that men are buying this little book by the dozen and even by the hundreds to give away. In these days when courage is as necessary as ever it was in all the long story of human struggle, it is just the right spice.

One thing nice about this book is that it isn't Babbitty, it isn't smug or preachy. It doesn't stick to your fingers or make you mad at those who point lessons. Nice little book to read.

Every field, including the vast labor field, is open today to those who have nerve, initiative, the ability to think, the will to do—in short, courage.

Never was a time when peace-days called for and made room for courage in quite the same proportion.

The whole works known as civilization stands at a cross roads, from whence it will go where the strong spirits guide it. The weak won't have much to say—those who like to stick close to the old pastures and the old fireplace won't have much to say.

* * *

The cowards never started from where they were, but after the brave ones, the ones with imagination, got there and got things fixed up comfortably, then the folks from home came along and got an eyeful of the new scenery—generally liking it well enough to stay.

History is largely made up of accounts of breaking away from old bounds, doing new and daring things, people starting for places.

Starting for some place doesn't have to mean a physical moving away from old homes. It can mean moving away from old institutions, creating new conditions around the old homes.

That's what is going on today, on a tremendous scale. The cowards probably won't get started, but when the courageous ones have broken new sod, chained up all the bears and cleaned out the snakes, then the homefolks will amble along and take up residence.

Roy Rickinson's book ought to be popular reading and it ought to decorate the mantle in the new surroundings, for it will have helped fire men to break down the jungle and pave the new road.

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

I have often wondered just what is the future of radio, insofar as music and musicians are concerned. It is true that possibly orchestras and entertainers the type of Lombardo, Waring and the Boswells will always work as long as there are commercial accounts that they get results for, but there is no doubt in my mind but what radio must make a change and a drastic one, but What? that is the question.

I was discussing that question with one of the officials of the local radio company some time ago, and he said that there was a million dollars in it for some one with an idea. If you have any thoughts along that line I would like to have you pass them along to me in care of The Labor World and I in turn will pass them along to the radio company. The main thing is, just what do you like to listen to, and what are you most interested in?

Bill Brennan, the umpire, said this, "Keep the stars like Cantor, Jack Pearl, Jolson and others off the air and on the stage, or vice versa." I expect that is a pretty good idea at that. What do you think?

POT SHOTS

The musicians' union is going somewhere locally. . . Lester Cohn is in Chicago attending the convention of the American Federation of Musicians. . . The orchestra at Signal Mountain club is going over nicely. Keep up the good work, Herman and George A. . . The most valuable man in the dance game today is J. T. Holdam. He gives you a night's work, has personality, appearance, and boy, oh boy, can he take off . . . I would like to see the theaters return to stage presentations. . . Sleepy Hall played the finals at Sewanee. . . A big hit. . . Why don't some band revive Allah's Holiday? I have heard "In a Little Second-Hand Store" over the radio more than any other number recently. . . See you next week.

NOTICE, TAXPAYERS!

The Hamilton County Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days beginning June 5 (Sundays and holidays excluded).

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor or personalty may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

C. W. HOWARD, Chmn.
D. W. EVANS, Secy.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Phone 6-3163

Clean linkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—15c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
206 West Ninth St.

SCHLITZ AGENCY

UNFAIR

To Organized Labor

Sig Samuels & Co., of Atlanta, agent for Schlitz Beer in Chattanooga, is unfair for three reasons:

First: He refused to pay employes prevailing wages.

Second: Sig Samuels contributed nothing to the modification of the Volstead Act in Tennessee.

Third: He refuses to sign a contract with the Union in Chattanooga, which the other agents have signed.

Local Union 79, Brewery Workers
R. R. LEE, Secretary

Glass-Steagall Bill, Made Law, Curbs Wall Street Bankers' Rule

J. P. Morgan and Others Must Submit to Strict Government Supervision to Continue in Banking Business—Measure Provides Drastic Control, Ends Secrecy, Partially Insures Deposits.

Washington, June 22.—The rule of Wall Street bankers over American credit and industry is drastically curbed by the Glass-Steagall bank reform bill, passed by congress in its closing hours and signed by President Roosevelt, who declared the act the best banking law since the federal reserve system was established.

Even the controversy over the provision in the Glass-Steagall bill insuring bank deposits, the main provisions, which are expected to bring basic changes in American banking, were almost obscured. Designed to strengthen the banking system and eliminate methods leading to bank failures and to speculation with the people's money, the act is aimed to shear J. P. Morgan and other great private bankers of much of their power. Under it the private bankers will have to quit taking deposits or stop selling securities, as it forces private banks to give up either deposit or investment business.

Secrecy in private banking, held responsible for many abuses, is banned under the act. If private bankers elect to do a banking business, they must submit to strict government supervision.

Another curb on the power of private bankers is a provision forbidding directors or partners of these institutions to serve on the boards of commercial banks. This is a blow at the control of commercial banking by Morgan and others.

The act provides that all national banks must separate themselves completely from their securities affiliates. Hundreds of banks have such affiliates, including the National City bank and others, that figured prominently in the senate banking investigation.

To prevent speculation with the people's money, the federal reserve system, the greatest single channel for credit, is given the power to shut off this vast stream of credit from members lending it to assist Wall Street speculation. This will stop the banks from lending the public's money to brokers for financing speculation in a booming stock market.

The act gives the reserve board the power to remove from its member banks officials whose policies are illegal or regarded as "unsound." Reserve member banks are forbidden to make loans to their officers. National banks may operate branches in states which permit their own banks to do soo.

The deposit insurance provision will protect depositors of all banks held sound from Jan. 1, 1934, until 1936, though the president is authorized to put this provision in effect sooner if thought desirable. After 1936 only reserve member banks will have the privilege, a provision that is expected to bring state banks generally into the reserve system. The act guarantees deposits up to $2,500 beginning Jan. 1, up to $10,000 beginning July 1, 1934, with 75 per cent insurance for deposits between $10,000 and $50,000 and 50 per cent insurance for deposits larger than that.

New Jersey Ratifies Child Labor Amendment to U. S. Constitution

Trenton, N. J.—The legislature of New Jersey ratified the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, being the thirteenth state to approve the measure.

In addition to New Jersey, the following states have ratified the amendment: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Montana, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE

B L & K R

IS FINE

A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

Home Mortgage Bill Signed by Roosevelt

$2,000,000,000 Provided For Loans—President Asks Stay on Foreclosures.

Washington.—President Roosevelt signed the home owners' loan bill and at the same time issued a statement urging mortgage owners to withhold contemplated foreclosures until home owners might take advantage of the lending facilities provided by the law.

The act sets up a government corporation whose capital stock of $200,000,000 is subscribed by the United States treasury and authorizes the issuance of $2,000,000,000.

The law permits owners of mortgages on homes valued at $20,000 or less to exchange them for government bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. A loan of 80 per cent of the value of the homes, with $14,000 as the maximum, is provided. Loans will be advanced not only to meet mortgage obligations, but taxes. The borrower will pay interest at 5 per cent, and the government will issue bonds at 4 per cent to liquidate mortgages.

The Federal Home Loan bank board will administer the law through its headquarters in Washington and suitable branches in the various states.

Fur Workers Plan $250,000 Unemployment Insurance Fund

New York.—The Fur Workers' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor announced that it had submitted a plan to establish a $250,000 unemployment insurance fund for the union's members to the employers represented by the Associated Fur Coat Manufacturers and Trimming association.

The union's proposal asks the employers to contribute 2 per cent of their weekly pay rolls to the unemployment fund. About 10,000 fur workers would be affected.

The union also asked that the present time limits for equal division of work be extended to include July and August as well as June, November and December, as now provided for, in order to equalize employment.

Organization Is Pushed in Every Soft Coal Field

Labor Department Reports Employment Gain and President Roosevelt Says Public Works Will Create Millions of Jobs.

Washington, June 22.—As the national industrial recovery act came before President Roosevelt for signature, the United Mine Workers of America announced that in anticipation of the passage of the bill, 135,000 new members had joined the union.

At the same time, the United States department of labor reported an increase in employment and payrolls for May and President Roosevelt said he expected the public works provision of the recovery act would provide several million jobs within a month or two.

In announcing the gain in membership by the United Mine Workers, President John L. Lewis hailed the recovery act as bringing "economic emancipation."

"The enactment by congress of the industrial recovery act creates for American industry an opportunity to rationalize its industrial relationships in accordance with modern concepts," Lewis said. "For the first time by statutory enactment, workers in industry are guaranteed the unrestricted right to join a union of their craft and to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing upon the question of wages, hours and conditions of employment. This right, although heretofore conceded in theory, has in actual practice been denied the workers in many industries.

"Millions of wage-earners are eager to enroll in their trade union organizations so that the machinery of collective bargaining can be immediately perfected. In the coal mining industry the passage of the act by congress has been anticipated by the workers. In the last three weeks 135,000 bituminous coal miners have been enrolled as new members of the United Mine Workers of America and organization work is proceeding in every field in the bituminous industry. These men who have so eagerly and enthusiastically joined the union have for long years been denied that right by the coal companies which employed them and as a result their economic condition has been degraded to a basis of mere animal subsistence.

"The industrial recovery act gives to coal miners and mine workers alike the opportunity to agree upon a uniform production cost and thus put an end to the destructive competition that found its opportunity in the spoliation of labor.

"The United Mine Workers, concurrently with the signing of the act by the president, is ready in every mining district in the nation to start the machinery of collective bargaining in harmony with the text and principle of the recovery act. Insofar as the coal industry is concerned, operators and mine workers alike can hail the law as an act of economic emancipation."

The labor department report showed an increase of 4.8 per cent in employment and 11.5 per cent in payrolls in manufacturing for May over April.

Secretary of Labor Perkins said the gains were "far in excess of the normal trend at this season of the year," but warned against overoptimism, saying that the figures "should not be interpreted as meaning that the course out of the industrial crisis of the past year is clear." She said that purchasing power is still considerably below that needed to take care of cumulative increase in production. She added that total wages paid in manufacturing industries in May were still only 40 per cent of the average wages paid in 1926.

President Roosevelt said that the industrial recovery act will be placed in operation as soon as it is humanly possible. Commenting on the estimate that 130,000 additional jobs will be provided in the cotton industry through the shortening of hours under the act, Roosevelt said:

"If all the major industries within a month or two do the same thing, it means we will have several million more people back at work."

Twelve States Fight Prison Goods Suit

Representatives Meet in Chicago to Plan Defense of Ban on Convict Labor Products.

Chicago.—Representatives of twelve states here laid plans for fighting a suit brought before the United States supreme court attacking the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper act and the laws of nineteen states restricting or prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods.

Alabama claims the Hawes-Cooper act, subjecting prison products in interstate commerce to the laws of the states where they are imported would deprive the commonwealth of an annual market for $347,000 worth of convict-made goods. Also it would force the scrapping of much machinery, more valuable in the eyes of Alabama officials, it appears, than free human labor.

The honor roll of states named in Alabama's suit are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

Textile Workers Charge Peonage; Senatorial Investigation Asked

Rock Hill, S. C., June 22.—South Carolina labor leaders, at a meeting here of trade union representatives and textile workers, charged that actual peonage, working of illegal hours and discounting of pay checks are rife in the textile industry.

Informed of unbelievably bad conditions, the meeting asked for a senatorial investigation of South Carolina textile mills. L. E. Brookshire, president of the State Federation of Labor, charged and offered evidence that in some mill communities workers are paid by check, which to get cashed they had to discount 20 per cent. In order to get full pay, the workers are forced to spend all their wages in company stores, he said.

Brookshire further charged that some plants are forcing their employes to work 100 hours per week, despite the South Carolina 55-hour law.

A stirring story of labor oppression was told by C. W. Bolick, representative of the United Textile Workers of America, who cited instances of discharge for affiliation with trade unions, starvation wages, the gouging of unreasonable rents from mill workers and the charging of workers for shrubbery planted in mill villages.

Pay Increase Given Cotton Mill Strikers in Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala.—The striking employes of the Cotton Mill Products company here went back to work with a 10 per cent wage increase.

Someone has suggested that advertising be used to prevent war. The following slogan has been suggested: "Have peace with the United States. It is always kind to your debts."

COFER ELECTRIC CO.

C. E. Cofer C. P. Wright

WIRING — REPAIRS

SUPPLIES

9 W. 13th St. 6-6513

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

REDUCED ELECTRIC RATES

IN EFFECT JULY 1

To Users of Residence Service for Lighting and Other Household Purposes

In accordance with an order issued by the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission of Tennessee, a new rate for residence electricity will become effective with bills rendered on and after July 1. Together with reductions ordered in commercial lighting rates, total savings to customers throughout our territory under the new schedules will approximate $400,000 a year. The new monthly residence rate is as follows:

8½¢ per kw.-hr. for the first 20 kw.-hrs.
7½¢ " " " " " next 20 "
4¢ " " " " " " 40 "
2½¢ " " " " " " 120 "
1½¢ " " " " all over 200 "

The above are net rates—Minimum bill $1.00 per month

This new residence rate applies not only to lighting service, but also to lighting in combination with cooking, heating, refrigeration and other uses of electricity in the home. Savings to consumers of electricity for lighting only will vary in amounts as follows: 22 cents on a $2.00 bill, 42 cents on a $3.00 bill, 71 cents on a $4.00 bill, $1.26 on a $5.00 bill, $3.70 on a $10.00 bill.

Savings to consumers of electricity for lighting in combination with cooking, heating or refrigeration will vary in amounts as follows: 65 cents on a $3.00 bill, 92 cents on a $4.00 bill, $1.54 on a $10.00 bill.

Study this new rate schedule. It offers you an opportunity to increase your present use of electricity at little or no extra cost . . . to enjoy at new low prices the many comforts, conveniences and economies that a more extensive use of electrical appliances now makes possible in your home.

Note that after you have used 40 kilowatt-hours, the new rate falls to 4 cents per kilowatt-hour. After 80 kilowatt-hours the price drops to 2½ cents, and after 200 kilowatt-hours all you use is at the unusually low rate of 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour.

Electric lighting . . . cooking . . . refrigeration . . . water heating . . . air conditioning . . . now become cheaper than ever before. Many families that have long cherished a desire for these appliances can fully enjoy now their many conveniences and advantages at greatly reduced operating costs.

We invite you to visit our nearest display rooms. See the many new models of electrical appliances. Get details of the savings that are possible under this new rate. Our employees will gladly give you complete information.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Ready for the

"New Deal"

WHEN the *"New Codes of Business Ethics"* are drawn under the National Recovery Act, there will be no change at . . . . .

THE Vogue

Chattanoogans know and have recognized the sound business policies of this institution!

"Always Fair to the Cause of Labor"

Women's, Misses' and Infants' Apparel

A Great Store . . . In a Great City . . .

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46314
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Maude Landers vs. Talmadge Landers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Talmadge Landers is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46315
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Willie P. Black vs. Chas. D. Black

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Chas. D. Black is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46313
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Agnes P. Acree vs. John W. Acree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Acree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-23

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 10, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 534 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood, Trustee, will, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of LeClercq's Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 46, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 125 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Volume 22, Page 404 in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This June 2, 1933.

6-23 F. L. UNDERWOOD, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46356
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

E. C. Palmer vs. Flora Palmer

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Flora Palmer is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by L. T. Primmore and wife, Nevada Primmore, dated April 11, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book W, Volume 23, page 119 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, will, on

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The North 18.3 feet of the South 36.6 feet of the North 61.6 feet of Lots Nos. 5 and 6, Block 11, East End Land Company's Addition No. 4, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 29, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, excepting therefrom the West 12 feet of the above described property reserved for alley purposes.

This June 16, 1933.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

7-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46351
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Clyde Everett vs. Omer Everett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer Everett is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46404
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elberta Williams vs. Floyd L. Williams.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floyd L. Williams is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 7-14

Stand on Recovery Bill Puts U. S. Commerce Chamber in Tight Corner

Big Business Organization Finds It Tough Job to Carry Water on Both Shoulders as It Seeks to Please Reactionary Industrial Bosses and at Same Time Support Roosevelt Economic Control Legislation.

Washington, June 22.—Efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to lend sympathy to efforts of reactionary industrial bosses to nullify or destroy the licensing and labor provisions of the new national economy act, and at the same time support the efforts of the Roosevelt administration to get the bill passed by congress and into operation, are producing all of the disagreeable effects of seasickness in a stormy sea.

The chamber, accustomed as it is to being the big bass drum at the rear of the parade, has sought to ease itself into the background of the embattled industrial bosses, and while giving a friendly ear to their war-whoops, yet keeping out of the foray of battle and maintaining a semblance of loyalty to the pledge that was given by its president, Henry I. Harriman, to President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga., last February.

But the chamber has not escaped unscathed in the strenuous efforts of manufacturers and coal operators to cripple the national economy act by wiping out the control which it establishes over industry—and that is a far more vigorous control than industrial bosses appear to suspect and to remove the safeguards that are provided for employes in their wages, hours of labor and the right to belong to unions.

Chamber Membership Falls.

There has been plenty of criticism for the chamber from all over the country, and quite a few resignations from membership. In fact, the resignations came in so heavily for a few days that it became a question whether the $150,000 that was netted the organization last month in new memberships and paid-up dues as a result of President Roosevelt speaking at its annual dinner might not be entirely wiped out.

At the time President Harriman visited Warm Springs in February, and pledged unadulterated support to the economic recovery plans of the president-elect, there was every indication that the reactionary interests in the organization would defeat him for re-election at the May convention. He had urged the domestic farm allotment plan, a shorter working week, and other things that produced a discordant echo in the chamber membership.

There were no strings tied to the pledge; President Harriman climbed aloft the band wagon and took a front seat. But even this move appeared insufficient to save him from impending defeat. As a further stroke of strategy, President Roosevelt was induced to appear as a speaker at the annual dinner. So great was the pleasure at this almost unprecedented acceptance that arrangements were made to broadcast the Roosevelt speech over the country.

Harriman Retains Job.

But at that point the president himself called a halt; he did not mind coming to the trembling fortunes of the chamber's president, but he preferred that what he might say be confined to the chamber's ears. However, this stroke enthroned Mr. Harriman in the chamber's presidency for another year.

The pledge at Warm Springs was likewise followed almost immediately by a cessation of the ballyhoo that has been broadcast through the nation's radio stations for the last two or three years criticizing "government in business," and holding the administration of federal affairs up to the more or less general mirth of the country.

Criticism of the chamber has flourished in Washington for the last twelve months. It has been heard on every side—spontaneous and uninvited. A few months ago one of the most powerful leaders in the lower house of congress, who occupies a position today of a presidential possibility, said:

"We have learned to know the chamber over here, and, regardless of its pretentions, exactly what it represents. It does not reflect the business sentiment of the country, as every man in the house has come to know. We listen to its monologues before committees, and then do exactly what we believe to be for the best interests of the country."

Hoover Pay Policy Backed.

At the outset of the depression the chamber gave loud vocal approval to the efforts of the Hoover administration to prevent a precipitate decline in either wages or employment. Those were the days when Julius H. Barnes, close friend of Mr. Hoover, was chairman of the chamber's board, and the chamber was still engaged in its ten years of "back-scratching" with the department of commerce and the Hoover administration.

But those days did not last very much longer. Mr. Barnes was ousted from his chairmanship, and a virtual feud broke out between the chamber and the department of commerce—a breach that is not even yet healed.

Unemployment was on the increase and wage scales began to be cut. The chamber was the possessor of a reserve fund stored up from its prosperous years of well in excess of $1,000,000, which had been stored up for just such an emergency as the depression. This fund had been invested by the chamber's finance department in largely railroad bonds that were considered gilt-edge.

Decided to Cut Staff.

When the depression carried bond prices to lower levels, the chamber decided that it would not sacrifice any of its holdings, but instead, would cut down its staff and reduce its salaries and wages.

The actual task of firing people and cutting salaries was dodged by the directors, however, and one of the executives was called in and told to do the job, which he did as ruthlessly as an Oliver Cromwell.

Not one word was raised by the chamber to halt the epidemic of wage-slashing over the country, which was intensifying the depression and carrying it to its abysmal depths. The first protest within chamber circles against this trend came from President Roosevelt himself, speaking at the chamber's annual dinner in May.

This speech fell as a shock on chamber ears and thereafter the chamber was regarded as being on the band wagon for recovery of wages. Whether this policy will continue remains to be seen.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

STRIKE REVEALS WRETCHED PAY OF CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS

Boyertown, Pa., June 15.—Some of the most lurid sweatshop conditions yet brought to light in Pennsylvania were uncovered when 150 employes of the J. B. Maimon clothing factory went on strike here.

Herbert Payne and Charles Phelps, of the Hosiery Workers' union, who investigated the Boyertown situation, report that when an analysis of wages was made after the walkout, it was found that more than half of the strikers had been earning less than $5 per week. A number of strikers, Payne declared, had actually been averaging $5 for two weeks' wage or $2.50 per week. Among the workers drawing these wretched wages were heads of families.

One case reported was that of a woman with five children to support who was receiving less than $2.50 for a full fifty-four hours of labor in the Maimon plant. Most of the adult women in the plant were working because their husbands were unemployed. Relief grants were required to supplement starvation earnings.

Evidence is being gathered by local authorities regarding immoral conditions which the Maimon plant bosses were able to impose on the girls because of the low wage conditions. Foremen swore at the workers and abused them, the strikers charge.

Business people, including local chamber of commerce authorities, are backing the strikers.

MORE ABOUT
RECOVERY ACT

(Continued from First Page)

Retailers Ask Questions.

There is a disposition on the part of retailers to ask the producers who are increasing their prices just what they have done to advance wages, and to otherwise define the factors that lead to higher quotations in prices. The retailers can see no gains for themselves from higher prices unless there is a vast reduction in unemployment and purchasing power is immediately restored to its normal levels.

Arbitrary fixing of extortionate prices designed to exploit the consuming public and pour great volumes of profits into the coffers and pockets of corporations and their stockholders, promises to be the first issue that will put to a test the provisions of the recovery act and the genius of Gen. Johnson as a boss coordinator.

Miami Theaters Scrap Agreement With Unions

Miami, Fla.—The management of Sparks theaters, operating seven picture houses here, ignored a contract having more than two months to run and served notice on its operators and stage employes that they were fired, to take effect June 20. Sparks management also broke a two-weeks notice clause in the contract.

The places of the operators, members of Motion Picture Projectionists' Union No. 316, and of stage employes, members of Stage Employes' Local No. 545, many of whom are home owners and taxpayers here, are to be taken by imported scabs.

According to B. R. Walker, business agent of Local No. 316, Sparks, who operates theaters in eight other Florida cities, peremptorily notified the employes of a 20 per cent pay cut, and when this was not accepted out-of-hand, the notice of dismissal followed.

The government is now trying to make the dollar worth less without making it worthless.

During his visit to a village school a minister put this question to a class of little girls: "If all the good people were white and all the bad people were black, what color would you be?"

Some answered "white" and others "black". But little Mabel replied: "I guess I would be streaky."

The pearly gates . . . a loud knock . . . "Who is there?" queried St. Peter . . . "It is I" comes the reply . . . And respondeth St. Peter: "Get away from there. We don't want any more school teachers."

One business plus one lawyer plus one receivership equals prosperity—for the lawyer and the receiver.

The EASY WAY Market Street Store Is Now Second to None in the South for Size, Convenience and Cleanliness, and They Are Now Retouching and Improving Their McCallie Avenue Store Till It Will Be Second to None Except Their Market Street Store. "Thanks to the Good People of Chattanooga for Making These Big Stores Possible."

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

EASY WAY GROCERY
Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned

COFFEE—Maxwell House, J. F. G., Chase and Sanborn	21c
MILK—Pet or Carnation, 5 Tall or 10 Small	29c
PRUNES—Sunset Italian; No. 2½ Can; 2 for	25c
PEANUT BUTTER—J. F. G. or Armour's Veribest; 1-lb. jar	10c

The Finest FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES in Town

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Demand for Organization Spreads Over City
Local 'Sweatshop' Campaign Brings Results

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 30, 1933 | Number 10

Local Conditions 'Deplorable'

TENNESSEE LABOR LAWS "DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH," DECLARES MANUFACTURER

Chief of Factory Inspection Department Declares More Violations in Chattanooga Than Anywhere in State. Several Violators Cited, With More to Follow, Says Wallace—Attorney-General's Office "Too Busy" to Assist in Prosecutions.

Labor laws of Tennessee "don't amount to much," according to the opinion of a local manufacturer, as expressed to Lester E. Wallace, chief of the factory inspection department, who, with Miss Mary Slate and Fred C. Mathis, deputies, is conducting a drive on local "sweatshops." The assertion was made in reply to notification that violation of labor laws found in this particular plant would have to cease. The employer was one of nine citations for violations which were scheduled to be heard Friday morning before Esquire Rice.

"We have found more labor law violations in Chattanooga in the past three days than we uncovered in any other section of the state throughout our present campaign," Mr. Wallace told The Labor World Thursday night.

"We have instructions to enforce the laws without fear or favor, and this is exactly what we mean to do. We have worked night and day since arriving in Chattanooga, but due to the conditions found but a small part of the territory has been covered. We have reports of many other specific violations, and these will all be investigated in the course of a general survey to determine the extent of 'sweatshop' operations in Chattanooga."

Citations had been issued Friday morning for the following: McAllester Hosiery Mills, Turner Manufacturing company, Nu-Way Lunch Room, Southern Hosiery Mills, with others to follow, Chief Wallace said.

The campaign against law violations is state-wide, and is being carried on under the supervision of Commissioner W. E. Jacobs. Chattanooga is one of the last cities visited, and it is expected that the investigations here will be continued through next week.

"It is not our purpose to prosecute anyone," Chief Wallace said. "Each and every one of the concerns cited for violation of the labor laws had been warned before, some of them repeatedly. Our instructions are, and our purpose is, to check up on all violations and to prosecute in every case where the laws are not being complied with."

Co-operation of the attorney-general's office has been freely given in other localities, Mr. Wallace declared, but efforts to secure assistance of Gen. Lively's office in the prosecutions scheduled for Friday morning were met with the statement that the force was "too busy." Mr. Wallace acted as prosecutor, and it was understood at presstime that two convictions had already been secured.

Schlitz Dealer Signs Agreement With Local Union

Dispute With Distributor for Milwaukee Product is Short-Lived.

Sig Samuels, local distributor for Schlitz beer, this week signed a contract with officials of Local 79, Brewery Workers, and members of that organization are now employed exclusively in the distribution of the Milwaukee product.

A statement issued by R. R. Lee, secretary of Local 79, declared the failure of Samuels to sign the agreement had been due to a "misunderstanding," and notified the friends of organized labor that the Schlitz dealer is now "on the fair list."

Statement signed by Mr. Lee and published in a display advertisement in Wednesday's daily papers, follows:

It is our pleasure to notify the public that, ending a previous misunderstanding which existed, Mr. Sig Samuels, agent for Schlitz Brewing company, has this day signed a contract with Local 79, Brewery Workers, and you are hereby notified that he is on the fair list of organized labor.

Mr. Lee expressed pleasure that the short-lived dispute with the distributor was ended, and asked The Labor World to thank members of organized labor for their fine support during the progress of the difficulty. At the same time he asked friends of labor to remember that products of the Graupner Brewery are all unfair—Silver Stock and Extra Fine, bottled and draft beer—distributed by the Textile Warehouse and Storage company, which has also been declared unfair.

PROSPECTIVE TRADE UNIONISTS INFORMED OF LOW-WAGE POLICIES OF "HOME STORES" MANAGEMENT

Organization Wave Aids Publicity Campaign—Workers Told McDonald Advocates Shorter Wages and Longer Hours—Johnson Tire Company Apparently Satisfied to Continue Support of Non-Union Weekly "Throw-Sheet."

Hundreds of prospective trades unionists, determined to take advantage of the government's recovery program and form legitimate labor organizations, have been informed, incidental to their instructions as to the proper procedure for organizing, of the low-wage, long-hours policies of Roy McDonald, "Home Stores" executive, baker, dairyman, grocer, publisher and self-styled individualist, as expressed by Mr. McDonald himself to a committee representing organized labor who called upon him in an effort to insure the printing of his newly-organized "throw-sheet" by Chattanooga union printers.

Mr. McDonald, it was recalled to the workers, stated to the committee that Mr. Hoover made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from leaders of industry that wages would be kept up as an aid to the return of prosperity.

Had wages been cut 50 per cent at that time, the grocer, dairyman, baker, publisher, individualist announced, we would now be out of the depression; and he added that prosperity will not return until wages are further and further slashed.

Any one employed by him, Mr. McDonald announced, would be expected to come to work when told to and quit by the same sign. Further, he averred, employes of his corporations would be required to perform such various and sundry duties as the "boss" outlined for them, regardless of technical training of the employe.

Chattanooga merchants have almost unanimously turned a cold shoulder to McDonald's advertising scheme, and his throw-sheet is almost sans ads. A report was circulated last week, however, and published in The Labor World, that managers of the so-called "Home Stores" have been assessed their pro rata share of the cost of the publication, and it is assumed that it will be continued for an indefinite period.

Outstanding among the few local merchants who have given aid and comfort to McDonald's low-wage policies by advertising in the weekly is the Johnson Tire company, which has consistently used large space in its columns. Efforts of Central Body officials to enlist the support of organized labor in convincing Mr. McDonald his policies are wrong met with no success whatever from the tire concern, and a conference with Mr. Johnson was regarded as very unsatisfactory.

The Johnson Tire company is agent for United States tires, and has enjoyed the patronage of many members of organized labor in its business, which includes gas, oil and automobile accessories, and trade unionists have expressed disappointment that the firm has not shown a more friendly interest in their collective welfare.

Chattanooga Typographical union, backed by Central Body and its thirty-odd affiliated craft unions, is continuing the campaign of publicity, and officials of No. 89 expressed satisfaction at the progress of the campaign.

Tennessee Valley Unionists Confer Sunday Morning

Building and Metal Trades from Valley Cities to Adopt Program at Session Here.

Representatives from building and metal trades unions in the Tennessee river valley will confer Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at Central Labor hall, for the purpose of discussing problems which have arisen and will arise respecting the vast improvement program which will begin within the next few months in this territory.

Delegates from Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Sheffield, Alabama, will take part in the conference, which is expected to adopt a definite program for the protection of these workers' interest in the vast program.

The meeting is the outcome of a movement started in Chattanooga some weeks ago, and which culminated in a visit of a committee of Chattanooga building and metal trades unionists to Knoxville last week for a conference with trade union officials in that city.

A permanent organization, it is stated, will probably be effected Sunday, and all matters arising which affect these crafts will be handled through the newly-formed body.

A. C. Kamin, president, and T. R. Cuthbert, secretary, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, will attend the sessions, as well as representatives from a number of the unions who have a direct interest in the proceedings. Mr. Kamin will call the session to order.

Ed Carroll Heads Electricians, 175

Ed Carrol, veteran member of Local 175, Electrical Workers, was named president of that local at the annual election of that local, with the following "assistants":

Vice-President, John Kennedy.
Recording Secretary, R. H. Duncan.
Financial Secretary, "Jack" Frost.
Treasurer, W. L. Williams.
Business Manager, E. E. McDaniels.
Foreman, J. H. Lofty.
First Inspector, J. G. Stancell.
Second Inspector, J. H. Lofty.
Executive Board, Ed Carroll, E. E. McDaniels and Perry Howard.

Mr. McDaniels said Friday the Electrical Workers are planning an organization campaign with a goal of "100 per cent" membership for workers of that craft locally. He stated that shortly a call will be issued for a meeting, to which all electricians, union and non-union, and their "bosses" will be invited.

Can Supply Union Sheet Metal Men

Reports that there are no union sheet metal workers in Chattanooga were denied this week by A. J. Pfitzer, who stated that any one having such work to be done, and who desires that it be executed by members of organized labor, may get in touch with him and same will be furnished for any size job.

Carpenters Name Rose President

T. S. Rose, who has acted as business representative of Local 74, Carpenters, for some time, was named president of that body at the annual election last week. Among those elected to serve with Mr. Rose are several familiar names, and the business of the local will apparently be in good hands during the year to come.

The complete list follows:
President—T. S. Rose.
Vice-President—H. L. Overturf.
Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Z. B. Bender.
Recording Secretary—T. R. Moore.
Warden—F. H. Mays.
Conductor—O. B. Davis.
Business Representative—Z. B. Bender.
Trustees—J. R. Pratt, J. A. Bowman, S. E. Reinie.
Executive Board—A. V. Cordell, T. S. Rose, Z. B. Bender, H. L. Overturf, J. L. Carpenter.

Carroll Youngster Goes Under Knife

Friends of Ed Carroll, well-known member of Local 175, Electrical Workers, recently named president of that organization, will be glad to learn that the oldest youngster of the Carrolls, aged 10, is doing splendidly after an operation for appendicitis at Erlanger hospital Thursday.

It was said the boy stood the shock like a veteran, and is in good physical condition to recover rapidly.

Painters Re-Elect Surrett President

A. L. Surrett, who has served Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Signwriters, as president during the past year, was re-elected at the annual election of that local held Thursday night at Central Labor hall.

Elected to serve with Mr. Surrett were the following:

Vice-President, W. D. Canada.
Financial Secretary, C. F. Weidner.
Treasurer, J. G. Schrock.
Recording Secretary, C. H. Thurston.
Conductor, Albert Jones.
Warden, H. M. Ottman.
Trustees, Paul Sanders, Charles Milford.

The picnic committee reported progress, arrangements for the annual outing including an all-day picnic and barbecue at Lake Winnepesaukah on Thursday, July 27. J. J. Smith is chairman of the special committee which is arranging for the event.

Gov. Rolph Vetoes Wage Cut for State Employes

Sacramento, Cal.—Gov. Rolph vetoed the bill providing for a wage cut of $5,000,000 for state employes. In official circles it was felt that state wage reductions would react unfavorably against the principles of the national industrial recovery act, which seeks to increase rather than decrease the buying power of the masses.

Local Barber Gets First State License

Joe Burton, of the Arcade Barber shop, is the proud possessor of Certificate No. 1 issued by the state board of barber examiners. The license is a requirement of the state government under the law governing workers engaged in that trade, and must be displayed in a conspicuous place by any one doing barber work.

The license sent Mr. Burton was accompanied by a letter from S. O'Riley, chief clerk of the board, congratulating the local tonsorialist on the distinction of being No. 1 in Tennessee. It is good for one year beginning July 1.

Schrock Celebrates 50th Anniversary

J. G. Schrock, treasurer of Local 226, Painters, was a visitor at The Labor World office this week. Which is not news. But Mr. Schrock stated that he and Mrs. Schrock last week celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Which is news. And good news, when it is added that both enjoyed the event in the very best of health and spirits.

Many friends of the "young couple" congratulated them on this happy occasion, and Mr. Schrock's labor friends were reassured by his optimistic statement that the first fifty years are the hardest.

EMPLOYERS ATTEMPT TO FORCE WORKERS INTO FAKE 'UNIONS'

Pitiful Tales of Exploitation Come From All Sections.

Central Body Officials and Organizers Swamped With Appeals for Assistance and Information—False Propaganda Spread to Discourage Workers From Exercising Right Guaranteed by Recovery Act.

From Industrial Recovery Act

"Every code of fair competition, agreement and license approved, prescribed or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions:

"(1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

"(2) That no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and,

"(3) That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, maximum machine-load of employes and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the president."

Chattanooga is in the midst of an organizing campaign for labor. And what a campaign, my countrymen!

Never in the history of this city, or possibly of any other city, has a greater spontaneous wave gripped the workers of all classes of industry.

Fired by an innocent-enough advertisement placed in the daily papers last Saturday and Sunday, pointing out to unorganized workers provisions of the national recovery act which guarantees to all groups the right to organize into unions of their own choosing, and offering the haven of the American Federation to all who might apply, the office of The Labor World has been swamped from early morning until late at night with groups of workers appealing for immediate assistance and advice in their efforts to comply with the law by co-operating with employers in making codes for the various industries.

Pitiful tales were told in many cases of oppression and exploitation extending over long periods, and stories of low wages, long hours and un-American working conditions were related by the scores.

Despite the fact that the "yellow-dog" contract and the un-American "company union" are outlawed under the national recovery act, a number of the larger concerns are said to be attempting to force such pacts upon their employes, demanding their signatures upon implied threats of discharge. From one textile mill came a report that a straw boss had stated it would be "just too bad" for those workers who failed to fall into line with the bosses' scheme.

Another textile management spokesman is declared to have said "before God, we will close the plant and throw rocks in the windows before we will recognize an American Federation of Labor union."

Others have threatened to close down if their employes choose a legitimate union through which to speak. Trades unionists, however, recalled the days of 1918-19, when threats were made to move great textile mills to various and sundry places unless workers then on strike returned to their employment.

Workers on all classes of employment in the great manufacturing plants reported efforts of employers and superintendents to intimidate and prevent them from even talking organization. That these efforts will be unsuccessful in practically all cases, however, is amply indicated.

The great wave of organization sentiment has overwhelmed officials of Central Body and voluntary organizers for the American Federation of Labor, and every available trades unionist has been or will be drafted into the campaign to supply information and assist the unorganized to secure the protection of the legitimate trade union movement.

Charters have been applied for and received for some six or eight new local unions, and it is probable that this many more will be granted within the next few days. Meetings are being held morning, noon and night with the applicants for union membership, and the various groups are being properly taken care of as fast as is humanly possible.

Central Body officials Friday issued an appeal to the unorganized to be patient. "We are taking care of the situation as rapidly as possible," The Labor World is asked to state, "but the great rush has made it impossible to immediately care for all comers. We expect within the next few days, however, to arrange meetings for all who apply, and we are devoting and will continue devoting every minute of our time and every ounce of our energy in our efforts to assist those who apply."

Mr. J. Harvey Wilson Dissents

(Editorial)

Lest anyone should get him wrong, Mr. J. Harvey Wilson, vice-president of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., announces through the evening News that he is still opposed to the United States government's war on the depression, and decries the "misleading statements" of government agents, who are "poisoning the minds of employes and consumers against industry."

The Richmond mills, Mr. Wilson explains, "fought pay reductions for two years after the depression came on," and finally, in a sort of last desperate effort to prevent starvation of its employes, the Richmond concern called all its 1,800 workers together and magnanimously offered to give them employment at lower wages. Reports vary greatly as to just how low these wages were and are. But, in that period, says Mr. Wilson,

> "Our contribution in the form of wages has resulted in a sum eight times as great as the total fund provided for the Chattanooga community chest."

"Without the country generally realizing it," the industrial

(Continued on Second Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1933.

Says Workers Should Organize

Editor The Labor World:

Industrial democracy, through representative government, will bring industrial freedom and prosperity if the people co-operate with the government. If the people allow government failure, as was allowed during the world war with the railroads, then hope is gone. It is the duty of every American citizen to lay down political prejudice and go for industrial democracy in the name of God, righteousness, Christianity, humanity, civilization and generations unborn.

I appeal to the American people to organize, not for strikes but for representations, because President Roosevelt and congress have restored representative government and without representation it is impossible to be heard?

This is not a one-man government; the capitalist class has rights as well the workers, and they have organizations and must be heard also. Then if the workers have no organization and representation the government takes it for granted that you are satisfied with your condition.

The railroad corporations, through organization, after branding the government as a failure, borrowed $280,000,000 of the people's money while thousands of the world war veterans were sitting on benches hungry after making the world safe for democracy. The banks, through organization, borrowed money to thaw out their frozen assets, and at the same time they were dispossessing the home owners and tenants that had already paid more than the iceburg was worth. No wonder it has never thawed out!

The home owner is the backbone of the country; renters don't care who they pay their rent to and unfortunately most of us are renters. Here's hoping that all Americans will be home owners when President Roosevelt's industrial program is complete.

The old reliable,
E. G. McCARSON.

Railroads and Shorter Hours

Editor The Labor World:

We are frequently asked the question, "Will the National Recovery act shorten the workweek and mileage for railroad employes?"

The answer is that the railroad industry cannot shorten the workweek, but they can have a short workweek by letting a man work a fixed number of hours and then call some one else to work, as there are lots of railroad men out of employment.

ERNEST DYKE.

Soddy, Tenn., June 26.

A master-clock that will not gain or lose one second in five or six years was described recently before the Physics Club of New York by O. H. Caldwell, former federal radio commissioner. The clock has just been completed by engineers of the United States government and will be installed at the naval observatory in Washington to regulate all official clocks and correlate the time signals broadcast daily over government radio stations.

Build Up Health and Pains Go Away

WOMEN who suffer from weakness often have many aches and pains which a stronger state of health would prevent.

Women in this condition should take Cardui, a purely vegetable tonic that has been in use for over 50 years.

Take Cardui to improve the general tone of the system in cases of run-down health and "tired nerves." Women have found, in such cases, that Cardui helps them to overcome pains and make the monthly periods easier.

CARDUI is safe and wholesome for women of all ages. Try it!

Sold at the drug store.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Only What We Fight For!

What does labor get out of the industrial recovery act?" That question is being asked on every hand.

The answer is simple: Only what we fight for! But that may be a great deal, because—today the law gives us a chance to stand up and fight. Men can organize. Yellow dog contracts can't touch them. The old injunctions are out. An organizer can ask a man to join a union and the man can join—and nothing is going to happen to him. The employer is forbidden to fire him for joining a union.

At last that is law, good and plenty, with teeth, with a bite—with jail waiting to teach lessons to those who try the old and dirty tricks.

Of course, if workers will not join unions, then that's too bad. Nothing much can be done for them or by them. The law compels no man to join a union. The government won't organize unions. The law does only what labor has always wanted. It clears the field of obstacles. It gives men the lawful chance to join unions. That being done, it's up to the workers of America. Labor will get only what it fights for and it can't fight for anything if it isn't organized!

General Johnson's Timely Warning

Reactionary employers' associations who believe they will be able to ignore the legal rights of labor in framing their codes of fair competition under the industrial recovery act received a severe jolt from Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial recovery administrator, in a statement outlining what the codes must contain.

Section 7 of the act sets out the rights of employes to organize, crimps the employers' company unions, and provides for maximum hours and minimum pay rates. Representatives of certain employers' organizations, well known for their anti-labor policies, intimated that they would be able to evade these principles and even threatened to lock up their mills as an alternative to recognizing the right of their employes to join bona fide trade unions.

In his statement outlining code procedure, Gen. Johnson said:

The act requires that certain provisions found in Subsection (a) of Section 7 shall be included in every code and therefore no application for the approval of any basic code will be received which omits or modifies these mandatory provisions, which are as follows:

"Every code of fair competition, agreement and license approved, prescribed or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions:

"(1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

"(2) That no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and,

"(3) That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, maximum machine-load of employes and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the president."

Gen. Johnson's language is plain. The dumbest and blindest anti-union employer can understand it. The right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively is guaranteed. Company union coercion is prohibited. Wages and hours approved by the president must be complied with.

It is to be hoped that employers who see red when trade unions are mentioned will recognize the new conditions without extreme compulsion and remove the barriers they have hitherto erected to prevent their employes from exercising the right to organize in trade unions for the benefit of themselves and their families and for the good of our entire people of whom the workers form the major part.

Roosevelt's New Deal for Labor

When President Roosevelt signed the industrial recovery act he made a statement outlining his policy for its administration. On the question of wages the president said:

In my inaugural I laid down the simple proposition that nobody is going to starve in this country.

It seems to me to be equally plain that no business which depends for existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue in this country.

By "business" I mean the whole of commerce as well as the whole of industry; by workers I mean all workers—the white-collar class as well as the man in overalls; and by living wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of decent living.

Throughout industry the change from starvation wages and starvation employment to living wages and sustained employment can, in large part, be made by an industrial covenant to which all employers shall subscribe.

Organized labor congratulates the president on his bold and statesmanlike declaration.

A persistent fight for decent wages has characterized the struggle of the labor movement from its inception. The labor movement has always held that employers who refuse to pay living wages should be regarded as industrial outlaws unworthy of the respect of any patriotic citizen. By means of trade unions the wage standards for millions of working men and women have been held above the starvation pay imposed upon the unorganized workers by the anti-union industrial and commercial pirates who have reduced the pay of their employes far below the decent living standards sanctioned by the unions.

Labor is more than glad to have its underlying principle of decent living wages upheld by the President and backed by the industrial recovery act.

A Deserved Rebuke

The underlying purpose of the industrial recovery law and the Roosevelt administration is to increase wages, reduce hours of labor, provide work and pay envelopes for millions of the jobless, and thus improve business conditions.

Coincident with the enactment of the law the railway executives, headed by W. F. Thiehoff, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, demanded an additional cut of 12½ per cent in basic rates of pay for railroad employes. Plus the 10 per cent cut accepted by the employes eighteen months ago, this would have brought the slash up to 22½ per cent.

The railway executives figured that the additional wage slash would net millions of dollars a year for the coupon clippers and dividend receivers whose maximum unearned income has become a bit shaky because of the near bankruptcy of the railroads brought about mainly by the inefficiency of the very executives who sought to pilfer the pockets of the railway employes so that the owners of capital may profit thereby.

The wage-cutting policy inaugurated by the railway executives was emphatically against the industrial recovery program sponsored by President Roosevelt and given legal status by the industrial recovery law. Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, told the executives this in plain language at a meeting with them in Washington. The executives thereupon agreed to withdraw the demand for the 12½ per cent reduction and let the railway pay question alone for eight months.

Wage cutting is entirely out of place in the present economic plans, tuned to price inflation. With immediate prospects of increased transportation and earnings incident to the larger purchasing power of the masses and the consequent expanding business, the action of the railway executives in their original attempt to sabotage the president's broad industrial recovery plan is incomprehensible. The rebuke administered to them by Mr. Eastman was well deserved.

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

The tuba, grandfather grunt of all brass instruments, weighs about 40 pounds. It has over six yards of tubing. It has to ride in baggage cars. Its master has to have the heart and lungs of an athlete. Yet he is considered a very ordinary fellow compared with the long-haired violinist who sits up front in the orchestra, runs a bow over a set of strings without much physical exertion.

Cincinnati seems to be the seat of tuba experiments. J. A. Houston, who plays in radio station WLW, has a bellows contraption called an aerophor attached to his instrument. He pumps it with his foot to shoot auxiliary air up through a hose into his mouth where, by a special facial technique, he shoots it back into the instrument. Tubaman Houston is puny. His aerophor is purely a lung-saving device. William Bell's invention is not for weak tubamen. It does the work of two tubas—a double bass and a baritone. It has two mouthpieces, two sets of tubing, together more than 16 yards long, weighs 50 pounds. It goes deeper than any tuba has ever gone before, deeper than any music has ever been written.

Tubaman Bell deftly shifts his instrument about, blows first on one mouthpiece and then the other, getting a four octave range as against two and a half octaves possible on a normal tuba. Two tubamen can play Bell's instrument at the same time, but they would have to be ambidextrous to avoid interference on the single set of valves.

* * *

POT SHOTS

Frank Worthy had his head cut off this week by Father Sullivan with Ralph Miller playing his accompanist as best man. . . Lester Cohn is back from the convention of the American Federation of Musicians held in Chicago and his report will be interesting to hear at the meeting Sunday. . . J. T. Holdam plays trumpet and doubles beer. . . Also Cooper Null doubles ambulance. . . Over $40,000 was spent by the Chicago local for entertainment on the delegates at the convention. . . What has become of Shelley Sands? Never see him at the corner meetings any more. . . A peach of a new dance hit, "Lazy Bones." . . Dances will be had most everywhere over the Fourth. . . Understand the Tivoli is planning on doing something in the way of stage shows this fall. That will help. . . Over 300 delegates in attendance at the national convention, the largest ever in the history of the federation. . . There is more interest shown in the activities of the local than ever before. . . See you Sunday morning at 10:30.

FINCKS RED-BAR OVERALLS

More than 1,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label.

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Detroit, Mich.

W. R. CANNON
Southern Representative
DALTON, GA.

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
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MORE ABOUT

Mr. J. Harvey Wilson Dissents

(Continued from First Page)

leader continues, as quoted by the News, "we have passed a law and are going about the enforcement of this law which will put this country under conditions similar to those existing in Russia, the result of which, no doubt, will be just as fatal."

Chattanoogans doubtless will appreciate this major contribution of the Richmond concern to the well-being of our citizens and to the advancement of civilization. Many with vivid imaginations and tender hearts will vision, no doubt, the great distress and grief of the whole-souled officials, heads bowed in sorrow over the predicament of the poor workers threatened with starvation and want; some given to unbridled sentiment will picture the corporation chiefs in the sanctity of their own modest homes, waking in the dead of night to wipe away, unashamed, a sympathetic tear in token of their deep interest in the sufferings and privations of their dearly-loved employes.

What a contribution! How fortunate are the workers in this industry to have the heartfelt interest of their employers!

Government agents, Mr. Wilson is quoted as declaring, "are poisoning the minds of the workers against industry." Government agents and agencies it truly is who have developed and turned the white light of publicity on most gigantic steals of industrial and financial leaders in high places; some of the latter are now languishing in penitentiaries; some are in practical exile; some are yet to be convicted, and many doubtless have not as yet been caught. Mr. Wilson, of course, could not have referred to this expose of wholesale crookedness. Perhaps, however, he considers notification to industry's workers that the United States government will protect them in their right to organize as "poisoning their minds." Perhaps it is bad for industry if working men and women are informed that the United States government has made it possible for them to take their places in the scheme of things as sovereign American citizens, free at last to express their desires for conditions guaranteed by the constitution for lo, these many years.

It is indeed unfortunate that industrial leaders like Mr. Wilson refuse to join whole-heartedly in the United States government's war on the depression. During the great world war, the success of which was no less vital to our institutions than the present conflict, working people who disagreed with the nation's policies were branded as unpatriotic, and industrial leaders were not slow to demand summary punishment. Which was proper. But what of the business executive or industrial captain who proclaims himself, in the very heat of the battle, as "still opposed" to the government's program?

It is not known whether Mr. Wilson's proclamation has been communicated to President Roosevelt, or, of course, what position Mr. Roosevelt will take if and when such news is conveyed to him, but latest advices from Washington indicate that the policies of the nation have not as yet been changed with respect to restoring prosperity to our people.

Mr. Wilson predicts that the present war will "put this country under conditions similar to those existing in Russia, the result of which, no doubt, will be just as fatal."

Working people, however, we believe will have no fear of chaos as a result of the present program. America has undergone a transition, quite true, but thanks to an outstanding statesman, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and the fundamental patriotism of the American people, the revolution was, is and will be bloodless.

They shot tyrants when Russia revolted.

We repeat, it is indeed unfortunate that all American citizens cannot join in the war to save civilization, but if such cannot be the case, those who prefer to stand by their government in its greatest emergency will be forced to battle along as best they can with whatever support they may have.

NOTICE, TAXPAYERS!

The Hamilton County Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days beginning June 5 (Sundays and holidays excluded).

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor or personalty may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

C. W. HOWARD, Chmn.
D. W. EVANS, Secy.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

CHICAGO MEANS WAR TO FINISH TO OUST BANDITS FROM UNIONS

Chicago, June 15.—Labor means declaration of war on racketeers. The fight is on; when it stops racketeers will have not even a toe hold in the ranks of labor.

So said Edward N. Nockels, veteran secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor have joined in this campaign," said Nockels. "President Green is with us. Victor Olander is in the fight. So is President John Fitzpatrick and so am I.

"The Teamsters have cleaned out the racketeers. President Dan Tobin is in dead earnest.

"I know there may be casualties. Some labor men may be lost to us, but we are going through. Gangdom is savage and desperate. Labor is determined."

Jobs of 400,000 Saved By Railroad Relief Law

Organized Labor Wins Fight That Economies Shall Not Be Made at Expense of Employes.

Washington.—The jobs of 400,000 railroad workers, slated by those who own and control the railroads to go into the ditch in order that interest and dividend payments might be resumed without imposing too much of a burden of thought and attention on the financial managements, are protected by the labor clause of the railroad relief bill as finally signed by President Roosevelt.

Despite fierce assaults by railroad bankers and executives, and the disapproval of Joseph B. Eastman, interstate commerce commission member selected for rail co-ordinator by President Roosevelt, the law provides that a committee named by railway labor unions must be consulted on all wage changes, and that payrolls, except for 5 per cent annually due by deaths or other natural cause, must not be reduced below the May, 1932, level. Even in case of mergers the combined personnel must be maintained.

Mr. Eastman, in taking over the job, admitted that large economies in rail management, financing and service are possible without further penalizing labor, with whose objective he sympathized, he says, though opposing a protective clause in the bill. This was retained as the result of a sustained battle by railway unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and by the Railroad Brotherhoods and their friends in congress.

Besides the general clause relating to maintenance of personnel cited above, the bill provides as to individuals as follows:

"No employe shall be deprived of employment such as he had during said month of May or be in a worse position with respect to compensation for such employment by reason of any action taken pursuant to the authority conferred by this article."

The bill stipulates that labor committees shall be organized in each of the three sections, eastern, southern and western, where co-ordinating committees are provided, and that these labor committees must be consulted on any proposed changes affecting personnel in their respective districts.

Shoe Workers Win Strike.

Lowell, Mass.—Fifteen hundred shoe workers on strike in four factories here for seven weeks won a ten per cent increase in wages.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

Wall Street Due For Earthquake; Jolt for Bankers

Separation of Private Banking Kings from One Branch or Other of Ancient Power to Change Whole Financial Picture.

New York City, June 28.—Wall Street is due for a smashing earthquake, under provisions of the Glass-Steagall act and other legislation passed and pending.

The sure thing faced by the financial kings is separation of banking and the investment business. And this separation will tear apart such famed houses as J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Brown Bros., and a list of fifteen or twenty great private banking institutions which have combined private banking with the flotation of those bits of pretty paper called "securities."

To cap the whole situation, secrecy will have to go out of banking.

These great financial monarchs must choose between being bankers and operating securities houses. If they elect to deal in securities they cannot be bankers—they cannot accept deposits. They cannot play with the money of other people.

If they elect to be bankers they will have to submit to government supervision, and that means the end of secrecy upon which the House of Morgan has prided itself.

Certain of the commercial banks "took it on the lam" when they saw the new legislation shaping up. They divorced their securities affiliates. Chase National was one of the leaders in this move to beat the gun and get in the clear, dissolving its securities affiliate. With the commercial banks it is just a case of dissolving their affiliate securities companies. With the private banks it will be a case of cutting away one whole side of their business—breaking the combination that has given them their strength and vast power.

The Wall Street picture is due for the most tremendous change of its life.

What will be the effect on the wage earning masses remains to be seen. For one thing it remains to be seen whether these great private banks will be able to devise new machinery to meet the new situation. If they cannot do this it seems likely to mean considerable in regard to the placing of private bank directors on the boards of industrial corporations, with a consequent effect on industrial corporation policies.

It may be that the new legislation will go far toward breaking the corporate grip on industrial America. Coupled with other legislation in the making, a complete alteration of the industrial and financial scheme is in immediate prospect. Observers look for a hard fight before the great bankers give up. Perhaps there will be extensive litigation, but the laws, made and being made, contemplate changes that are intended to rock Wall Street and its money masters to the very foundation stones.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

State Convention Postal Clerks to Meet at Nashville

Senators Bachman and McKellar on Program for Gathering Next Week.

Annual convention of the Tennessee State Federation of Postal Clerks will convene at Nashville Monday and Tuesday of next week, and advance information points to a lively session of these government employes. Senators Bachman and McKellar and Congressman Byrns will be guests of the postoffice employes, and will speak at a banquet which will feature the sessions Monday night at the Andrew Jackson.

Sam Matlock, of Knoxville, is president of the state body, and E. R. Hatcher, of Nashville, is secretary.

Business sessions of the convention will discuss matters of interest to the members, outstanding among which are listed the thirty-year retirement law, reductions in wages and enforced furloughs.

A delegate from the state body to the national gathering at Chicago, September 4-9, will be elected, and it is expected quite a "scramble" will mark the balloting for this honor.

The ladies' auxiliary of the state organization will hold its annual sessions at the same time.

Among those who will probably attend the state meeting as representatives of Branch 162 are W. J. Porter, James H. Daugherty, George Forbes, Gus Grigsby, Eugene Melvin and possibly others.

A splendid entertainment program has been arranged by the Nashville committee, which has invited all postal employes and their families.

R. F. C. "Wages" Bring Protests On Wide Front

Federation News Letter Notes Action Taken by Commissioner Taylor.

Following from the weekly news letter of the American Federation of Labor will be of interest to readers of the Labor World.

Commissioner Taylor told the Labor World Thursday that, although the governor's secretary had stated nothing could be done about reducing the paltry wage of the R. F. C. workers, the proposed cut was restored before further action could be taken.

It is recalled that the recovery act provides funds for similar work, replacing the R. F. C. activities, and that the government itself will set a minimum wage and maximum number of hours for those employed on such work.

The news letter article follows:

"Complaints against the low-wage policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation continue to accumulate. The general charge is that in making advances from federal funds to finance work projects for the relief of unemployment the R. F. C. fixes wage rates far below those required to meet accepted decent living standards.

"J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, says R. F. C. relief committees in that state do not pay the prevailing wage rates prescribed by law. Zach Taylor, commissioner of streets and sewers in Chattanooga, Tenn., protests against the reduction of the R. F. C. rate for street work from $1.85 to $1.25 and then to $1 a day with only three days' work a week permitted. He claims the workers cannot buy a living with the decreased wages.

"The following Associated Press dispatch throws additional light on the R. F. C. wage-rate policy:

"Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—Forty-five men employed on a Reconstruction Finance Corporation relief project here refused to go to work today unless their wages were raised to $1.25 a day.

"The men left their jobs at a rock quarry yesterday, explaining their action as a protest against the wage scale. Wages on R. F. C. projects in Tennessee recently were cut to $1 a day, but following a workers' strike at Memphis the rate was increased to $1.25 a day in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

"Wages of $1 or $1.25 a day for rock quarry work, street and sewer work, or any other class of work, are a disgrace to American institutions.

"The Rip Van Winkle officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should snap out of their prolonged industrial somnolence. The National Industrial Recovery act, with its policy of higher wages for all industrial workers, is the law of the land. It is high time for R. F. C. officials to recognize this fact and reconstruct their wage rates on relief work projects in accordance with the principles of the new law."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

Still, yet or again, here tis, "yawsah."

* * *

Down on Thirteenth street there are a couple of fellows that have new cars—one a Chevrolet and another a Ford. They can't see any of their friends as they go whizzing by, but their friends see them and are a-wondering how come. The Ford owner's pap, for whom they both work, is also a-wondering how come. For the gals sure get a treat as these two go whizzing down the street. Tain't no no one else but Young Cofer and Frank Krug.

* * *

Ira Patten's little son, a city boy in the country for the first time, saw a cow being milked.

Uncle—Now you know where the milk comes from, don't you?

Ira's Little Son—Sure. You give the cow some breakfast food and water and then drain the crankcase.

* * *

Say, did any of you folks read the poem on the Electrician in the last issue of the Electric Worker? If you did not, you should be ashamed of yourself.

Ed Carroll—What is the matter with you, wasn't your egg cooked long enough?

McDaniels—Long enough, but not soon enough.

* * *

Butler—What is meant by "shining raiment?"

Bill Williams—A blue serge suit.

* * *

Jack Frost—What did Perry Howard say when he saw his pipe was broken?

Little Howard—Shall I leave out the swear words?

Jack Frost—Certainly.

Little Howard—Oh, he didn't say anything.

* * *

Dutch Lofty—I see by the papers where a woman is suing for $20,000 for the loss of a thumb in a motor accident.

Grady McArthur—It must have been the one she kept her husband under.

* * *

Boss—What is electricity?

Bill Irwin—I did know, but I have forgotten.

Boss (to the boys)—That is the world's greatest tragedy. Here is the only person who ever knew what electricity is, and he has forgotten what he knew.

* * *

So long—see you again soon.

"KINGFISH."

COME WITH US

—to—

LAKE WINNEPESAUKAH

For an all-day picnic, barbecue and athletic program.

Valuable Prizes Given Away!

THURSDAY, JULY 27th

Tickets, including transportation on bus and barbecue dinner (good for 3 persons), $1.00.

LOCAL 226

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS AND SIGN WRITERS

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Union Label of Store Mounters
INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKER
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE INT. MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Union Label of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America
1 C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
Label of Tobacco Workers
UNION LABEL O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
UNION MADE
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
B U W C
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Machinists' Union Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
MPPO AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Local Pressmen's Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Union-made Cigars.
Cigarmakers' Union Label
THE STOGIES
STOGIE
L. R. & S. Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF GARMENT
UNITED
894230

A. F. of L. Shows Imperative Need Of Organization

Labor Told Government Employers and Employes to Work Out Wage Agreements by Collective Bargaining.

Washington, June 29.—To obtain the benefits of the national recovery act, the workers of the United States must organize.

This is the message of the American Federation of Labor to wage-earners and salaried workers in every part of the nation.

In an appeal to unorganized workers everywhere to unite in unions, the American Federation of Labor points out that the government of the United States has established the right of the workers to organize in Section 7A of the recovery act.

"The question now is: Will the unorganized workers of the nation exercise this legal right to unite with their fellow workers for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours and improved conditions of employment?" the A. F. of L. asks. It continues:

"THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN.

ANY CORPORATION INTERFERING WITH THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF THE WORKERS TO JOIN A BONA FIDE LABOR ORGANIZATION WILL BE VIOLATING THE LAW AND SUBJECT ITSELF TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED THEREIN."

In plain, simple language, provisions of the new law mean, the A. F. of L. says, that employers and employes will be accorded the fullest opportunity to negotiate wage scales and conditions of employment. "In fact," it is added, "a simple, sound interpretation of the act means that the government expects employers and employes to work out wage agreements through collective bargaining."

The A. F. of L. appeal warns the workers against company unions, and urges them to unite in bona fide unions and through such organizations elect men of their own choosing to represent them and secure for them the maximum benefits under the provisions of the recovery act.

In a letter to national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and organizers, the A. F. of L. urges that the widest possible publicity be given the appeal to unorganized workers. Labor is urged to inaugurate organizing campaigns among the unorganized without a moment's delay.

"Carry the message to the unorganized," the letter says, "pointing out to them that if they are to be the beneficiaries of increases in wages, shorter hours of labor and improved conditions of employment, they must organize and must secure these these benefits through collective bargaining."

The letter says the American Federation of Labor must be the voice of labor and that it is purposed to make special union drives in mass production industries.

The letter and the appeal to the unorganized are signed by President William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48351
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Clyde Everett vs. Omer Everett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer Everett is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48350
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

E. C. Palmer vs. Flora Palmer

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Flora Palmer is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-30

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by L. T. Frigmore and wife, Nevada Frigmore, dated April 11, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book W, Volume 28, page 719 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said intebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, will, on

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The North 18.3 feet of the South 36.6 feet of the North 64.6 feet of Lots Nos. 5 and 6, Block 11, East End Land Company's Addition No. 4, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 29, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, excepting therefrom the West 12 feet of the above described property reserved for alley purposes.

This June 16, 1933.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

7-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48404
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elberta Williams vs. Floyd L. Williams.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floyd L. Williams is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 7-14

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48438
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lorene Tate vs. Rupert Tate

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rupert Tate is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 7-21

St. Louis Adopts Union Scale on Municipal Work

St. Louis, Mo.—The board of aldermen of St. Louis passed an ordinance providing for the payment of the prevailing scale of wages on all city work whether performed by the city as a municipality or let by contract to individuals. The ordinance also provides for the establishment of the eight-hour work day on all public works. Fines of from $50 to $500 are fixed for violation of the ordinance, and each day of violation is declared to be a separate offense.

The measure had the indorsement of organized labor in all its branches. It provides that the prevailing rate of wages shall be based upon the standardization bill fixing the scale of pay for city employes, which has been usually interpreted as being the union scale.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Recovery Act Invoked to Free Hosiery Plants

Strike Call Is Revoked on Pledge of Employers to Cease Coercion Against Organizing.

Philadelphia, June 29.—The first labor crisis under the industrial recovery act has resulted in a pledge to withdraw measures taken by employers to prevent workers from unionising. Because this case was the first in which section 7A of the new law was invoked, it is regarded as of real importance.

An appeal by Secretary of Labor Perkins a general strike of 10,000 workers in forty-eight non-union hosiery mills of Philadelphia, was postponed by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers which had issued the strike call. The non-union manufacturers agreed to cease active opposition to unionization of their employes.

Miss Perkins wired William Smith, secretary-treasurer of the union, as follows:

I understand that Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' union has called general strike of workers in this industry effective Thursday morning June twenty-second Stop Under administration of federal recovery act negotiations for establishment of minimum wage and maximum hours of work and labor code are now proceeding between the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers association and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers union Stop In public interest and that of both employers and workers it would seem sound policy to suspend this general strike action during the period of these negotiations in the hope that both parties can arrive at amicable settlement of their difficulties Stop I am informed by Dr. Leo Wolman chairman advisory committee of industrial recovery administration that the manufacturers association has agreed in return for this truce to instruct its members to refrain from any measures designed to prevent their workers from joining the union and from taking steps to weaken the organization of labor Stop In view of this understanding I strongly urge upon your organization the withdrawal of your general strike order so that both the union and the manufacturers association may proceed with friendly discussion of their differences.

Following a conference between Smith and Alexander McKeown, president of the Philadelphia branch of the union, the following reply was sent Miss Perkins:

The Philadelphia union has accepted suggestion of Secretary Perkins and is postponing the strike until such time as the code of practice pertaining to labor has been adopted We strongly urge your department to begin an immediate investigation of the comparative conditions which led up to this general strike call Indications already point to the fact that Constantine does not speak for the manufacturers association members Stop We have entered into this truce in good faith and are hoping that the dispute at issue will be an immediate subject for your department

The Constantine referred to is director of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Seattle Opens Complete Union-Made Light Opera

Seattle, Wash.—Seattle's summer season of light opera was opened at the Metropolitan theater with the "Student Prince." Walter Douglas, of the Metropolitan Building company, and his associates organized the opera with union labor in every department. All members of the cast belong to the Actors' Equity, and all members of the operating departments belong to organized labor.

Local union labor is not only employed in the presentation of the shows and the operation of the theater, but the stage settings and other properties are made by local union workers and of local materials.

Organized labor of Seattle is enthusiastic over its union-made summer opera. Over 100 union wage-earners are employed in the venture.

BLACK-DRAUGHT MADE FROM BEST LAXATIVE PLANTS

Sunshine, Rain and Soil produce the foods you eat at every meal—that rebuild your body as you work, play, live.

Sunshine, Rain and Soil also produce plants that clear up trouble in the digestive system of your body. From the best of such medicinal plants is Black-Draught made. The right plants are selected, finely ground, and packaged for your convenient use,— a natural remedy for sluggish, slow-acting, clogged bowels.

Count on refreshing relief from constipation troubles when you take Thedford's Black-Draught.

For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. In 25¢ and 50¢ bottles.

Labor Advisory Board Insists On Collective Bargaining For All Industrial Recovery Codes

Washington, June 29.—The labor advisory board of the national recovery administration at its first meeting reached the definite conclusion that agreements in industry concerning maximum hours, minimum wages and other work conditions should be determined by collective bargaining and that organized labor should be consulted before industry presents proposed agreements to the recovery administration.

The evident intention of certain employers' associations to draw up the fair competition codes prescribed by the national industrial recovery law, including vital questions for the welfare of the workers, without consulting organized labor in the indutry, made it necessary for the labor advisory board to take prompt action.

In addition to Secretary of Labor Perkins, the board includes William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers; John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Franklin, president of the International Boilermakers' union; Geo. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union; Leo Wolman, Columbia university economist; Rose Schneiderman, secretary of the Women's Trade Union league; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Father Francis Haas, of the Catholic Welfare council.

Members of the labor advisory board were said to have registered opposition to the labor provisions of the code submitted by the cotton manufacturers' associations which provided a forty-hour week and a $10 minimum wage for southern mills and $11 for northern factories. An early public hearing by Gen. Johnson's administration was announced for this code.

The bituminous coal code was reported to be blocked by the inability of the operators of different sections to agree on the labor and wage provisions. It was stated that a number of operators had expressed their willingness to adopt a code for higher wages and shorter hours, but that the Pittsburgh Coal company, a Mellon holding, and the Rockefeller-controlled Consolidated Coal company refused to agree to the plan.

If the bituminous operators refuse to file a code within a reasonable time, the law authorizes President Roosevelt to dictate one and compel its acceptance.

The code submitted by the cast iron soil pipe manufacturers representing 95 per cent of the industry proposed a thirty-hour week with a minimum wage of $2.75 a day in southern plants and $4.25 in northern plants.

Public hearings will be held on all the codes by the national recovery administration headed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Owings Returns From Windy City

W. P. Owings, well-known member of Local 226, Painters, returned this week from one of his periodical visits to Chicago, proudly displaying an "employe's pass" to the Century of Progress exhibition now in progress in the Windy City. The pass contained a photograph of Mr. Owings, together with his name, age, etc., and on the whole constitutes an interesting souvenir. Mr. Owings declares he intends to have the souvenir framed.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

WORKERS ADVISED TO MOVE FAST TO RAISE PAY RATES

Philadelphia, Pa., June 29.—Warning that organized labor must move fast to raise wages now in order to obtain high minimum rates under the national recovery act is given by the Hosiery Worker, organ of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

"No one knows what minimum wage rates will be set, but there is every reason to believe that the government officials who will make the final recommendations to the president on these questions will not want to set rates very much higher than those now prevailing in industry at large," the Hosiery Worker says.

"Wage rates very generally have now fallen below subsistence levels in most non-union industries. Unless labor revolts at once and refuses to accept wretchedly low rates the government is likely to authorize wage scales only a little above those now being paid. This would be a real calamity both for the workers and the country as a whole.

"The workers must, within the next three months, so effectively demonstrate their determination to organize that the government will have to heed the power of the masses at least as much as it must now heed all the organized influence on the side of capital and privilege."

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

If You Don't Have a Car

Just ask the Cashier for a 6c Ticket. He will call a "JOLLY CAB" for you, which will carry you and your Groceries a distance of One Mile from either store . . . .

FOR ONLY NINE CENTS!

If You Have a Car

You will find excellent parking space for everybody at both the Market Street and the McCallie Avenue Stores!

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

EASY WAY GROCERY

Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Organization Wave Continues Unchecked

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 7, 1933 — Number 11

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

WORKERS SHY AT POLICIES OF "HOME STORES"

Corrspondent Finds No Sympathy for Low-Wager.

SAYS THROW-SHEET GOES UNNOTICED

Current Issue Reported to Be Absolutely Without Advertising.

"Everyone with whom I have talked tell me they don't care to spend their wages with a man who thinks wages should be cut. I have yet to hear a friendly word for the policies of McDonald and his 'Home Stores'."

Thus concludes a "human interest" story of a local printer, writing The Labor World this week of his experiences in investigating public reaction to the low-wage, long-hours policies of Roy McDonald, owner of the so-called "Home Stores," dairyman, baker and self-styled individualist.

"It is surprising to note how little attention the public is giving to McDonald's latest business venture," the investigator reports with reference to McDonald's weekly "throw-sheet," which the "Home Stores" owner is operating in connection with his grocery business, dairy, bakery, etc., and which brought forth the now well-known economic philosophy of the business executive.

McDonald, Labor World readers will recall, stated to a committee of working men that

President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from industrial leaders that wages would be maintained as an aid to prosperity. If wages had been cut 50 per cent at that time, he said, we would now be out of the depression. He further said that prosperity will never return until wages are further and further cut.

The grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher also declared that any worker on his pay roll would begin his day's labors at such time as said worker was told to report, and would finish the day by the same kind of an order. He indicated little sympathy for craftsmanship, or for special training of a worker for any particular task, declaring that one who worked for him would perform any task allotted to him by the management.

McDonald sent out of the state to employ an operator for his newspaper plant, ignoring the fact that local printers have been unemployed for the past two years.

An indication of the lack of sympathetic interest shown in the throw-sheet published by McDonald in connection with his various other enterprises is seen in the report, received at presstime, that this week's issue of the publication contains absolutely no advertising with the exception of the "Home Stores."

The Labor World's correspondent, Mr. John H. Crump, makes the following report of his investigations:

Editor the Labor World:

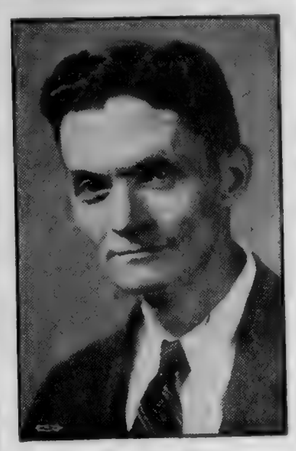
It is surprising to note how little attention the public is giving Roy McDonald's latest business venture. Last week I distributed some circulars my union is issuing to acquaint the public of the status of McDonald and his Free Press, and met with a hearty response from everyone.

I must have been several hours behind the Free Press delivery boys, for I found hundreds of copies of the Free Press lying on front porches and scattered over front yards. In many cases people were sitting on their porches and the Free Press was lying there unnoticed, just as the delivery boy had left it.

In one particular case of the paper going unnoticed a man to whom I gave a circular read it partly and asked me "What's this about McDonald and a newspa-

(Continued on Last Page)

Mr. Secretary



Z. B. BENDER
Named Scribe for Newly-Organized Workers' Organization.

District Body Is Formed for Action On River Program

Delegates From Tennessee Valley Launch Organization for Workers' Rights.

Z. B. Bender, vice-president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, was chosen secretary of the Tennessee River Valley Trades and Labor association, to be composed of delegates from building and metal trades local unions from the territory embraced in the development program, at the initial meeting of that organization Sunday at Central Labor hall. Stanley Rounds, of Knoxville, was named president.

Purposes of the new organization are set out as follows:

"To take up the question of wage scales, trade and jurisdiction over work and location; legislation, both state and federal, as applied to this work, and, if possible, to establish a uniform wage scale for each craft, on the entire project."

Three divisions were created, to be known as the Chattanooga, Knoxville and Muscle Shoals districts, and it was provided that the general business representative should be chosen from Knoxville, the secretary from Chattanooga, with assistants in each division. The business representative also will have an assistant in each district. A general chairman and vice-chairman are created in the same manner.

Local unions coming under the jurisdiction of the organization are invited to name three delegates as permanent members of the organization, and it is provided that each local so represented will be entitled to one vote.

The next session will be held Sunday, July 16, and all locals who desire to take part in the movement are requested to send delegates with credentials to that meeting, at Central Labor hall, Chattanooga.

The meeting last Sunday was the result of preliminary conferences between labor officials from the various districts affected, and a large number of delegates were present.

'Blue Ribbon' Dealer Signs Union Contract

Blue Ribbon Distributing company, local dealers for the popular Pabst product, Thursday signed an agreement with officials of Local 79, Brewery Workers, and there remain but two other local concerns which have not come to terms with the local union.

R. R. Lee, secretary of Local 79, said Friday morning that officials of the union are confident that the next issue of The Labor World will carry the good news to its readers that Chattanooga is "100 per cent." organized in this industry.

WORKERS FROM BIG INDUSTRIES APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE IN PREPARING FOR RECOVERY ACT

Local Union Officials Swamped by Calls for Formation of New Unions—Established Units Strengthened—Government Representative Says Legitimate Organizations Cannot Be Forced Out by Company Unions—Entire Section Feels Demand for Unity in Facing "New Deal."

Wave of organization which has engulfed Chattanooga labor for the past two weeks continues unabated, and appeals from workers in all lines of industry, for assistance in joining with the American Federation of Labor, continue to swamp local union officials and workers.

Three separate locals of the United Textile Workers of America are well under way; hundreds of workers in plants notorious for their low-wage policies are being given the protection of organized labor as fast as possible, and practically every craft already organized is being strengthened by the addition of scores of new members.

From surrounding communities, including Cleveland, South Pittsburg and other nearby towns in Tennessee, as well as communities in Georgia and Alabama, urgent appeals have been made for organizers, and these also are being responded to as rapidly as is humanly possible.

All manner of propaganda with reference to the provisions of the national recovery act has been and is being spread by employers of labor, particularly in the textile mills. Workers are being told that if organization is perfected the mills will close down. Alleged advantages of so-called "company unions" are being pointed out to employes by various managements, and the welfare work of various concerns is pointed to as indicating the deep interest of the companies in their employes. From one mill comes a report that a "speed-up" system was abandoned "because the employes objected to it." A worker from this particular mill stated this is the first time on record that the company ever asked or recognized the wishes of its "hired help."

At Cleveland a full-fashioned hosiery mill was virtually closed Thursday when, workers reported, the first signer on a petition for increased pay was discharged. The others walked out, and a charter for a United Textile Workers' affiliate has been sent for.

At Piedmont, Ala., where the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher plant operates a large branch, a strong organization of textile workers has been formed, and the Piedmont Journal, newspaper in that city, is rendering yeoman support to an organization drive directed by W. O. Hare, secretary-treasurer of the Alabama Federation of Labor. The Journal, giving front-page streamer heads to the campaign, has also helped editorially, the latest issue containing the following first-page double-column spread, headed "Break for Working People:"

In the structure of the new industrial recovery bill, the working people are just beginning to realize that their interests have not been overlooked.

It takes two parts to equitably effectuate the welfare of industry, one, the organization of industry, and the other, the organization of the workers.

Neither side should have the advantage of the other. Industry has the right to organize in the interests of the employers, and labor has the right to organize, so that the workers may advance their working interests, in a living wage, better working conditions, and a higher plane of living.

In the new recovery bill cutthroat competition is to end; the employer is to live, and the man or woman that works for a living is also to LIVE.

Mark that!

And it means better times for all. That's the potential purpose of the recovery bill.

It's a new day for the working people, and they should wake up to their opportunity.

President Roosevelt has given a great break to industry, to the railroads, to the banks, to the states, to the municipalities, to all units of the national business, industrial and social set-up.

It also was intended to give a break to the industrial workers.

President Roosevelt says the working people shall have the right to organize, and bargain collectively.

Organization of textiles is receiving the greatest opportunity, and consequently the greatest momentum in its existence. Organization of textile workers will mean for the advancement of better wages, better working conditions, and therefore more efficient operations. That is not all, when the working people advance in earning power, that means an increase in the purchasing power of the nation—the very thing necessary for national recovery, which is the object of the recovery bill.

The Journal heartily indorses the principle of organized labor. We believe it means for better working conditions for the worker, more efficiency in labor, and manifestly increased purchasing power. The worker has the right to organize for the protection and advancement of his own interests.

The mayor of Piedmont, said to be a representative of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher company, strongly opposed the organization, it is reported, but his efforts proved in vain.

Workers in the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher plants locally, although forced into a vote for a "company union," are rapidly joining with their fellow-workers from other plants in enlisting in an American Federation of Labor organization, convinced that the legitimate union, which has battled ahead in the interest of working people for over a half-century, is the only hope they have to gain full advantage of the United States government's efforts, through the recovery act, to improve the condition of labor by increasing wages and shortening hours, and to stabilize industry by fixing minimum selling prices.

Central Body officials in charge of the general organizing work preferred Friday morning not to publish details of the progress being made, but stated that in due time Labor World readers will be given full information as to results for all crafts.

In the meantime, they issued an appeal to workers in all lines to continue to be patient, and recognize the fact that those who are assisting in the organization work are doing everything possible to cover the territory and care for all applicants in the shortest time.

Mr. T. R. Cuthbert,
Organizer, American Federation of Labor,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Cuthbert:

It is my opinion that if any vote is sponsored by employers of labor in any plant for the purpose of organizing a "company union" or "workers' council" not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and said election is fairly or unfairly carried, that there is nothing in the National Recovery Act to prevent the workers from affiliating themselves with the American Federation of Labor union regardless. The workers could go ahead as if the election had not been held and they may join your organization without fear of discharge or punishment by the employer, and when sufficient numbers have joined with you, recognition of the American Federation of Labor union must naturally follow.

GEO. H. VAN FLEET,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Henderson-Coleman Dispute Adjusted

"Argument" with Henderson & Coleman, dealers in men's clothing and furnishings at 1000 Market street, has been adjusted by executive board of Central Body, acting with representatives of Local 74, Carpenters.

The controversy arose several weeks ago over employment of non-union craftsmen, and the firm was placed on the "unfair" list after negotiations had failed to smooth out the troubled waters.

However, it was announced at last Central Body meeting that an agreement satisfactory to all parties had been reached, and the firm was again recommended for the patronage of organized labor and its friends.

Henderson & Coleman carry a splendid line of union-labeled men's suits, hats and shoes. It is a locally owned business.

Electrical Workers Call Open Session

E. E. McDaniels, business manager of Local 175, Electrical Workers, announced Friday that officers of that organization are planning an open meeting for Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Central Labor hall, for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the national recovery act.

The meeting is to be a get-together, Mr. McDaniels said, to be followed by an organization session on next Saturday, July 15.

Mr. McDaniels stressed the invitation to all electrical workers, union or non-union, including inside workers, linesmen, armature winders, crane operators, switchboard operators, telephone linesmen and workmen, commercial electricians of all types, radio men and operators, maintenance men in factories and office buildings—in fact, any who work at the electrical trade.

Every one who attends, Mr. McDaniels said, will be given full opportunity to discuss the possibilities of the recovery act and to make suggestions for plans to meet the new system insofar as it affects the workers in this industry.

Heads Drive

W. E. JACOBS
Commissioner of Labor, State of Tennessee.

Labor Department Continues Drive On Law Violators

Three More Cited to Court. McAllester Mills and Others Submit, Pay Fines.

Activities of the state labor department in the campaign against local violations of the labor laws were continued this week, when Chief Factory Inspector Wallace and Deputy Miss Mary Slate returned to Chattanooga Wednesday to resume their investigations.

Result of these activities since Wednesday, Mr. Wallace repoted Friday morning, is citations for violations against the Champion Hosiery Mills, White Swan Laundry and Chattanooga Dry Cleaning company. Others, Mr. Wallace said, will follow shortly, and the campaign will not end as long as violations can be found.

Net result of last week's activities, Mr. Wallace said, was submission by five firms, as follows: McAllester Hosiery Mills pleaded guilty in six cases, three at the McAllester Mills and three at the Southern Hosiery Mills, an affiliated institution; Browning Hosiery Mills, Turner Manufacturing company and Nu-Way lunch room. The McAllester Mills, Wallace said, were fined $25 and costs in one case for each of the two mills, and were allowed to pay the costs in the other four cases.

Cases against the three latest alleged violators will be heard before 'Squire Rice Friday afternoon, he said.

Commissioner of Labor W. E. Jacobs, who visited Chattanooga Saturday in connection with the campaign, told The Labor World that his intention is to stop all labor law violations, and that the campaign will be prosecuted without fear or favor. He invited "tips" from any source, and promised a thorough checking up on all rumored violations.

Chief Wallace said Friday morning he did not know how long he and Miss Slate will remain in the city, but stressed that his department will remain available at all times for the enforcement of all laws on the statute books which his department is charged with enforcing.

Says Lively Did Not Refuse Co-Operation

Editor The Labor World:

In your issue of last week the attorney-general was done an injustice, unintentional I am sure. Quoting Chief Factory Inspector Wallace, the article said:

"Co-operation of the attorney-general's office has been freely given in other localities, Mr. Wallace said, but efforts to secure assistance of Gen. Lively's office in the prosecutions scheduled Friday morning were met with the statement that the force was too busy."

Now, the facts are that President E. W. Beddow, of Lodge 56, and my-

(Continued on Last Page)

TEACHERS SET FOR LEADERSHIP IN COMMUNITY

Ready to Assume Rightful Place, Says Smith.

HOLDS LEADERSHIP IS GREATEST NEED

Delegate From Local 246 Offers Impressions of National Convention.

Stanton E. Smith, president of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, a delegate from the Chattanooga-Hamilton county local to the national convention at Milwaukee, returned, with Mrs. Smith, Sunday.

The local union official was loud in his praises of the splendid manner in which the convention was conducted, and at the solicitation of the editor of The Labor World, prepared the following interesting report of the sessions:

By STANTON E. SMITH

The seventeenth annual coenvntion of the American Federation of Teachers was the largest in the history of the organization. It furnished ample evidence of the courage and ability of the teachers of the nation to rise under hardships and the severe trials of a major economic catastrophe to the task of keeping the school doors open and the educational processes on which America is being built, functioning. But further than this it showed that the teachers of the United States are at last ready to come out of the cloistered security of the class room and to assume the rightful place of leadership in our community, state and national life for which their training has fitted them. If there are any not yet awake to their responsibility as citizens, and if there are any who have not informed themselves about the basic economic, political and social structures of which our society is built, then now is the time for such action. The need is for teachers who are teachers in the truest sense of informed, enlightened leaders. The profession has no room now for any others.

It was our pleasure as delegates to this convention to listen to several very splendid addresses by outstanding educators and others, the whole sum and substance of whose lectures might be summarized as in the above paragraph.

The Hon. Dan Hoan, socialist mayor of Milwaukee for the past 17 or 18 years, made what was intended as an address of welcome, but which by chance struck the very keynote of the entire convention. His plea was for the educators to strip away the blindfold from their eyes and with their trained intelligences to examine the reasons why economic dislocations such as we now behold can come to pass. He characterized as the tragedy of the ages that after a struggle since the beginning of mankind to produce enough for all to enjoy in plenty and having now arrived at that point by the help of machinery and science, the only solution to the maldistribution of goods which our traditional leadership can devise is to reestablish scarcity of goods so that the outworn economic laws can operate again. He laid squarely at the feet of teachers the task of informing themselves about the new order of economic well being and in turn teaching its implication so that we may at least seize the prize of plenty for which mankind has struggled since the beginning of existence.

The convention was further addressed by Professor Harold M. Groves, Local 223, of the Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin; Dr. John A. Lapp, Local 79, Director of the National Rehabilitation Association and secretary of the Citizens' Conference on Vocational Education, and the Problems of Reconstruction; Hon. Barrett O'Hara, former lieutenant-governor of Illinois; Professor Selig Perlman, Local 223, Department of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, and Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin State

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is James H. Hatch?

A.—President of the Upholsterers', Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America.

* * *

Q.—I have read that a grand jury which recently investigated public buildings in Colorado praised the Union Printers' home at Colorado Springs. What did the jury say?

A.—The investigation was made in El Paso county, Colorado. The jury reported as follows on the Union Printers' home, which is the property of the International Typographical union: "An ideal institution; modernized almost to perfection; living and working conditions could scarcely be better."

* * *

Q.—Will the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America hold a convention this year?

A.—Yes. It will be held in Chicago beginning Sept. 11.

* * *

Q.—Has Denmark a law forbidding strikes and lockouts?

A.—On Jan. 31, 1933, the Danish parliament passed a law prohibiting strikes and lockouts for a period of one year.

* * *

Q.—When and where will the New York State Federation of Labor hold its convention this year?

A.—Aug. 22 at Syracuse.

What Next!

Ice-vending machines are in successful operation in Pacific coast cities. A customer places 15 cents in a slot, turns a small handle and a 25-pound cake of ice wrapped in waxed manilla paper is delivered to him. A refrigerating system in each machine keeps the temperature low enough to preserve the ice.

Wisdom

Truth shines like the sun and like the sun cannot perish.—Napoleon.

* * *

Great warriors, like great earthquakes, are principally remembered for the mischief they have done.—C. N. Bovee.

Taylor Heads Washington State Labor Federation

Seattle, Wash.—James A. Taylor was unanimously re-elected president of the Washington State Federation of Labor for the years 1933-35 inclusive in a referendum vote of the membership. This is Mr. Taylor's fourth consecutive term.

The following vice-presidents were elected: Ida M. Peterson, William J. Finn, John C. Varco, W. L. Brackinreed, John Jacobs, Rowland Watson, and H. E. Wheeler. In the seventh district a four-cornered race resulted in no majority, requiring a new election.

Lady Took Cardui And Got Rid of Pain In Her Side

"Last summer, my health was bad, so I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. H. E. Slaughter, of Norman, Okla. "My mother had given me Cardui in girlhood, so naturally I turned to it when I felt I needed it. I felt run-down and a general weakness. I had bad, dizzy headaches when everything would seem to dance before my eyes. My right side pained me so much, but since taking Cardui the pain has left me. I have taken several bottles of Cardui and have improved a great deal."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

The Mill Begins to Grind

Take this tip—the recovery act is grinding, grinding hard, and it contains more pitfalls than a regiment could watch. There is for labor just one adequate protection—UNIONS—GREAT BIG UNIONS—UNIONS THAT ARE ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

Here is cause for battle and cause for concern: Big companies—Carnegie Steel, Humble Oil and others—are rushing company unions into existence. The law is clear, but these corporations hope to beat the law. The one object in doing that is to beat labor. The one way to beat that game is to get unions into the field strong enough to BEAT THE PLOT.

Of course, a test will come before the recovery act administration—probably before the president himself. But the employers will leave no trick unplayed to build up legal defenses.

The only real reliance for fairness is in UNIONS. Every trade union officer and member ought to be getting new members, and forming new unions.

The national industrial recovery act can and evidently will bring order out of chaos. If it doesn't work, then who knows what will come next? Nobody. And that employers, after the greed they have shown, the wreckage they have caused, the dirty mess they have made, should try at the outset to sabotage the new law in one of its most important provisions, is a sign that THERE MUST BE STERN MEASURES AND STRONG UNIONS.

Already we get something of the drift of the recovery act. Already we see how the good work can come and how some of the tricks can be played. It is so tremendous and so new that to see into every corner and behind every door is impossible. A strong labor movement can block any tricks. That's the one real instrument for protection in this new world.

Watch Washington like a hawk. Get all the information you can get. BUILD THE FENCES HIGH AND STRONG AT HOME. BUILD UNIONS.

There is an elaborate machinery in process of creation. There are several advisory committees. Nobody yet knows how much of their advice—if any—will be accepted.

One of these committees—the consumers' committee—is a joke. Theorists, some good, some questionable, head these committees.

Every kind of possibility is in the offing. BUILD UNIONS. That is not a matter that can wait. THIS IS A MATTER FOR TODAY.

ORGANIZE UNIONS AND DO IT AS IF YOUR LIFE DEPENDED UPON YOUR SPEED AND SUCCESS.

"Stretch-Out" System Under Fire

Organized labor commends Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national industrial recovery administrator, for his action in appointing a committee to investigate the stretch-out system in cotton mills for the purpose of determining whether, in t he interest of work for the jobless, a curb on the system should be placed in the fair competition code for the cotton textile industry.

The stretch-out system is a plan whereby textile employers compel mill workers to operate a larger and larger number of looms.

The matter was brought to the attention of Gen. Johnson by Senator Byrnes, of North Carolina, during the hearings on the fair competition code for the cotton textile industry prepared by the cotton manufacturers. Senator Byrnes said that unless the code contained restrictions on the number of looms per weaver he felt that many mills would defeat the real intent of the industrial recovery act, which is to increase employment. He cited one mill where seventy persons were employed in the card room in 1929, while in 1933 the same machinery is operated by forty-five employes.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, approved the appointment of the committee. He said:

> "There is great danger that mills will increase the number of machines tended by one worker and thus defeat the purpose of the recovery act. The stretch-out system, even before the depression, was bitterly resented by the workers. We had strike after strike because of it.
>
> "We have authentic information that in 1928 in one southern mill workers were stretched out from thirty looms and in 1929 from forty looms to forty-eight looms. In another mill weavers were stretched out from forty-eight to ninety-six looms. * * * There is no question that increasing the machine load is a grave danger to the purpose we are all trying to accomplish."

Gen. Johnson appointed the following committee to investigate the system and make a report to him by July 15: Robert W. Bruere, of the bureau of industrial research; George L. Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America and a member of the labor advisory board to the industrial recovery administration, and George S. Harris, of Charlotte, N. C., representing the cotton textile employers.

Child Labor in Cotton Industry

One of organized labor's major policies for the protection of children was realized when the cotton manufacturers consented to include a ban on the employment of children under 16 in the fair competition code for the cotton goods industry under consideration by the national industrial recovery administration.

The first convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1881, condemned child labor with the following declaration:

> "We are in favor of the passage of laws in the several states forbidding the employment of children under the age of 14 in any capacity under penalty of fine and imprisonment."

From 1881 to the present the federation has fought for the abolition of child labor in every possible way. It has insisted that children should be in the school or playground and not in the factory. It has used its influence to secure the enactment of many state child labor laws. It vigorously supported the two federal laws barring the products of child labor from interstate commerce. It has persistently recommended the adoption of the federal child labor amendment conferring upon congress the power to limit; regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

The American Federation of Labor believes that child labor should be prohibited in every industry and will endeavor to have the child labor ban written into the cotton goods industry code included in all other fair competition codes which come before the national industrial recovery administration.

Watch the Thirty-Hour Week

Workers throughout the United States should carefully watch the administration by the various states of the $400,000,000 which has been allotted by Col. Donald Sawyer, public works administrator, to state authorities for public roads construction.

The thirty-hour week is mandatory "so far as practicable and feasible." The maximum of human labor must be employed in lieu of machinery "where consistent with sound economy." Minimum wage rates sufficient "to provide a standard of living in decency and comfort" must be paid.

All of these requirements are capable of being interpreted and applied against the workers by administrators and contractors hostile to the spirit of the law. Close watching by the workers will prevent this and secure for them their full rights in the expenditure of the huge $400,000,000 fund.

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

Delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Musicians held in Chicago recently were entertained royally. As a courtesy to the delegates practically every name band in Chicago not only performed, but brought their floor shows along. The delegates were entertained by such bands as Ben Bernie, Buddy Rogers, Tom Gerrin, Louie Panico, Hal Kemp, Maurie Sherman, Guy Lombardo, Ted Lewis and others. The Chicago Symphony consisting of seventy-five men also gave an hour's concert under the direction of Eric Delemarter, assistant conductor.

Many constructive laws were passed. Every member should attend the special meeting Sunday and let Lester Cohn, our delegate, tell you all about it. The laws are of vital interest to every member of our organization. Brother Cohn reorts he saw Howard Fraser, pianist, a former member of our local, now musical director of a radio station in Montgomery, Ala. He also met our friends, Ted Wheeler and Don Pedro, whom we knew under the name of Pedro Avelar.

Brother Cohn also reports that Vice-President Bagley and Executive Officer Weaver will stop off in Chattanooga on their way to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Washington some time in October. Plans will be made to entertain these distinguished gentlemen.

By all means, come to the meeting Sunday.

* * *

It won't be long before there will be a working tax imposed on the members of our local. See if I am not right. . . The boys at Signal Mountain club have finally got their ducks in a row and are clicking nicely. . . Orchestras continue to remain at Lofton's, S & W and Gipsy Inn. . . Nice business was done over the Fourth by places employing union bands. . . Herman Dodd has a fiddle. . . Banjo players beware. . . Neal Peake, a new member, is developing into a splendid trombone player. . . The Musicians intend to back the other crafts to the limit. . . George Van Arsdale plays golf in the low 80s. . . Oh yeah. . . I have seen more optimism displayed by the musicians lately than ever before. . . They say this Charlie Moore fellow can take off on a piano. . . See you at the meeting Sunday.

MacDonald Backs $20,000,000 Jobless Relief Bond Issue

Sacramento, Cal.—Frank C. MacDonald, state labor commissioner, issued a statement urging the citizens to adopt the amendment to the state constitution authorizing the issuance of $20,000,000 unemployment relief bonds. The proposition comes before the voters at a special election.

The bond issue carries the recommendation of the state unemployment commission. If the bond issue is approved, state authorities will distribute the proceeds to municipalities during the next two years to assist them in caring for the jobless.

The bond issue is also indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

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OVERALLS

More than 1,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label.

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HOME OWNED—35c MILE
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208 West Ninth St.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

...of the...

Hamilton National Bank

Chattanooga, Tenn.

In Response to Comptroller's Call as of June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$12,571,830.84
Overdrafts		555.91
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,047,237.00
Bank Buildings (five offices)		1,463,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		121,529.75
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds, Stocks		489,089.48
Other Real Estate		80,818.30
Customers' Guarantee Account Letters of Credit		1,550.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		332,057.96
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	$1,271,832.20	
U. S. Bonds, Other Than Circulation Requirements	5,623,205.82	
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	4,956,883.66	
		11,851,921.68
Total		$29,049,832.55

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,115,830.15
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Contingent Liability Account Letters of Credit	1,550.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	332,057.96
Deposits	23,600,394.44
Total	$29,049,832.55

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

...covery Head Concentrates On Making Jobs, Raising Pay

...toration of Unemployment and Increase in Buying Power Sought Before All Else—Failure to Deal With Foreign Competition and Higher Output May Menace Program

...shington, July 6.—The Roose... administration has only two ob...ves in promulgating codes of ... competition, under the national ...strial recovery act, at least for ...present, and these are to restore ...loyment and raise the buying and ...suming power of industrial work... to a higher level. These are the ...ends toward which Gen. Johnson ...working, and the yardsticks that ...being applied to each proposed ... Every factor that does not bear ...tly upon them in the study and ...roval of codes is being swept ...

This condensed and restricted pro... furnishes the explanation why ... things that seems vitally im...ant to employers and employes, ... a far-reaching bearing upon ...ure trends, are being left un...hed in both the provisions of ... and the facts that are devel...d in hearings from witnesses and ...rts. The administration does not ...t industrial control to extend be...d attaining these ends, and is ...ting upon gradual economic re...ery to enable it to stay within ... confines.

There is no reason to believe, how..., that in dealing with other in...tries, Gen. Johnson will be able to ...trict himself to the narrow limits ... the hearings upon the proposed ...on textile code, and to refrain ... entering into consideration of ...ters that bear directly upon price ... in the consuming field and to ...vent a general application of the ...tretch-out" system in industries as ...sult of higher levels of minimum ...es.

Some Pressing Problems.

Questions of foreign competition ... adequate tariff protection against ...ndations of cheaply made products ... other countries are pressing for ...e decision. If importations of ...ap products should rapidly in...se under the operations of the ...posed codes, the administration ...uld be confronted with a tariff ...blem that would thrust the suc... of its whole program of indus...l stabilization into the balance. It is admitted that the protection afforded today against the products of countries with greatly depreciated currencies is wholly inadequate, and that a rising level of commodity prices in this country would invite still larger consignments from such countries.

Still a further question that must be met if the stabilization program is successful is that of restrictions upon plant expansions and the installment of additional productive machinery. Under the old order of supply and demand the rule of practice was that a factory owner might install as much additional machinery as he wanted on the theory that the additional output would be sold in foreign trade.

Foreign Trade Vanishes.

But foreign trade today has been reduced almost to the vanishing point, and one of the difficulties of the depression has been that for years such mills have not been able to dispose of their added outputs to foreign countries and they have piled up in the form of huge surpluses of unsold and unconsumed goods in this country.

Under the Johnson scheme of control, the incentive to install additional machinery, and to use the "stretch-out" system among employes, becomes as great as at any time in the past. These leaks can conceivably defeat the whole program, and bring about a more difficult condition than the one existing now.

The cotton textile industry has voluntarily agreed to refrain from increasing the productive equipment of plants and factories except when certificates from an economic planning committee within the industry have been granted to do so. This arrangement would not interfere with the installation of replacement machinery, or with additional equipment to "balance" a mill or factory.

Many Mills Out of Balance.

However, many mills today are admittedly out of balance, and whether this element of control is to work solely by enlargements and additions, or is to involve the abandonment and scrapping of surplus mechanical units, is something that has not been made clear.

The Roosevelt administration in passing upon codes is seeking merely to eliminate practices that have led to excessive production, long hours, and the sale of outputs at "cut-throat" prices. These evils are pivoted chiefly upon hours of work and minimum wages paid. Neither Gen. Johnson nor the Roosevelt administration wants to go into any phase of public price fixing unless "run-away" prices should force them into this field.

There is tacit admission that the administration hopes that gradual recovery in industrial and business conditions during the summer and fall will offset the need for the use of more drastic methods, and that through a general condition of self-government established in industry, it will be possible to relax some of the functions which have already been assumed by the Johnson bureau.

More Mills Shut As Big Reading Strike Spreads

Workers in Three Plants Quit While Drive to Organize Workers in Hosiery and Sweatshop Garment Shops Is Pushed.

Reading, Pa., July 6.—The Reading hosiery workers' strike spread with walkouts taking place in three additional mills as unionized workers demanded the right to be represented by officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The Womelsdorf plant of the Nolde and Horst company and the E. Richard Meinig Knitting mill were crippled by walkouts. The D. S. and W. mill was closed down entirely.

The number now out probably amounts to 3,500 workers, according to estimates by Edward F. Gallahan, strike leader. A general shut-down of all hosiery plants in Reading is seen as a possibility.

An effort by the management to establish a company union in the Nolde and Horst mill, second largest in the industry, proved a boomerang to the company according to a statement issued from strike headquarters. "The workers called into the office of the mill by plant officials and an effort was made to induce them to join an organization which would be under the domination of the mill executives. The workers broke up the meeting after some little discussion and trooped to a strike meeting nearby and several hundreds made application to join the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers," the statement read.

Mass picketing continued at virtually all of the thirteen plants which are affected by the strike.

Hugh Glover, representative of the United Hatters of North America, and Carl Holderman, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, joined the force of labor organizers who are directing the hosiery strikes and the simultaneous drive to organize sweatshops in the clothing trades here.

Receivers For Operators' Union Denied Salary

New York, July 6.—Tough sledding, but receivers appointed last winter for Local 306 of the Moving Picture Machine Operators' union have "worked several months for nothing," the appellate court rules. Not only are Messrs. Rosenbaum, Alger and Dunn denied the $7,500 allowance made them by Supreme Court Justice Levy, but they must dig into their own jeans for $809 expenses they ran up during their illegal tenure of office.

Sadder still, if that may be, their attorneys, after fighting the case through three trials, must go without their $3,000 counsel fees. The receivers originally were appointed by Supreme Court Justice Cotillo, over the protest of union officials.

International President William C. Elliott, through Attorneys Rubien & Brigoff, fought the union case through to its successful conclusion.

Gov. Ferguson Vetoes Convict Printing Bill

Galveston, Tex.—Gov. Miriam Ferguson vetoed the bill which provided that the state board of control could contract with the prison board to have the state printing done in the Huntsville penitentiary.

Organized labor fought the bill throughout the entire session of the legislature, but the reactionary interests persisted in jamming it through both houses. Labor circles believed the measure was the forerunner of others to bring about complete industrialization of the prison system.

Last year the board of control arbitrarily attempted to have state printing done at the penitentiary, but were halted by an injunction secured by the Texas State Allied Printing Trades council.

Gov. Ferguson based her veto on Section 21 of Article XVI of the state constitution, which provides that state printing, with a few minor exceptions, shall be done under contract given to the lowest responsible bidder. She said the constitution could not be repealed by legislative fiat.

Long Beach Rig Builders Win Three Weeks' Strike

Long Beach, Cal.—The three weeks' strike of the Rig Builders against the McCloud Construction company was adjusted by an arbitration committee headed by James C. Coulter, financial secretary of Local Union No. 128 of the Oil Workers. The company agreed to the strikers' requirements, including wages, hours, work conditions and the payment of overtime and transportation.

Mistress—Mary, when you wait at the table tonight for my guests, please don't wear any jewelry.

Maid—I have nothing valuable, ma'am, but I thank you for the warning.

30-Hour Week and Minimum Wage Prescribed for $400,000,000 Road Fund

Washington.—Colonel Donald Sawyer, public works administrator, announced the allotment of $400,000,000 in federal public road funds to the states and territories under the procovery law.

Labor Regulations.

The rules and regulations covering the use of the funds include the following provisions:

A maximum thirty-hour week must be observed "so far as practicable and feasible."

No convict labor shall be employed.

The maximum of human labor must be used in lieu of machinery "where consistent with sound economy."

Contracts must prescribe minimum wage rates, which must be sufficient to provide "a standard of living in decency and comfort."

Labor preference must be given (a) to ex-service men with dependents; (b) to bona fide residents of the local sub-division where the work is being done; and (c) to bona fide residents of the state.

Fair Competition Codes.

Preference in purchasing materials must be given to materials produced under fair competition codes approved by the Industrial Recovery administration.

The right is reserved to require construction of roads desired by the federal coordinator of transportation to replace branch-line railroad service suspended by the coordinator.

LOW WAGES AND LONG HOURS IN DALLAS GARMENT PLANTS

Dallas, Texas.—August Schultz, secretary of the Dallas Central Labor council, declared that shocking conditions of work and wages in Dallas garment factories had been revealed by an investigation made by State Labor Commissioner Jack Flynn.

"Affidavits taken by the state labor department," Mr. Schultz said, "show that the maximum hour law is being violated generally and that many factories work women and children ten, twelve, and fifteen hours a day."

"The average weekly wage paid in these sweatshops is about $1.10, and the highest wage the labor deputies found in any factory was $5.60 a week."

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THURSDAY, JULY 27th

Tickets, including transportation on bus and barbecue dinner (good for 3 persons), $1.00.

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A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK."

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Both Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Hats and Caps Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by L. T. Prigmore and wife, Nevada Prigmore, dated April 11, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book W, Volume 23, page 719 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, will, on

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The North 18.3 feet of the South 36.6 feet of the North 64.6 feet of Lots Nos. 5 and 6, Block 11, East End Land Company's Addition No. 4, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 29, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, excepting therefrom the West 12 feet of the above described property reserved for alley purposes.

This June 16, 1933.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

7-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48464
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elberta Williams vs. Floyd L. Williams.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floyd L. Williams is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 7-14

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48458
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lorena Tate vs. Rupert Tate

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rupert Tate is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 7-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48463
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Madison E. Jacks vs. Anna L. Jacks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Anna L. Jacks is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 30th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. F. Ralston, Atty. 7-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by R. E. Fiegal and wife, Rose Fiegal, dated October 5, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book M, Volume 24, page 318, et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank as Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot 17, Block 24, Boulevard Park Addition, formerly the property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 50 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 45 feet on the South line of Lane avenue, formerly 21st Street, and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 130 feet to the North line of a [illegible] Way.

This July 5, 1933.

THE HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

7-28

About the sweetest words any peddler can say to a woman is to ask her if her mother is at home.

* * *

Ben: If there's one thing I like, it is a nice quiet smoke.

Bill: Well, you don't need to worry about company if you keep on smoking that pipe.

Machinists Boost Membership Rolls At Open Meeting

Workers Rush to Secure Protection of Organized Labor in "New Deal."

An overflow crowd answered a published call for meeting of all machinists at Central Labor hall Wednesday night, and so many applications were received that combined efforts of committee members and officials of the two local lodges were found to be inadequate in enrolling the new members. After more than a score had been received, others were given the blanks with instructions to fill out and return to the next regular meeting of Lodge 56 next Tuesday night.

Further, it was provided that another open meeting be held next Wednesday night, July 12, and all local machinists, union or non-union, are urged to be present and further plan for the operation of the national recovery act.

The present campaign, it was announced, is a joint affair, Lodge 1450 co-operating with Lodge 56 in preparing for the new conditions which will come from the federal act. Committee in charge of the movement is composed of the following: From Lodge 56, William Barney, Hugh Cauble, E. W. Beddow, Dave Sivley, W. F. Lange and Anton Buol; from Lodge 1450, W. M. Carlisle, D. L. Kennedy and Tom F. Hall.

The mass meeting Wednesday night was addressed by Paul J. Aymon, Matt J. Robinson, Tom F. Hall and Mr. Fowler, of the conductors. Interesting and effective talks were made by each of the speakers.

It is promised that more speakers will be available for the second big open meeting next Wednesday night, and officials of the two lodges predicted that another overflow crowd will be present on that occasion.

Daugherty Honored By Postal Clerks

J. H. Daugherty, of the Chattanooga postoffice, was named vice-president of the Tennessee State Federation of Postoffice Clerks in the election of officers at the concluding session of the twelfth annual convention of that body at Nashville Tuesday. Chattanooga was selected for the convention city next year. A. A. Utley, of Memphis, was named president, and E. R. Hatcher, of Nashville, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. John Anderson, prominent in state labor affairs for many years, was the victor in a contest with the outgoing president, Sam Matlock, of Knoxville, for delegate to the national convention at Chicago in September.

Ladies' auxiliary of the Clerks' Federation held its annual sessions at the same time, and a joint banquet was given Monday night at the Andrew Jackson hotel.

Some eight or ten members of the local branch and representatives of the auxiliary attended the sessions.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
C. T. Phillips vs. Artkraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been issued on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 109 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 6, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

7-28

Prevailing Wages Are Provided For On County Works

Court Passes Resolution Protecting Pay and Working Hours for Employes.

Prevailing wages must be paid for all labor performed on public works in Hamilton county in future, a resolution providing for such having been passed by the county court in quarterly session Tuesday. The resolution, backed by a large delegation of local trades unionists, was passed without a dissenting vote.

Local labor men have for years, and particularly during the past few months, when the United States government has set the example, urged that rates of pay for public activities should not be lower than those maintained by private interests, and the action of county court Tuesday will be gratifying to the workers, as well as to all fair-minded citizens, backers of the measure said.

The maximum number of hours per day or week will also be stipulated in future contracts let by and for the county of Hamilton, and violation of either the pay rates or length of hours by any contractor is made punishable by concellation of the contract.

The resolution, which it is understood has been passed on and given a "clean bill" by County Attorney Carter Lynch, is as follows:

Be it Resolved by the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in regular session, that hereafter all work done on public works by wage-earners shall provide for working conditions and a wage scale according to the prevailing conditions of each craft or kind of labor employed. Be it further

Resolved, That before bids are submitted on work to be contracted for, the county court shall inform said bidders what the prevailing wage scale or rate is, and said wage scale or rate shall be based according to the prevailing rate of pay in Hamilton county with the maximum number of hours per day or week. Be it further

Resolved, That any violation of this provision by contractor shall be cause for cancellation of the contract.

MORE ABOUT "HOME STORES"

(Continued from First Page)

per?" I pointed to a copy of the Free Press there on his porch just as the delivery boy had left it, and said "There's a copy of his paper. He thinks Mr. Hoover made a mistake in not ordering all wages cut fifty per cent in 1929."

Another man, after reading the circular, asked me if McDonald really wanted to cut wages fifty per cent. I told him what Roy McDonald told our committee and the Central Body committee when they called on him, about cutting wages to end the depression. This man then told me that he has a small restaurant and had been spending twelve to fifteen dollars a week with the Home Stores, but that now that he knows what McDonald thinks about wages he sure wouldn't spend any more money with the Home Stores.

Everyone with whom I have talked tells me they don't care to spend their wages with a man who thinks their wages should be cut. I have yet to hear a friendly word for the policies of McDonald and his Home Stores.

JOHN H. CRUMP,
Member Typographical Union, No. 89.

Chattanooga, July 6.

Mistress: The last maid I had was too fond of policemen, Mary. I shall expect you to avoid them.

New Maid: Don't worry about that, ma'am. I 'ates the sight of 'em. My father's a burglar.

* * *

Who remembers when the people didn't have anything to worry about more important than the chance that their town wouldn't get its share of captured German cannon?

Black-Draught
Clears Up Sluggish, Dull Feeling

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation for a long time, and find it gives relief for this trouble," writes Mrs. Frank Champion, of Wynne, Ark. "I think it is good for spells caused from gas on the stomach. If I get up in the morning feeling dull and sluggish, a dose of Black-Draught taken three times a day will cause the feeling to pass away, and in a day or two I feel like a new person. After many years of use we would not exchange Black-Draught for any medicine."

P. S.—If you have Children, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Makes Report

STANTON E. SMITH
Delegate from Local 246 to National Convention.

MORE ABOUT TEACHERS SET

(Continued from First Page)

Federation of Labor, and others. All of these men delivered excellent, thought-provoking and enlightening speeches, but a report of them would be too long for present purposes.

The address of Professor Selig Perlman on "The Philosophy of the Labor Movement" I do wish to say a few words about, as it is of special interest to all branches of the labor movement. Briefly, it contained an elaboration of the following outline.

Our economic thought in the United States has passed through two stages and is now entering a third. The first was the period of uncontrolled economic conquest best characterized by the phrase "rugged individualism" and manifesting itself in enormous expansion and development with large monopolies such as Standard Oil and others springing up. This was followed by a second period of middle class reforms in which we find the establishment of legislative restrictions on monopolies and other business, such as the Sherman anti-trust law, etc. These two periods were both based on a fundamental assumption of abundance of opportunity for all and therefore of little need for the restriction of individual activities in the economic field. We are now entering the third period, the philosophy of which is based on an entirely different basis, that of scarcity of opportunity (not scarcity of goods), hence a necessity for shortening the working periods, planning production, and in other ways placing restrictions on the economic activities of individuals so that all may share in the products which are essential to life and happiness. This period, the characteristics of which I have only touched on, Professor Perlman hails as the triumph of the labor philosophy.

In conclusion I might say that to me the most interesting parts of the convention were the work in committee and the reports on the floor of the convention. It was distinctly a working convention in which all delegates were kept busy. Indeed, the pressure of current events on public education makes it imperative that teachers assure a larger and larger place in determining the direction in which our democracy is to go, and this of course means busy days for all of us.

MORE ABOUT GEN. LIVELY

(Continued from First Page)

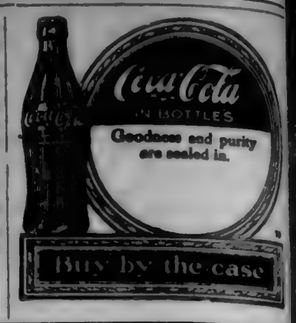
self, acting as an official committee from that union, called on the attorney-general, in company with Chief Wallace, for the purpose of soliciting his assistance in prosecuting the cases against various local concerns charged with violating the labor laws.

General Lively was very courteous, and stated to us that, although he was too busy himself, both criminal courts being in session, he would be glad to deputize someone to act in his place. He said, however, that Chief Wallace had power of attorney, and if he chose he could prosecute the cases himself, and if and when such cases came to the criminal courts he himself (Gen. Lively) would give 100 per cent co-operation.

I believe this statement is due in justice to the attorney-general, and we would appreciate your publishing it in the next issue of The Labor World.

WM. R. BARNEY.

Chattanooga, July 5.



STOP D-K Paint for Preservation and Respectability of Your Community!

We are saying to the paint-buying public: "Paint is more than just 'good looks.' You must paint to STOP D-K."

Save by using good old "SWP," the consumers preference for sixty-seven years.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
6-1267—6-1268 826-28 BROAD STREET

If You Have a Car

You will find excellent parking space for everybody at both the Market Street and the McCallie Avenue Stores.

If You Don't Have a Car

We pay 6 cents and you pay 9 cents for a Jolly Cab for you and your groceries a distance of one mile from either the Market Street or McCallie Avenue Stores. ASK THE CASHIER FOR A TICKET!

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

EASY WAY GROCERY
Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 14, 1933 — Number 12

WORKERS RUSH FOR PROTECTION TO TRADE UNION

Wave of Organization Remains Unchecked.

MANY NEW LOCALS ARE IN THE MAKING

Old Estblished Unions in Some Cases Double Membership.

Never since the days immediately preceding the World war has there been so much activity among working people of Chattanooga as has been noted during the past two or three weeks. From almost every known trade and calling have come appeals for assistance in organizing in an effort to meet conditions which will prevail under the new national recovery act, and local trade union officials and workers are "burning the midnight oil" in helping to co-ordinate the unorganized forces and place the applicants in the proper group and classification under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

While in point of numbers the textile workers naturally lead, many other lines are practically 100 per cent. organized, and there remains the task of perfecting the new units and working them into business-like shape.

The full-fashioned hosiery workers are almost all enrolled, and textile workers in the miscellaneous branches are joining by the scores. In every section of the city and county group meetings are being held daily, the gatherings being set for various hours of the day from 10 a.m. until late in the evening. Opposition to the organization, which was strong in the beginning, has gradually dwindled, and with a few notable exceptions little trouble is now being encountered in the organization work from employers. Many have seen the futility of attempting to "bunk" their employes with the discredited "company union" scheme, and apparently have decided to bow to the inevitable.

At the Debonair mills, Cleveland, one of the Bryan units, a strike of workers is still on, and the protesting employes are remaining firm in their determination to secure a "fair deal" before they return to their jobs. It was said this week that the management of this mill advertised in Chattanooga and Nashville papers for strikebreakers, neglecting, however, to mention the fact that a strike exists. On Tuesday, the story goes, some twenty-eight victims of the advertisement came from Nashville and went to work in the mill, but upon learning, an hour or so later, that the strike existed, they walked out in a body.

Other new unions organized, nearly every one of which includes all workers in the respective crafts, are paper makers, cement workers, box makers, furniture workers, bakers, enamel workers and others.

Old established crafts are doubling and tripling their memberships, notable among those showing remarkable increases in membership being the molders, boilermakers, electricians, machinists, painters, carpenters and others.

(Continued on Last Page)

Angel of Death Takes Toll From Union Families

Central Body Offers Condolences to Survivors of Harry Schrock and Martha Ball.

The hand of death was laid heavily upon the families of two local trades unionists during the past week, little Martha Lillian Ball, ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ball, surrendering to the Grim Reaper last Friday morning at the home of her parents, 415 High street, and Harry Schrock, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., being the victim of a most peculiar accident Thursday, from which he succumbed at a local hospital Friday.

Mr. Schrock, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schrock, was attempting to instill the idea of courage into one of his young charges when a rope which he had tied about his neck became taut and he was strangled.

Mr. Ball is an active member of Local 415, Journeyman Barbers, while Mr. J. G. Schrock is treasurer of Local 226, Painters.

Central Body, at its regular meeting Monday night, appointed committees on resolutions, which drew up the following:

Whereas, a Divine Providence on last Friday took from the home of one of our respected brothers, J. S. Ball, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Martha Lillian; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincerest sympathies are extended to Brother Ball and the other surviving relatives in their great loss; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the family, placed upon our minutes, and sent The Labor World for publication.

M. H. ORTWEIN,
J. L. CARPENTER,
W. L. GARDNER,
Committee.

Whereas, on Thursday, July 6, Mr. Harry Schrock, boys' director at the Y. M. C. A., was the victim of an unusual tragic accident which resulted in his passing on Friday; and

Whereas, Mr. Schrock was an outstanding citizen, interested in the welfare of our city's boys and giving freely of his talents that the youth of the community might be benefited morally and physically; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the sudden taking away of this good citizen, and mourn with his parents and other surviving relatives in their sudden shock and loss of a splendid son; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished Brother J. G. Schrock and family; spread upon our minutes and sent The Labor World for publication.

FRANK DUGGER,
GEORGE FORBES,
R. M. COOKE,
Committee.

Local 226, Painters, at the regular meeting Thursday night, appointed a committee which drafted the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Schrock:

Whereas, Harry Schrock, son of our brother and fellow-worker, J. G. Schrock, was the victim on last Thursday of a tragic accident which resulted in his death; and

Whereas, Mr. Schrock had gained a wide reputation for his unselfish devotion to the training of boys through his work as boys' director of the Y. M. C. A.; and

Whereas, Mr. Schrock, Sr., has been a loyal and devoted member and officer of this local union for many years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 226, in regular session, extend to Mr. and Mrs. Schrock our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and that this resolution be communicated to them and furnished The Labor World for publication.

E. L. BLAIR,
P. P. THURSTON,
M. H. ORTWEIN,
Committee.

The Labor World joins with a host of friends of the two families in extending sincerest sympathies and condolences.

UNIONS OPPOSE BOSSES' CODES FOR BUILDERS

Executives Plan Fight on Association Plans.

OFFER TO CONFER WITH EMPLOYERS

Hours and Wages Offered Not in Accord With Spirit of the Law.

Washington, July 13.—Wage and hour provisions in codes proposed by building trades employers' associations under the national industrial recovery act were opposed at a meeting of presidents of all the building trades unions, held this week in Washington at the call of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Information in regard to the proposed codes of the Associated Contractors and other employers' organizations were placed before the meeting, which expressed opposition to provisions of the codes. Hours provisions were criticized as not being in accord with the 30-hour week advocated by organized labor. Exception was also taken to provisions for a minimum wage, which the building trades unions oppose.

The meeting expressed the willingness of the building trades unions to confer with the employers' associations in an endeavor to obtain changes in the proposed codes to meet with the approval of the workers. If no agreement can be made with the employers, it was decided to fight the codes when hearings on them are held by the recovery administration.

The meeting was a 100 per cent gathering, every building trades union being represented, in most cases by its president.

Electricians Have Overflow Crowd

An overflow crowd is reported to have accepted the invitation of Local 175, Electrical Workers, to meet at Central Labor hall last Wednesday night and discuss the terms of the national recovery act as they apply to workers engaged in the various branches of that trade. It was said representatives from practically every branch were present, and evidenced a keen interest in the welfare of the industry under the "new deal."

So much interest was shown, in fact, that another open meeting has been scheduled, notice for which will be given in the daily papers.

Painters to Hold An Open Meeting

Officers of Local 226, Painters, announce an open meeting at Central Labor hall next Thursday night for all workers engaged in this business, including painters, decorators, paperhangers, signwriters, glaziers, furniture finishers and all other craftsmen engaged in applying or removing paints. A speaker will be provided for the occasion, and matters pertaining to the trade will be discussed.

Refreshments will be served.

Welwood Silk Mill Gives Strikers Wage Increase

Crossville, Tenn.—The employes of the Welwood Silk mill here won their strike for fair treatment and a wage increase. The mill boss phrased the pay boost to take place when business conditions permit it, but employes returned to their jobs despite the vagueness of the promise. The temper of the employes is so resentful over their low pay that unless the increase is granted very soon there will be another walkout. The mill management knows this, and the boost will not be very long delayed.

A. F. of L. Union Membership Climbs At a Rapid Rate

Workers Seek Organization Protection as Federation Plans Fight for Fair Codes Under Recovery Act.

Washington, July 13.—Membership in A. F. of L. affiliated unions continues to climb at a remarkable rate.

Secretary Frank Morrison is issuing figures, making no predictions. But his office is in a fever of activity.

Requests for organizing literature come each day from all sections of the country and are filled as fast as possible.

Meanwhile the federation watches unemployment reports, hoping the trend toward re-employment will continue.

Expectations are the membership growth, somewhat reminiscent of wartime, will find expression in larger delegations to the coming convention.

Backing up its membership, the federation is planning appearances in more hearings under the national industrial recovery act, expecting some bitter battles against imposition of unfair terms as to wages and hours.

Close study is being given the textile code, which exempts a great number of mill employes from its terms, and an appeal may be filed with Gen. Johnson, administrator, asking amendment of the code.

Steel, lumber, oil, printing, garment and other big industry codes are being watched for as likely to shape the picture of America's living standards.

"Hold-Outs" Face Decisive Action By Administration

Cotton Textile Code, Marking Big Progress in Backward Industry, Only Code Adopted to Date.

Washington, July 13.—On the heels of presidential approval of the cotton textile code as first in line, comes the news that a tremendous campaign is about to begin to force hold-out industries to come in under the tent with codes of fair practice.

The administration has been more worried than it has cared to show over the failure of such industries as steel, oil and automobiles, to produce codes. Reports of "progress" are definitely known to constitute stalling tactics.

The National Association of Manufacturers has largely inspired the hold-out tactics. It has spread the alarm of unionism, holding before its membership the bogey story that under codes their plants would have to face unionization.

War Expected Soon.

The administration is set to begin war on these "big fellows" and the opening gun may be expected at any moment.

The cotton textile code was signed and sent forth amid a fanfare of statements in praise of the industry and of those who partook in the job of making the code. It registers tremendous advance for that hitherto cut-throat, low-wage industry. In many mill towns a new kind of life and a new kind of freedom will begin at once.

Wages go up, not only for the lowest paid, but for all. The minimum, $12 in the south, $13 in the north, will be applied at once and all wages higher up will be stepped up accordingly. Maintenance crews will get time and a half for overtime, a new thing in the mills. Child labor is abolished.

Overproduction Checked.

Increased productivity can be had only by special consent. The stretch-out study, under Leslie L. Frey as technical adviser, will be finished before the code becomes operative, to further check avaracious motives.

But the textile code is the only code thus far agreed upon and no hearing date has been set for any other. There are plenty of codes on file, but they are from the smaller industries which the administration does not want to handle until the "big ten" major industries are coded and operating on a shorter work-week and higher wages.

Truth and falsehood are like the iron and clay in the toes of Nebuchadnezzer's image, they may cleave, but they will not incorporate.—Bacon.

ROY M'DONALD'S 'PROFIT SHARING' PLAN EXPOSED

'Home Store' Manager Tells Interesting Story.

RECEIVED $3.81 FOR NINETY HOURS' WORK

But Proprietor Says He "Laid Down," So Manager Is Now Unemployed.

PRINTERS BRAND FALSE REPORTS OF SETTLEMENT

Officials of Chattanooga Typographical union called attention Friday to alleged statements of "Home Stores" managers that McDonald has come to an agreement with organized labor and has been restored to the "fair list."

It was said that such a trick had been tried before, without, however, any apparent success, and union officials desired that attention be called to the rumor that it has been revived.

"There is absolutely no truth in such a statement," an official of No. 89 said. "We have had no contact whatever with McDonald since he informed our committee that his 'newspaper' plant would be operated non-union, that wages should be cut in half and that his employes would come to work when he told them to, and quit by the same order."

At least one "Home Store" manager has openly rebelled against the assessment placed by Roy McDonald on these men to pay the losses on his latest venture, and Arnold Flippo, who has been in charge of a store on West Ninth street for the past four years, is now unemployed.

It seems, however, that there were other reasons for Mr. Flippo's resignation from his position, as, according to his own statement, he only worked ninety (90) hours last week, drawing as compensation $3.81, so Mr. McDonald concluded Mr. Flippo was "laying down on the job," and so stated, Mr. Flippo said. Mr. McDonald claimed, he continued, that the business of this particular store was off $150 per week.

The store manager, however, has not always fared so badly, he admitted, recent report sheets showing his earnings as manager of the business to be $11.95 for one week and $10.58 at another time, with possibly not more than ninety hours' labor each time. This, he also freely admitted, was his "cut" after paying his pro rata share of the throw-sheet losses.

That the $3.81 earned by the manager last week is in line with other "salaries" paid by the grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher-individualist is indicated in the expense items under the head of "help," which show that $3.00 was spent for such necessity. Whether this included several people or only one assistant manager was not stated, but it has been suggested that had the manager been more loyal to his employer he might have put in a few more hours and saved at least part of this expense. It was not indicated whether the store manager's assessment for dairy or bakery stock was taken out before or after the $3.81 salary had been computed.

Friends of Mr. Flippo, who had become customers of the Ninth street store because of his courteous treatment, are said to have been informed since his resignation that he is "enjoying his vacation."

Local citizens were speculating this week whether the grocer-baker-dairyman - publisher - individualist would agree to the provisions of the national recovery act, his attitude, as expressed to a committee from Chattanooga Typographical union, being somewhat at variance with Mr. Roosevelt's idea of things as they ought to be.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald said

Mr. Hoover made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a promise from the nation's industrial leaders that wages would be maintained as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker - dairyman - publisher - individualist averred, the depression would now be over; and we will not reach that much-desired state, he added, until working people's pay is cut further and further.

It was reported this week that McDonald is contemplating establishment of an ice-cream manufactory in connection with his various other enterprises, and one citizen hinted at the rumor that the "Home Stores" would at an early date place a line of house furnishings as an adjunct to the business.

Another well-founded report, however, was that McDonald has abandoned the idea of entering the daily newspaper field for the present, at least, and the "wistful eye" which he stated he had on this project has probably been "cocked" to an extent by his experience with his weekly throwsheet. At presstime the weekly gift to Chattanooga's citizenship had not made its appearance in The Labor World's neighborhood, and the "west side" was nervously speculating on whether or not the hot weather or something would cause the "Free Press" to be late again.

Brewery Workers Name Paul Aymon New President

Local 79 Again Indicates Preference for Old-Timers in Official Positions.

Local 79, Brewery Workers, has again indicated a preference for experienced men in official positions filled by the membership, and the semi-annual election of officers at the last regular meeting resulted in placing "old-timers" almost without exception in the officers' posts. Paul J. Aymon, who is declared to have been a worker in the labor movement when Lookout mountain was but a small hill, was named president, with the following "youngsters" to make up the official family for the coming term:

Financial secretary, W. F. Strickland.

Recording secretary, R. R. Lee.

Vice-President, Ed Steiner.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Weinberg.

Trustees, R. W. Burkes, T. M. Ellis and Judson Phillips.

Leo Lee, treasurer, was elected at the last semi-annual election to serve one year, the treasurer's office being the only one designated annually.

Mr. Lee announced that the Tennessee Egg company, distributors of Kings beer, this week signed an agreement with Local 79 for distribution of that product by members of the organization.

Machinists Continue Successful Campaign

An organizing campaign launched jointly by Lodges 1450 and 56, International Association of Machinists, last week, continued its success during this week, reports declaring that it has been a great task to enroll the many new members seeking admission to the union.

Another meeting is called for Saturday night at Central Labor hall, and announcement is made that the session will be open to all who work at the trade, union or non-union. Local speakers will be present to explain the provisions of the national recovery act, and a general discussion of the "new deal" is invited.

Philadelphia Building Trades Merge for United Action

Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Richie, American Federation of Labor organizer here, called a meeting of the building trades chiefs to effect a merger of the unions to meet the exigencies which it is believed will arise under the national industrial recovery law. Twenty-one unions with 40,000 members were represented. The meeting perfected the machinery for the union merger.

NATION HEARS DEATHKNELL OF COMPANY UNION

Administration's Attitude Is Clarified.

TWO STATEMENTS EXPLAIN POSITION

Collective Dealing Should Hold No Fears for Fair Employer.

Washington, July 13.—Attitude of the national recovery administration toward company unions is this week clarified considerably in two statements.

The first of these is a statement written and submitted to officials in the recovery administration and by those officials approved as accurate. The second is a statement by Gen. Johnson.

The first deals with company unions exclusively and follows:

"Many questions come about company unions.

"This is intended to clear them up. It is the best opinion that can be got from official sources.

"The law does not say company unions cannot exist. It says no man can be compelled to join one, or to remain a member of one.

"The law does not say those long formed must cease to exist. It says they cannot exist by compulsion.

"The law deals only with compulsion—nothing else.

"Of course, as even the stupidest know, Section 7A of the act must be quoted verbatim in codes as submitted, but the question remains: What will happen if and when a code, while including Section 7A, seeks at the same time to stipulate some arrangement that will nullify the collective bargaining guarantee and keep unions out of the field. Best opinion is such codes will be subjected to forcible amendment. Indications are the issue will be joined when the Steel code comes in.

"Example in point: It is reported the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen will offer a code. This organization claims its membership combines employers and employes in its field, the northwest. The law makes it clear organizations of employers must submit codes. It does not say employers and employes. It seems certain the L. L. L. L. code, if one is offered, will be turned back. There will be no order that the L. L. L. L. must disband; it will be specified merely that employes must be FREE to choose their own form of organization and free to select their own representatives in collective bargaining."

Gen. Johnson's formal statement, in which the administrator guarantees a "fair deal," follows:

"The policy of the national recovery administration respecting the rights and obligations of both organized and unorganized labor is based on the declaration of policy in Section 1 of the act itself, which clearly stated the objectives of this legislation, in part as follows:

'To induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate government sanction and supervision.'

"Manifestly the purpose of the act is to create and preserve harmonious relationships and to prevent industrial strife and class conflicts.

"Labor in any industry has the right to organize and bargain collectively; the law also recognizes the right of individual workers to bargain for their own conditions of employment. But in the execution of this new social policy to which the government stands committed, it is the obligation of the national recovery administration to require the payment of living wages by industry as a condition of continued existence and to prevent excessive and unreasonable disparities, in the interest both of social justice and a balanced economy.

"Collective bargaining under adequate government sanction and supervision should hold no fears for the fair-minded industrialist; on the other hand, the national recovery administration pledges itself through its labor advisory board, to obtain a fair deal for labor in any industry presenting a code, whether the employes are organized or not. It is not the function or the purpose of the administrator to organize either industry or labor."

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1933

Increase Tax Rate If Necessary--Cuthbert

Editor The Labor World:

Judge Will Cummings' recent stand in declaring himself for the nine-months' school term should not go by unnoticed. It is the duty of our high officials to take such stands and not declare themselves for "what the dear people wish." Such watchful waiting policy is characteristic of the politician—the statesman declares for the just cause regardless of what the outcome may be to him politically.

Judge Cummings has asked, however, for an expression from the dear people whether the nine-months term is desired to the extent of raising the tax rate. At any mention of raising the tax rate there arises a mournful wail from the large property owner. The tax rate is sacred to them and must not be tampered with, but the education of our children may be put off, curtailed or done away with, but do not raise the tax rate, say the ones who have their wealth tied up in inanimate objects.

My wealth is tied up in my family. What little additional an increased tax rate will cost me will be money well spent on my child. And let it be known that my property assessment has not been reduced one dime, yet the loudest wails against an increased tax rate comes from many who have been beneficiaries of the assessment reduction just announced by Tax Assessor Swafford.

Let us to say to you, Judge, that if a tax rate increase is necessary for a nine-months school term, LET'S HAVE THE INCREASE! This does not throw the gate open for extravagance and waste—it only means that money must be raised for the vital things of our community, and education is certainly one of the vital parts of this county and city.

T. R. CUTHBERT.

Chattanooga, July 13.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What section of the national recovery act guarantees the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing?

A.—Section 7a.

* * *

Q.—Who is William Mitch?

A.—President of District No. 20 (Alabama) United Mine Workers of America.

* * *

Q.—What was the result of the election of officers at the recent convention of the American Federation of Musicians?

A.—President Joseph M. Weber and all the other officers were re-elected.

* * *

Q.—When and where will the annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America be held?

A.—Beginning July 17 at Kansas City, Mo.

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat—to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

The Scene Unfolds

In a great auditorium a thousand men and women sit and listen while the heads of a great industry unfold their stories. The public hears some of the secrets of business.

Industrialists who have been rated as the worst drivers in America come forward to tell about their costs, their wages, their hours, their output. These things have been their own secrets up to now. The policies involved have been their own policies, for them to make and about which to consult no other person.

Now these things are suddenly clothed with a public interest. Rates of pay and hours of work are matters about which the government must be told. The government has the last word. These men come with explanations and with promises. The explanations and the promises will be weighed. The government will make a decision. That will be final.

Industries will change about-face over night. In the textile industry we know already that the 60-hour week is doomed. It will be gone before the end of July. And this great employer of child labor will at last cease to employ children! That sad and tragic story is coming to a belated close.

It must be said that most of the employers in the industry are happy to end their worst abuses. The minority must, like it or not, follow suit. It is, for this industry, a new day. It is almost amazing to observe these employers standing up in public, proclaiming, explaining, promising. These who have been accustomed only to issue orders. It is strange.

Some of these men have in times gone by used machine guns against the workers whom they must now consider in a new light. Today the workers have rights. Actual rights. It is true the picture is not perfect. Many amateurs are running loose in the recovery administration, posing as experts, exerting tremendous authority.

But a new power has come into being and it is producing astounding results. Always it has been the workers who have been told what they must not do, or what they were allowed to do.

Today, in a great auditorium in Washington the employers are being given a hearing, after which they will be told what they must do and what they may not do. This unfolding of the beginnings of operations under the national recovery act is one of the most dramatic, perhaps one of the most significant, pictures in all history. And if it works as it is intended to work, then America may show the way to a new prosperity for the masses, who have never known prosperity,

A great blow seems about to fall upon the House of Have.

Here Lies Probable Woe

If the national industrial recovery act is to function with fairness to all and malice toward none, then something needs to be done and done quickly about the method of code making.

As the matter stands, there is nothing labor can do about a code until it is drafted, docketed and called for hearing. Then labor can appear and register its kicks in open hearing. But by the time a code gets to the hearing stage a great deal of what may be called congealing has been done. And the administration itself has, in a sense, become a partisan of the code as offered.

Perhaps the nation does not realize to what extent the administration becomes party to a code before there is any hearing. Here is the way of it, as it is working in practice:

An industry begins to work out its code. If it is a big industry, it goes to Washington to see what about many things. It finds the deputy administrator assigned to that industry. And the deputy administrator sits in with the industry and helps work out the code. He must be either more or less than human if he comes out of that co-operative effort without being partisan to the code he has helped to draw.

The deputy may take advice from labor in that field, and he may forget all about labor. Or he may take labor's advice and then discount it—kill it in advance.

Labor's advice was had in the making of the cotton textile code, but labor had to go in and fight for modification of that code. Labor's advice was not taken in advance, yet when labor offered its views in open hearings, the deputy administrator said, "Why, but you were my advisor."

At this hour a deputy is sitting with the leaders of the garment industry. Will he emerge partisan to the code there prepared? We shall see, but there is an inescapable presumption.

These codes deal with labor. They fix its hours and its wages, a pair of fields in which labor has been mighty jealous.

The result may be happy, all around, but the method thus far indicates that very shortly a verdict will have to be passed in language blunt enough for even a cavalry officer to understand.

Unemployment Insurance Blocked

During the first half of 1933 the number of unemployed persons in the United States exceeded 13,000,000 and did not fall below 12,000,000. A large portion of this vast army of the jobless has been compelled to live on charity.

Despite the social menace of this situation, despite the unanswerable argument that justice demands legal protection outside of charity for these millions who are without work and penniless through no fault of their own, no state legislature has enacted an unemployment insurance law this year.

This lack of concern over the plight of the millions of unemployed by members of the state legislatures is discouraging. While it is true that bills concerning unemployment insurance were introduced in twenty-nine state legislatures and the Congress of the United States, the fact that many of them merely called for investigations and none of them were made law indicates that legislators regarded the unemployed as worthy of nothing more than the semi-starvation rations doled out by private and public relief.

In Wisconsin the unemployment insurance law enacted last year was attacked in the legislature by a number of bills, with the result that the application of the law was postponed until employment is 20 per cent. greater or payrolls 50 per cent. greater than in December, 1932. Under no circumstances can the law become effective until July 1, 1934.

The reactionary position of the legislatures on unemployment insurance is to be regretted. One thing is sure. The declaration of the American Federation of Labor that there must be a system of unemployment insurance in every state with the employers contributing the necessary funds as a charge on industry remains the only tangible solution of the unemployment problem.

The millions of unemployed and their families will not consent to vegetate forever on handouts from public and private charity organizations. Statesmanship demands the enactment of comprehensive unemployment insurance before the already seething germs of social discontent get beyond control.

Child Labor Knocked Again

The adoption of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution by Illinois and Oklahoma brings the number of states which have approved it up to fifteen.

With the prohibition of children under 16 from employment in the cotton textile industry included in that industry's fair competition code and scheduled to go into other industrial codes, plus the continuing adoption by the states of the Child Labor Amendment, the outlook for the entire elimination of child labor in the near future is encouraging.

And it is indeed high time that the ban on child labor be extended to every state and territory. Children are worth too much to our future citizenship to have their lives shrivelled and dwarfed for the benefit of employers who worship profits as their god regardless of the price paid by child workers.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

How long is it since Elizabethton, where the Bemberg company fortified its plants with machine guns to stop a wage raise much less than that now conceded and to prevent a unionization now made legal by act of congress? Just a few short months.

How long since kidnappers took Edward F. McGrady in bonds out of the state of Tennessee to stop his work as an organizer of textile workers? It is not many months, and now he sits at the right hand of the man who can dictate the wages in those mills and command their payment.

How long is it since Marion and Danville, where there was shooting and clubbing and where an ancient feudalism stood fast for its ancient right to say to the workers, "You come," and they came, "you go," and they went?

It is not long, as the years roll on. Not long—and yet, in point of progress, how long it is!

* * *

You are probably witnessing the last of the great bargains that have marked and disgraced the retail counters of the nation in these last miserable months.

Mark it down: PRICES ARE ON THE UP!

It seems like something almost uncanny, but the indication is that something like a great undercutting scythe is swinging across America, slashing down those miserable wage rates of the underpaid and the under privileged.

As this movement proceeds there will be two forces at work. One will be the vast governmental machinery that can write an order across a piece of paper and affect the lives of perhaps millions. The other will be the new stiffness of backbone that will get into the workers and lead them to demand better wages on their own account.

* * *

Higher prices? Let them come. There is only a favorable comparison between the man who can walk up proudly and pay full price and the man who edges up to grasp a bargain because it has to be a bargain to come within his reach.

There are great indications that pockets long empty will soon contain wages.

It had better be so, for there has been a great valley of danger before the eyes of our people in these months just passed. We were but a step from calamity, from chaotic fighting for relief.

It's a queer thing, this new business. Corporations and big owners who have long regarded their wage rates and work-hours as nobody's business but their own now stand up in public and tell the facts in full, pleading that the march of progress be not quite so fast, but making voluntarily such concessions as in the past would have been resisted with armies.

* * *

Bargains are going slithering away, it seems. They, and the condition they represent. Women are going to stop making dresses for 17 cents apiece.

Labor, which has stood against forcing industrial progress by law stands in praise of a law that had to come because employers would not yield to any other pressure.

The slave steps down from the block. The mill owner is no longer the master of those who work. The air, somehow, is clearer and cleaner.

Bargains and the making of bargains are going into history.

But one of these days there will come forth a solemn order saying in effect a wage of so much a day and that the hours shall be so many a day and that prices shall be such and such.

And that will be the start of a new kind of life in America.

That will be an order of the United States government and the United is full of prisons into which to put violators.

Then there will be no more mad house. Then will power come into action through what are solemnly known as "the orderly processes of the law"—and those who are ordered to do so and so will proceed to do so and so.

The national recovery act is in operation and, America is going down a new road!

Patronize our Advertisers.

FINCKS
RED-BAR
OVERALLS
"They Wear Like a Pig's Nose"
UNION MADE

More than 1,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label.

W. M. FINCK & CO.
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DALTON, GA.

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Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Do you know
How Cheap Electricity Is
on the new residence rate?

IF you haven't already studied the new residence rate . . . now in effect . . . we suggest that you take your last electric bill and do so. Note that after you use 40 kilowatt-hours, the new rate falls to 4 cents per kilowatt-hour. After 80 kilowatt-hours the price drops to 2½ cents, and after 200 kilowatt-hours all you use is at the unusually low rate of 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour.

Truly electricity for household purposes is a greater bargain now than ever before.

For instance, if you are now using electricity for lighting and the operation of one or two small appliances, you can make greater use of this service . . . or add other appliances . . . which will bring you and your family greater comforts and conveniences . . . at little extra cost (and in some cases no extra cost) over what you have paid for electric service in the past.

Again, if you are now cooking or refrigerating by some method other than electricity, consider the added advantages and savings that the lower steps in the new rate afford. It is now possible to cook with electricity for nearly one-half of the former cost . . . and you can operate an electric refrigerator at very little expense over and above what you now pay for lighting.

We invite you to visit our nearest office to get further details of the savings and advantages possible under this new rate.

RESIDENCE ELECTRIC RATE
NOW IN EFFECT
8½c per kw-hr. for the first 20 kw-hrs.
7½c per kw-hr. for the next 20 kw-hrs.
4c per kw-hr. for the next 40 kw-hrs.
2½c per kw-hr. for the next 120 kw-hrs.
1½c per kw-hr. for all over 200 kw-hrs.
The above are net rates
Minimum bill $1.00 per month

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
SUPPLYING ELECTRIC SERVICE TO MORE THAN 350 COMMUNITIES

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

...hallenge of Recovery Act Must Be Met Within 60 Days, Richberg Says

...unsel for Recovery Administration Declares Speedy Action Is Imperative and That All Industry Must Quickly Unite for Attack on Low Wages and Long Hours.

...ew York City, July 13.—If self-...trol of industry under the provi...s of the national industrial recov... act fails, "it will not be a failure ... government; it will be the failure ...an industrial system which the in...trial recovery act seeks to improve ...order that its values may be pre...ved," Donald R. Richberg, general ...unsel of the national recovery ad...nistration, told the Merchants' As...iation of New York.

...Failure of the adventure in co-oper...on between industry and govern...nt as aimed at by the recovery act ...ll mean, either that the present ...stem is fundamentally unsound, or ...at the present managers of private ...dustry are incapable of operating it ...ccessfully, Richberg added.

"In his statement of June 16 the ...esident said that this law is a chal...ge to industry and to labor," Rich...rg continued. "That challenge must ... met in the next sixty days. If ... organized groups of either man...ement or labor fail to meet that ...allenge they will be indicted for in...mpetence by the suffering millions ...o are now giving to industrial ...adership one more chance—perhaps ... last—to justify its authority."

Again warning of the imperative ...cessity for quick action, Richberg ...id:

"This is no time for men who have ...sitions of power and large influence ... shaping the policies of commercial, ...nancial or labor organizations to ...old back, either to placate hesitant ...inorities or to serve selfish special ...terests. The forces of the depres...on have not been conquered merely ... a rise in commodity prices or in ...e market quotations of stocks and ...onds. We have still millions of men and women out of work; we are spending millions of dollars every day to keep these unemployed masses and their dependents from starvation."

Richberg emphasized that the recovery administration is not seeking merely to encourage a brief business boom without any effort to control the forces of disintegration which brought on the depression. "We are not trying to revive the 'Follies of 1929.'"

The speaker declared that the success of the recovery act experiment hinges largely on the ability of the managers of private business to accept a new opportunity for self-government in industry.

Summarizing what the recovery administration is trying to do, Richberg said:

"Every substantial industry in the country is being urged to prepare and to submit promptly a basic code of fair competition. This code should provide for such a shortening of hours of labor as will bring about the immediate re-employment of the number of men normally attached to the industry. This code should establish minimum wages for the hours of work as limited, so that a decent living may be assured to the humblest worker. This code should contain also the mandatory provisions of Section 7a of the act, protecting the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining for all employes."

Richberg declared speed and mass action are essential to meet the far-reaching needs of the immediate future, that there must be a united attack of all industries upon low wages and long hours and a simultaneous rise of purchasing power all along the line.

Workers Must Organize to Get Their Rights Under National Recovery Act

San Francisco, Cal.—The necessity ...f thorough organization of the work...rs in order to secure their just bene...ts under the national industrial re...overy act and the inadvisability of ...mployers opposing such organization ...ere stressed in a radio talk here by ...Will J. French, a member of the state ...ndustrial accident commission.

Employers' Opposition Deplored.

"Newspapers tell of some opposi...tion to the collective voice of em...loyes," Mr. French said. "This is ...nfortunate. The employers welcome ...he proposed law because it seems to ...ffer a partial solution of some of the ...difficulties in business, it suspends the ...nti-trust legislation, permits combi...nations now held to be illegal, and al...ows each industry to organize as a ...elf-governing group, under federal ...supervision.

Employes Are Handicapped.

"The employers take the lead and ...orm the organization, and they will ...ct as a unit.

"The workers' right to organize is ...onceded in the act, but the legisla...ive machinery is not as helpful to ...hem.

"The times and the need require ...n outlook at common problems out ...f clear lenses, and old antagonisms ...have no place in the untried plan.

"Several of the strongest business ...associations in the United States will ...participate, in all probability, and if ...rganization is good for one side, and ...t is, it should be welcomed on the ...ther side.

"We all know that only by collec...ive action can results be obtained, ...nd the futility of individual attempts ...s known. Furthermore, the main ...urpose of the national industrial re...overy act is to bring together all the ...factors that are engaged in commerce, and it is certain that the wage-earners, because of their number, constitute the largest group.

"Out of this hitherto unparalleled step may come further planning. There should be no cessation of the activities of energetic humans until the day comes when no man will fall helpless on the economic highway.

Objectors Have Failed.

"We will hear more of the objectors who will recite the need of less government in business and more business in government. The reciters have had their day and opportunity, and there is no evidence that success has crowned their efforts.

"Therefore, the people, by duly elected or appointed representatives, have a right to be heard and to open the closed doors so that at least food, clothing and shelter shall be placed in their right relationships to each citizen.

"The depression has caused us to revise our conceptions of wealth, and the well-to-do man of today is troubled about tomorrow.

Jobs for Idle Millions.

"The national industrial recovery act," Mr. French concluded, "aims to foster fair competition and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes. This makes up a well-rounded program. It offers hope, because of its scope, that unemployment will be affected in such a manner that millions of willing workers will return to their former tasks, or to other means of earning a livelihood. If private business fails in furnishing jobs, then public business must succeed."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Mill Workers End Strike; Arrest of Pickets Blocked

Aurora, Ill.—Some 300 employes of the Aurora Cotton mills here returned to work after a walkout of ten days in support of a demand for restoration of wage rates cut 35 per cent over a period of time.

The management agreed not to discriminate against any of the employes on account of their part in the strike.

It was stated that Mr. Walker, of the Fox Valley Manufacturers' association, attempted to persuade State's Attorney Carbary to have deputy marshals from the sheriff's office arrest strikers who picketed the mills. But evidently Mr. Carbary knew the pickets were within their legal rights, for no deputies appeared on the scene.

The strike was settled through the mediation of H. A. Canfield, conciliator from the United States department of labor, sent here at the request of the Aurora Trades and Labor assembly. The wage controversy will be adjusted by Mr. Canfield and the mill management.

The big reason why so many marriages fail is that the average house isn't big enough for two people who weren't spanked enough.

Notice of Election!

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of Elections of Hamilton County, Tennessee, that the polls will be open in the various wards and precincts in said county on

THURSDAY, JULY 20th, 1933

For the purpose of the election of Delegates to a Convention to pass on the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment of said Constitution.

The hours of election are from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

The following persons have been appointed as officers to hold said Election at the following designated places:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct—Courthouse.

Officer—W. M. Nixon.
Judges—John D. Voigt, Mrs. W. F. Pitner and C. S. Steward.
Clerks—Miss Nellie Sloan and Mrs. John F. Crox.
Registrars—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon and Mrs. S. E. Hipp.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mamie G. Tucker.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse

Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—George W. Ring, W. F. McGaughey and Tom Davis.
Clerks—Ed Abernathy and Mrs. Tom Davis.
Registrars—Miss Kate Williams and Mrs. Evelyn Barefield.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. P. Hunter.

Second Ward—135 West Sixth Street.

Officer—Ernest Blair.
Judges—Mrs. Hugh Cox, H. D. Keller and John Guider.
Clerks—Rufus Counts and E. B. Gaffin.
Registrars—Louis Silverman and Mrs. Carrie Alexander Kelly.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Florence Fryar.

Third Ward—No. 1 Firehall.

Officer—J. M. Alper.
Judges—M. L. Larsun, John McMahon and Carlyle Littleton.
Clerks—Charles Contor and Mrs. Marion Bynes.
Registrars—Miss Sara Gordon and Lee Hogue.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Pearl Contor.

Fourth Ward—Normal School.

Officer—Ben Cash.
Judges—James McKinley, Will Gardenhire and Col. R. H. Kimball.
Clerks—Young Abernathy and Albert Seay.
Registrars—Joe Lowry and Andrew Smith.
Assistant Registrar—C. McLaurine.

Fifth Ward—Stoner's Garage.

Officer—Jos. Payne.
Judges—B. H. Storey, Mrs. Edith Worthy and C. F. Smith.
Clerks—Neal Lynch and Mrs. J. L. McCullough.
Registrars—Miss Annie Nolan and Mrs. Mary Sivley.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. K. Triplett.

Sixth Ward—City Hall.

Officer—T. P. McMahon, Jr.
Judges—Winke Milligan, M. J. Robinson and Pat Neligan.
Clerks—John H. Ross and A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Bob Fawkes and John Childress.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Harriet F. Crowe.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—708 McCallie.

Officer—W. A. Meyer.
Judges—Lapsley W. Hope, E. L. Swick and Gus A. Wood, Sr.
Clerks—Mrs. M. V. Hollohan and Mrs. Geo. W. Martin.
Registrars—Mrs. Alf H. Handman and Mrs. Gus A. Wood.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Amanda Draper.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Park Place School.

Officer—D. A. Landress.
Judges—F. L. Ogden, G. T. Haney and Clerks—J. A. Dodson and Joseph W. Lusk.
Elmer Rule.
Registrars—Mrs. M. Joyce and Mrs. George Gresham.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lula Henderson.

Eighth Ward—Lee's Drug Store.

Officer—C. B. Wallace.
Judges—F. L. Dorsey, T. W. Dorsey and Dave McKinney.
Clerks—Miss Bertine Wallace and Mrs. Edith Rush.
Registrars—Mrs. Walter Lane and Mrs. Mary A. Benedict.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. George W. Freeman.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Little Grocery Store.

Officer—H. F. Wenning.
Judges—Mrs. G. L. Dressler, J. Early Smith and R. E. Lusk.
Clerks—Mrs. M. M. Morris and Mrs. B. H. McLaughen.
Registrars—Mrs. Theron Brown and Mrs. Ada Lusk.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second District—Highland Park School.

Officer—J. R. Horton.
Judges—Victor DeGeorgis, M. L. Harbin and G. O. Crouch.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Fox and Mrs. J. H. Renick.
Registrars—Mrs. T. M. Marett and Mrs. Harriet M. Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Alex Williams.

Tenth Ward—Firehall.

Officer—A. M. Gifford.
Judges—F. W. Cotter, W. V. Killian and Andy Kelly.
Clerks—Miss Virginia Dobbs and E. W. Sutton.
Registrars—Mrs. W. B. Hallmark and Mildred Ritchey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. B. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—1416 Dodds Avenue.

Officer—J. B. Darr.
Judges—Grady Lewis, J. C. Joanes and Tom Littleton, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Wilson and Mrs. W. B. Vaught.
Registrars—Miss Mary Ward Hatcher and Mrs. J. P. Kelly.
Assistant Registrar—Ed Espy.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—East Side Junior High.

Officer—A. E. Merriam.
Judges—F. P. Kampschafer, W. S. Weatherford and Joe Hoge.
Clerks—Mrs. Elizabeth Merriam and Mrs. Claude Springfield.
Registrars—Mrs. J. L. O'Rear and Mrs. Mueller.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Buel Jones.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Poole Building.

Officer—C. A. Epperson.
Judges—J. C. Brown, R. L. Mowrey and R. H. Cox.
Clerks—Mrs. L. D. Farrar, H. N. Bell.
Registrars—Mrs. Merrill Crox and Mrs. A. H. Clark.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John Rabun.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, 3015 Dodson Avenue.

Officer—R. E. Moseley.
Judges—Jack McDonald, G. W. Lowe and W. A. Ware.
Clerks—Dewey Talley, Addie Barger.
Registrars—Mrs. G. W. Cain, Russ Moyers.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Eldridge.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Voting Place, Cate's Store.

Officer—L. M. Burns.
Judges—Charles W. Heard, T. E. Thurman, John Tinker.
Clerks—C. L. Norris, Mrs. R. E. Lee.
Registrars—Mrs. J. Atley Lane, C. C. Irwin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Elder.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Voting Place, 1712 E. Third Street.

Officer—Frank S. Shipp.
Judges—John O'Rear, T. A. Scott, Sam Henderson.
Clerks—J. C. Brown, Jr., Tom Gaston.
Registrars—W. B. Adcock, Mrs. Mabel Morris.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Eldridge.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Voting Place, Clarence Jones' Residence.

Officer—Clarence T. Jones.
Judges—Fred C. Bitler, Mrs. E. B. Seay, R. L. Ridge.
Clerks—L. E. Boone, C. F. Reckard.
Registrars—Mrs. M. T. Buford, Mrs. H. L. Ridge.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Paul Caruthers' Store.

Officer—Paul Caruthers.
Judges—J. W. Rackley, C. L. Whited, W. H. Delaney.
Clerks—Miss Lucie Smith, Mrs. Anna B. Meier.
Registrars—Alma Breaker, Alma Bread.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. F. D. High.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Street Building.

Officer—C. H. Smith.
Judges—J. W. Steele, German Hamilton, Mrs. Milta Mae Stoner.
Clerks—W. B. Cummings, Mrs. Ruby Broom.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. C. L. Wipey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. F. Simpson.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—Voting Place, 4819 Rossville Avenue.

Officer—W. P. Sutton.
Judges—E. E. McDaniel, Mrs. Rose Flegal, George Cochrane.
Clerks—Mrs. G. P. Willbanks, Mrs. H. H. Cook.
Registrars—Mrs. J. E. McClain, Mrs. George Cochran.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Charles W. Clark.

Fourteenth Ward, Fire Hall.

Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—H. C. McCalla, R. G. Brock, H. L. McFarland.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Melton, Mrs. W. G. Lawson.
Registrars—Miss Grace Bickers, Miss Billie Bennett.
Assistant Registrar—T. Rudd Lodor.

Fifteenth Ward, 117 Brainerd Road.

Officer—James McVeigh.
Judges—C. R. Hudgins, Mrs. C. H. Weigle, Bill Sachse.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Fox, Mrs. Mitchell.
Registrars—Mrs. Ruth Mabry, Mrs. Homer L. Walker.
Assistant Registrar—Paul Thatcher.

Sixteenth Ward, 1413 Hixson Pike.

Officer—Ike Goldstein.
Judges—C. R. Buford, Mrs. Hugh Huffaker, Joe Brown.
Clerks—Louis Goldstein, Mrs. Christine U. Wilson.
Registrars—Joe Dobbs, Margaret Sanford.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. R. Buford.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, 288 Frazier Avenue.

Officer—S. B. Sales.
Judges—Clyde Paris, J. H. Allan, Ted Englehardt.
Clerks—Mrs. M. A. Park, H. W. Longley.
Registrars—Sarah Bess Sherrill, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. L. Wyatt.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, 21 Frazier Avenue.

Officer—J. L. Shirley.
Judges—J. A. Jones, Allen Sivley, C. P. Cunningham.
Clerks—Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, May Meroney.
Registrar—Mrs. James Keith, Mrs. D. L. Kennedy.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Frank Dugger.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Voting Place, Riverview Service Station.

Officer—James A. Sherrill.
Judges—Houston Proffitt, Cam Thompson, M. F. Finston.
Clerks—C. G. Pullen, George Beene.
Registrars—Mrs. K. G. Whitaker, Mrs. W. L. Wergin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ed Green.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, St. Elmo Schoolhouse.

Officer—Andrew T. Franklin.
Judges—James W. Hall, George McKensie, Malcolm Upchurch.
Clerks—Mrs. Bruce Freeman, Mrs. Harry N. Brown.
Registrars—Daniel Shirey, Mrs. Herbert Parham.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. J. Harrison.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Prater Building.

Officer—Chris Zahnd.
Judges—W. F. Ashburn, R. J. Jolley, Roy Miller.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Tom Turner.
Registrars—Mrs. Bert Elliott, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. May W. Banks.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Gymnasium Building.

Officer—J. M. Baumi.
Judges—H. M. Cap, H. C. Stewart, Will Duncan.
Clerks—Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Edward Hyder.
Registrar—Mrs. E. C. McCormack, Mrs. O. C. Mosier.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. O. T. Alexander.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, 1014 West Thirty-third Street.

Officer—Joe Shipp.
Judges—L. H. Delaney, Charles I. Hall, Bill Wheeler.
Clerks—Mrs. A. L. Knight, J. F. Searcy.
Registrars—Mrs. Bernice Benson, Miss Beckie Friedman.
Assistant Registrar—James Cunningham.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola—Blake Store.

Officer—Carl Royal.
Judges—Mrs. E. A. Andrews, Tom DeSha, Bob Griffith.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Delzell, May Griffith.
Registrars—Mrs. Carroll Rogers, Mrs. Pauline Stowe.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. O. W. Fain.

Bartlebaugh—Champion's Store.

Officer—James Conner, Sr.
Judges—Miss Avalyn Anderson, W. C. Champion, Viv Mounger.
Clerks—Mrs. Alta Hawkins, Mrs. Fred Holder.
Registrars—Mrs. Walter Lamon, Mary Leaman.
Assistant Registrar—A. R. Varnell.

Chickamauga—Depot.

Officer—Benton White.
Judges—Mrs. Clifford Friar, F. M. Cornellson, A. C. McMillan.
Clerks—Mrs. Pearl Netherland, Mrs. S. D. Price.
Registrars—Mrs. H. B. Hedges, Mrs. D. Bishop.
Assistant Registrar—J. Q. McAmis

Eastdale—Burnett Building.

Officer—S. N. Varnell.
Judges—F. A. Genung, B. M. McDowell, E. McElhaney.
Clerks—Mrs. W. A. Brown, Miss Velma Haggard.
Registrars—Mrs. Effie Genung, Mrs. A. T. Morgan.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Roy Ferguson.

East Ridge—Schoolhouse.

Officer—P. E. Thorn.
Judges—D. C. Wiley, Mike Learch, J. P. Wolfe.
Clerks—Mrs. D. C. Wiley, Alfred Merrill.
Registrars—Mrs. Clyde Boyd, Mrs. O. E. Tobey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. A. H. Citty.

King's Point—Potter's Store.

Officer—J. M. Poe.
Judges—J. M. Webb, Fred Sterchi, W. A. Roy.
Clerks—E. W. Wyatt, C. N. Stoner.
Registrars—J. P. Webb, J. M. Smith.
Assistant Registrar—F. D. O'Neal.

Tyner—Schoolhouse.

Officer—R. B. Holbert.
Judges—Wayne Slaughter, Lewis Roberson, J. J. Pinkston.
Clerks—Mrs. R. W. Browning, Mrs. Sam Johnson.
Registrars—Mrs. G. G. Short, Mrs. M. R. Gibson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mary Cooper.

Worley—East Brainerd School.

Officer—Samuel Julian.
Judges—J. T. Davidson, Mabel Worley, Will Carmichael.
Clerks—Mrs. Helen Moorman, Mrs. Dennie Corbley.
Registrars—C. C. Coffey, H. C. Joiner.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lula A. Julian.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell—Bakewell Service Station.

Officer—James Varner.
Judges—John Downey, Richard Green, W. N. McGill.
Clerks—R. B. Gross, A. B. Smith.
Registrars—Waldo E. Card, Mrs. E. W. Gray.
Assistant Registrar—James Lee.

Daisy—Daisy Schoolhouse.

Officer—A. T. Windham.
Judges—A. M. Davidson, Porter Poe, J. J. Nelson.
Clerks—Roy Roberts, D. L. Huffaker.
Registrars—Mrs. B. A. Harrell, Wayne Springfield.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Detta Lowder.

Fairmount—Old Academy.

Officer—Slater J. Conner.
Judges—A. R. Hatfield, Tom Hartman, Wright Smith.
Clerks—Miss Emily Weatherford, Ernest Kell.
Registrars—Mrs. A. M. Friendenburg, Mrs. Cyrus Smith.
Assistant Registrar—T. C. Conner.

Failing Water—Selcer's Store.

Officer—J. A. Bethune.
Judges—R. E. Pitts, W. P. Selcer, W. P. Gann.
Clerks—Mrs. Bertha Barker, Albert Johnson.
Registrars—J. H. Dowlin, Mrs. McKinley Settles.
Assistant Registrar—Johnnie Pitts.

Flat Top—Postoffice.

Officer—Osco Young.
Judges—F. F. Bowman, Newt Welch, Mrs. Osco Young.
Clerk—Mary Young.
Registrars—J. F. Young, Frankie Welch.
Assistant Registrar—Gilbert McWilliams.

Ganns—Community House.

Officer—E. R. Watkins.
Judges—W. B. Hixson, Ed Dent, Will H. Hixson.
Clerks—Mrs. W. S. Hixson, J. E. Higgins.
Registrars—Mrs. W. W. Hixson, Mrs. Ruth Lee.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. H. Cox.

Gold Point—Robinson's Store.

Officer—W. E. Pierce.
Judges—H. T. Athey, Raleigh Hunter, Earl Selvidge.
Clerks—Mrs. F. D. Chapman, J. T. Penny.
Registrars—Jane Penny, Mrs. Irma Keith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Claude Gray.

Grandview—Mrs. Banks' Residence.

Officer—C. F. Rolston.
Judges—Charlie Hicks, Mrs. W. A. Banks, Bert Holland.
Clerks—Mrs. Marion Perkins, M. T. Mason.
Registrar—Mrs. B. H. Phillips, Grace Spencer.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Nellie Rolston.

Hixson—Hixson's Store.

Officer—Bannie Potts.
Judges—J. T. Jones, LeRoy Eldridge, Raymond Wilson.
Clerks—Mrs. George Lyles, Ralph Swingle.
Registrars—Walter Burkhart, F. M. Wilson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Maggie Elliott.

Jones Store—Jones' Store.

Officer—Sam C. Jones.
Judges—Buck Masterson, F. A. Reno, Lon Gann.
Clerks—J. R. Igou, Mrs. F. O. Gann.
Registrars—W. S. Jones, Mrs. Ethell Gann.
Assistant Registrar—George Hixson.

Lookout Mountain—Incline Station.

Officer—C. C. Brand.
Judges—E. J. Hillman, Hollis M. Caldwell, A. B. Adams.
Clerks—Marvin Massey, Mrs. James H. Anderson.
Registrars—Tom W. Davenport, Mrs. Gus A. Wood, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Tom Perrin.

Lupton City—Company Store.

Officer—T. E. Wilkey.
Judges—W. A. Baggett, J. G. Gentry, L. H. Weatherford.
Clerks—H. O. Sebastian, Mrs. H. L. Swafford.
Registrars—Mrs. H. O. Sebastian, Walter Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Carl Williams.

Midvale Park—Midvale Schoolhouse.

Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—Joe Goodson, O. B. Anderson, Lon Battle.
Clerks—Mrs. H. J. Hixson, Miss Myrtle Jones.
Registrars—Mrs. O. B. Stiffy, Mrs. J. E. Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. L. Lingenfelter.

Mowbray—Millsap Store.

Officer—Wayne Headrick.
Judges—E. F. Johnson, L. H. Hatfield, John P. Grant.
Clerks—Forrest Worley, Berto Grant.
Registrars—J. M. Hatfield, Mrs. Winifred R. Millsaps.
Assistant Registrar—J. S. Johnson.

Red Bank—Red Bank Schoolhouse.

Officer—F. M. Crearar.
Judges—L. C. Batey, Fred Helms, J. F. Atchley.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Waltz, J. P. Sanders.
Registrars—Mrs. C. V. Hunt, Mrs. Charles Foster.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mayme Hoope.

Sale Creek—Odd Fellows Hall.

Officer—G. C. Eldridge.
Judges—J. A. Coppinger, H. A. Davis, John Aslinger, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. Mattie Downey, Tom Cox.
Registrars—Mrs. Florence Coulter, Walker Burton.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Thelma Stuts.

Signal Mountain—Hotel.

Officer—M. S. Dickert.
Judges—J. M. Fitzwater, F. F. Hamilton, Dave Walker.
Clerks—Mrs. J. S. Goodman, Miss Barbara Thach.
Registrars—Mrs. C. B. Adams, Mrs. M. P. Foshee.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Tom Stanfield.
Officer—W. B. Eldridge.

Soddy—Mode Clift Building.

Judges—R. R. Gharmehly, Bob Gann, Geo. Jones.
Clerks—Arthur Lloyd, J. C. March.
Registrars—Mrs. J. P. Parton, Miss Hanna Roberts.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Marie Dyke.

Sivley—Sivley's Store.

Officer—Dal Brown.
Judges—Mrs. Ollie Sloan, J. W. Outlaw, Frank Rosers.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Arthur Vandergriff.
Registrars—Mrs. J. H. Cooley, Mrs. Sam Walker.
Assistant Registrar—D. W. Brown.

Wauhatchie—Friar's Store.

Officer—J. B. Collins.
Judges—Tom Hall, Herschel Massey, Bob Tinker.
Clerks—G. A. Manning, Mrs. Carrie Barnes.
Registrar—Mrs. J. B. Fryar.
Assistant Registrar—J. E. Arwant.

Woodland Station—Wilder's Store.

Officer—W. H. Dyche.
Judges—A. E. Cook, Mrs. W. L. Wilder, Will Reese.
Clerks—Mrs. W. B. Dyche, Tom Fine.
Registrars—Mrs. W. H. Dyche, Clara Pendergrass.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. May Durham.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison—Wilson's Store.

Officer—A. W. Bartlett.
Judges—J. G. Johnson, S. C. Parkerson, D. A. Goins.
Clerks—Cecil Chestnutt, W. L. Sims.
Registrars—Mrs. A. E. Poe, George Mullins.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. Rhinehart.

Birchwood—White's Store.

Officer—John Hall.
Judges—J. H. Conner, S. N. DeFriese, J. A. Bower.
Clerks—C. A. Conner, H. L. Randolph.
Registrars—John Jenkins, Roy Brown.
Assistant Registrar—M. T. DeFriese.

Howardville—Marshall's Store.

Officer—W. A. Crutchfield.
Judges—A. L. Howard, J. A. Tankersley, J. A. Crumb.
Clerks—Ralph Howell, Mrs. H. E. Smedley.
Registrars—O. N. Wilhoitt, Sam Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—G. C. Tankersley.

Maddox—Lowe's Store.

Officer—D. L. McCamish.
Judges—Tom Maddox, Ben Crox, A. L. Goins.
Clerks—Mrs. Ben Crox, G. O. McDaniel.
Registrars—Mrs. Jesse Evitt, George Ramsey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Avery Little.

New Union—Fred Bacon's Residence.

Officer—J. A. Goodner.
Judges—E. K. Brown, R. E. Stephenson, John T. Howard.
Clerks—J. M. Shelley, Bob Barger.
Registrars—John Holt, Mrs. Fred Bacon.
Assistant Registrar—W. J. Goodner.

Ooltewah—Old Courthouse.

Officer—E. C. Smith.
Judges—Mrs. W. O. Watts, J. H. Poe, J. E. C. Hundley.
Clerks—Mrs. Floyd Knowling, Jess Roy.
Registrars—Mrs. Mabel Byrd, Mrs. Fannye M. Figgins.
Assistant Registrar—Evelyn S. Poe.

Salem—Salem Church.

Officer—Berry Roark.
Judges—Tom Roark, Bryan Pierce, L. F. Barker.
Clerks—L. R. Roark, Mrs. Nell Watkins.
Registrars—Marce Smith, Riley Dunnegan.
Assistant Registrar—Mattie Roark.

Snow Hill—Lee Bros. Store.

Officer—W. H. Taliaferro.
Judges—W. L. Holder, Claude Davis, Matt Henry.
Clerks—Mae Holder, Rose Leaman.
Registrars—Myrtle Taliaferro, John Hawn.
Assistant Registrar—Mary Johnston.

White Oak—Westview School.

Officer—Joe M. Morris.
Judges—H. M. Julian, Tom Boyd, C. L. Tallent.
Clerks—C. W. Brewer, Mrs. F. S. Fisher.
Registrars—Mrs. J. O. McSpadden, Mrs. Henry Murphy.
Assistant Registrar—R. Guy Fry.

Work—Friendship Schoolhouse.

Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—A. M. Hooper, J. R. Ramey, Jim Pearson.
Clerks—W. S. Haggard, Jeff Stuts.
Registrars—John Burch, Mrs. G. T. Stump.
Assistant Registrar—C. S. McCamish.

Above officers will take notice that under Senate Bill No. 3, enacted in 1919, a penalty is provided for the failure or refusal to serve in said capacity unless excused by proper affidavit.

This July 6, 1933.

I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman;
PEABODY HOWARD, Secretary;
TOM CRUTCHFIELD,
Hamilton County Election Commissioners.

MOST for your MONEY
in a good laxative

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money, in a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles

25 or more doses of
Thedford's Black-Draught
in a 25-cent package

For Children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45464
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elberta Williams vs. Floyd L. Williams.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floyd L. Williams is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of June, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 7-14

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45438
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lorene Tate vs. Rupert Tate

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rupert Tate is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of June, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 7-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45463
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Madison E. Jacks vs. Anna L. Jacks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Anna L. Jacks is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 30th day of June, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. F. Ralston, Atty. 7-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by R. E. Flegal and wife, Rose Flegal, dated October 9, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book M, Volume 24, page 218, et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank as Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot 17, Block 24, Boulevard Park Addition, formerly the property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 50 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 45 feet on the South line of Lane avenue, formerly 21st Street, and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 130 feet to the North line of a 10-foot alley.

This July 7, 1933.
THE HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.
7-28

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
G. T. Phillips vs. Arthraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been levied on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made. The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 109 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 31, 1933, at 10 o'clock, a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 6, 1933.
KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.
7-28

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

COME WITH US
—to—
LAKE WINNEPESAUKAH

For an all-day picnic, barbecue and athletic program.

Valuable Prizes Given Away!

THURSDAY, JULY 27th

Tickets, including transportation on bus and barbecue dinner (good for 3 persons), $1.00.

LOCAL 226
PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPER-HANGERS AND SIGN WRITERS

MORE ABOUT
WORKERS RUSH

(Continued from First Page)

In most cases it is hoped that when codes for the various industries are submitted to the administrator of the recovery act, employes will be in position, through the American Federation of Labor, to state the desires of the workers and their own ideas of what constitutes a "fair deal."

Many meetings have been scheduled during the coming week, and although the campaign is now some three weeks old there apparently is no let-up in the calls for assistance in presenting a united front in the new industrial order.

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

Those of you that missed the special meeting last Sunday really missed something. Lester Cohn brought back some information from the convention that was worth while, and there seemed to be more enthusiasm after hearing the report than I have seen in a long time.

* * *

With the economic situation clearing it looks like better times are in store for the musicians as well as the other crafts. In New York alone six thousand musicians have been put back to work. Locally, there are more dance men working than ever before. Fall may bring even brighter prospects, with the possibility of the theatres and hotels adding on men. There is no doubt that the public is waiting for shows in the flesh. With the hotel business on the increase, the managers will be looking for something to brighten up their lobbies and entertain their guests. We, the members of this organization, can help put this over in a big way by hearty co-operation with each other, and the intelligent presentation to the prospective employer.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the executive board Monday night, July 17, at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to attend.

* * *

George VanArsdale is in Chicago attending the world's fair, probably listening to bands, and will come back with more ideas than a crippled coon . . . J. Frank Worthy doing fine and is still 37 . . . Des Keese has given up his theater work for dance work and broadcasting . . . A tragic loss to the theatrical game . . . Mom O'Neal and Lester Cohn have been appointed to revamp the Roberts Rules of Order . . . You know . . . brothers under the skin . . . The return of the Stinson brothers to the dance game is a big help . . . Does anybody ever see Sandy Summers? . . . Jim Buchanan still remains the same . . . His wife calls him "Sug" . . . Can you beat that? . . . See you Monday night.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

ILLINOIS LABOR MAKES BIG LEGISLATIVE GAINS

Minimum Wage and Anti-Yellow Dog Contracts Bills Passed, Child Labor Amendment Adopted, Workmen's Compensation Act Improved and Other Important Laws Enacted—Olander Leads Labor Fight.

Chicago, July 13.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor, R. G. Soderstrom, Streator, president, and Victor A. Olander, Chicago, secretary-treasurer, made substantial gains with its legislative program at the recent session of the Illinois general assembly. Outstanding among the bills and resolutions passed were ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, anti-yellow dog contract bill and minimum wage law for women and children.

"The outlook was discouraging up to ten days prior to adjournment," said Secretary Olander, "but the Illinois State Federation of Labor persisted in its efforts to secure favorable action on the various bills in the interest of the workers of the state, notwithstanding the fact that most observers considered the situation to be virtually hopeless. The result was most gratifying, and indicated that the officers of the federation had acted wisely in maneuvering a number of bills out of committee, regardless of the lateness of the session."

The fight for ratification of the child labor amendment was spectacular in the extreme. One resolution for ratification having been voted down earlier in the session, another resolution was brought out of committee in the dying hours of the legislature and under high pressure was jammed through despite the wails of anguish arising from the opposition.

Much of the credit for the successful denouement is given to Secretary Olander and his two-fisted methods. The usually calm and suave Olander dumfounded state political leaders when he went into action with his plain sailor language and table-pounding with his fists, not to mention a certain important door which he crashed.

Among the bills enacted, not already mentioned, were the following:

Improving workmen's compensation act.

Housing bill and companion measures.

Defining so-called salary or wage purchases as loans under the small loan act and thus virtually outlawing the nefarious loan shark business which has been conducted by the so-called salary purchasing agencies.

Authorizing municipalities to apply for grants and make contracts under the industrial recovery act in accord with the limitations of that act providing for the thirty-hour week and adequate wages.

Limiting the working hours of bus and truck drivers on the state highways.

Safeguarding mothers' pensions by providing for a separate mothers' pension fund.

Re-establishing the buy Illinois products commission.

Accepting provisions of the federal act providing for the establishment of a national employment system.

The egg candlers' bill.

Appropriation of $25,000,000 for emergency unemployment relief.

Naval Building To Give Direct Work to 18,400

Thousands of Others to Get Jobs As Result of Government's Modernization Program, Navy Department Says.

Washington, July 13.—Thousands of men will be given work directly and indirectly by the naval construction program authorized under the national industrial recovery act, the navy department estimates.

In an outline of benefits to labor and industry expected from the building program, the navy department says that the program will create more than 2,430,000 "man weeks" of work.

Of the $3,300,000,000 authorized for all public works, $238,000,000 was allotted to the navy department for the purposes of undertaking a naval building program to modernize the United States fleet.

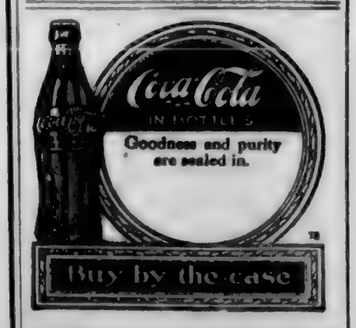
The navy department says the new construction will begin very soon, in line with the general policy of expediting all work that will provide enlarged activity for labor.

Labor costs in shipbuilding are estimated at 85 per cent of total expenditures. Under this program 18,400 men are expected to be employed directly in government and private shipyards with an unestimated but large number being employed in the industries that will benefit from the naval work.

More than 125 industries and mechanical trades will be called upon to help in the building program. Materials to be used in great quantities include steel, the leading item; lumber, cork, rubber, metal fixtures, fittings and valves, electrical equipment, brass, lead, zinc, paint, insulation, tiling, bedding, linen, hardware, tools, fire prevention apparatus, communications systems, life saving equipment, blocks and rigging and navigating instruments.

DECATUR LABOR OFFICIAL CHOSEN FOR RELIEF BOARD

Decatur, Ill.—O. Daley, secretary of the Trades and Labor council here, has taken his post as a member of Macon county relief committee, to which he was named by the Illinois emergency relief commission. Mr. Daley is a member of Barbers' Local Union No. 90.



FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR BANS USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO SUBSIDIZE STARVATION PAY

Washington, July 6.—Following a statement by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, that federal relief funds will not be used to enable employers to pay starvation wages, the Reading, Pa., branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers wrote to Hopkins protesting against what the union termed "paying subsidies from relief funds furnished by the federal authorities to assist the E. Richard Meinig hosiery mills in Reading to continue operations."

John W. Edelman, editor of the Hosiery Worker, in the communication to Hopkins urged that an immediate investigation be made of charges relating to the Meinig mill. It is contended that the Meinig company has not paid wages to its help for several weeks past and that relief funds have been advanced to a number of employes on behalf of the hosiery concern. It is charged that this company has for the past six months been constantly in arrears in wage payments to its employes and that on some occasions as much as six weeks pay was due individuals.

Sweatshops Subsidized.

"Sweatshops are being subsidized through issuance of relief funds to employes unable to live on the paltry earnings made in the shop, mill or mine," Edelman said. "This has been a common practice in Pennsylvania for the past year or more. It is something new, however, to assist a manufacturer who doesn't pay wages regularly by loaning food orders to his help. If this practice is not quickly checked the many other manufacturers in this state who are paying wages when they feel like it, although their mills are running regularly, will seek similar assistance from the government."

In telling of plans of his administration, Hopkins laid stress on the assertion that federal relief funds will not become "involved in any situation where employers pay their workers starvation wages and expect them to get the difference from relief agencies."

Numerous instances have come to his attention, Hopkins said, where employers have approached relief agencies with the idea that they were cut-rate employment agencies where workers could be obtained at less than a self-supporting wage.

"This is asking public relief moneys to subsidize industrial wages," he declared. "I am thankful that in none of the instances that came to my attention did the relief agencies entertain such a proposition. There is much satisfaction in realizing that the great majority of industrial employers believe in paying a living wage. I want the relief-giving agencies to know that wherever they come under the federal emergency relief administration I back them wholeheartedly in turning down any such attempts to take advantage of human distress."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

"EVERYTHING THAT GOES UP HAS TO COME DOWN"

This is an old saying, BUT THE INDICATIONS ARE NOW THAT IT WILL BE A LONG TIME BEFORE MANY THINGS THAT ARE GOING UP WILL COME DOWN AGAIN. EASY WAY has only advanced prices on a very few items, and the advance on them is nothing near what they will be soon. IT IS A MIGHTY GOOD TIME RIGHT NOW TO SAVE NICE MONEY ON STAPLE GROCERIES!

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

EASY WAY GROCERY
Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 21, 1933 — Number 13

LOCAL UNIONS CONTINUE TO MAKE GAINS

Progress Reported On All Fronts.

TEXTILE MEETINGS SATURDAY, SUNDAY

Full-Fashioned Folks at the Auditorium, General Meeting at Central Labor Hall.

Organization wave which struck the city some three weeks ago continues unabated, and labor in Chattanooga will be in excellent position to comply with the terms of the national recovery act, so far as such relates to unified co-operation with industry in working out the many problems which the NIRA is expected to solve.

New charters have been issued for a large number of trades never before organized, and large plants which have been unorganized since their establishment are now "100 per cent union." With a few exceptions, notably some of the "bitter-enders" among the textile mill owners, the provisions of the act which relate to joint action by employer and employe are being accepted by industrial leaders, and in the main a disposition is being shown to co-operate with President Roosevelt's recovery program.

Some of the larger institutions which endeavored to form company unions have given up the idea and are complying with the spirit of the law by recognizing legitimate trade union organization among their employes.

A meeting for all full-fashioned hosiery workers will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Memorial auditorium, to be followed on Sunday afternoon at the same time by a gathering open to all general textile workers at the Central Labor hall.

PAINTERS HOLD OPEN SESSION.

An open session sponsored by Local 226, Painters, at Central Labor hall Thursday night was attended by some 250 union and non-union workers, and following addresses by T. R. Cuthbert, Paul J. Aymon, John Peel, Fred Held, Zeb. Ollinger and A. C. Kamin, a dutch lunch was enjoyed. The membership of local 226 has been doubled within the past three weeks, and prospects are that practically every skilled craftsman in this line will be enrolled within a short time. Allied trades which have not been organized are also falling into line, and it is thought one or two new charters will be necessary to care for the newcomers in the different lines.

MACHINISTS ALSO MAKING PROGRESS.

Scores of machinists have enrolled with the local lodges during the present campaign, a scheduled meeting having developed the necessity for several to follow, and it is announced that another gathering will be held at Central Labor hall Saturday night at 7:30. Union and non-union craftsmen, it is announced, are again invited to attend and take part in the plans and discussions.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS HAVE OVERFLOW

Another overflow crowd answered the invitation of the local electrical workers to meet at Central Labor hall last Wednesday night and hear the provisions of the national recovery act discussed. Local 175 is declared to have practically trebled its membership, and in this trade also many allied workers who have heretofore been unorganized are being enrolled. It was announced Friday morning that officers of the local union will be at the hall all afternoon Saturday in order to accept applications and to advise any and all electrical workers who seek it.

LOCAL TRADES UNIONIST LEARNS HOW "COMPANY UNION" IS FORMED

Slips Into Meeting of Davenport Employes and Gets an Enlightening Lesson on "Road-Roller" Tactics —Sentiment for Real Union Is Boosted By Farce Enacted at Y. M. C. A.

"Patriotism as She Is Practiced in 1933" might have been the title of a serio-comic performance staged Tuesday night at the Southside Y. M. C. A., according to a local trades unionist who crashed a meeting of Davenport Hosiery Mill employes, called for the purpose of forming a so-called company union.

The local unionist was invited to the gathering by a number of the Davenport employes who have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor through the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and was smuggled past the watchful eyes of special guards.

Immediately the gathering convened, the union man reported, one ambitious brother assumed the leadership, appointed himself chairman and began the proceedings by stating that Davenport employes wanted no outside agitators to "tear up the pretty playhouse" built for the workers by the mill owners. "The company has been good to us," he is reported to have said, decrying the preference of a great many of the employes for a legitimate trade union through which to make their desires known in the president's recovery program. "We want a happy family affair," he said, in effect, "just like a sewing circle."

At the psychological point another employe rose to condemn the "foreign agitators," stating that the names of the organizers were so long and strange he was unable to pronounce them. The "loyal" employe was obviously referring to Fred Held, vice-president of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and John Peel, representative of the United Textile Workers, who are in the city representing these organizations.

After this speaker had expressed his opinion of the "furriners" the chairman read a resolution providing for the formation of a "company union," and called for a vote of those present. Attempts of several participants to secure the floor to speak on the question before the house were ruled "out of order" by the self-appointed chairman, who declared that, once a motion was made and seconded, there could be no discussion.

A "vote" was then taken, and counted that the "company union" had won, and the meeting was adjourned.

Reports from the Davenport mills Wednesday and Thursday were to the effect that the sentiment for a real union had been greatly helped by the comedy staged on behalf of the company, and that many who had been undecided on joining a legitimate union were now outspoken in their determination to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Dan W. Tracy Succeeds H. H. Broach As President of Electrical Workers

Washington, July 20.—Dan W. Tracy, of Houston, Tex., has been appointed president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to succeed H. H. Broach, who resigned because of ill health.

Tracy has been a vice-president of the Electrical Workers since 1919, in charge of District No. 7, centering at Houston. He has been a member of the union for twenty years. He has been very successful in his work, notably in the negotiation of contracts.

Announcing the resignation of President Broach and the appointment of his successor, the international executive council, meeting in Washington, pointed out that Broach's administration has extended over one of the most trying times in the history of the union. The statement continued:

"This period of depression has coincided with a period of personal ill-health on his part, and yet during the three and a half years of his incumbency he has been at his desk, unless acute illness decreed otherwise, and has shouldered the disturbing tasks, incident to wholesale unemployment, with devotion and courage.

"President Broach's temperament is such that he cannot mark time on any job he undertakes. He has thrown every ounce of energy into the task and has spent his talents unsparingly.

"He began his administration with the much-needed codification of our organization law. He succeeded in injecting his own eagerness perseverance, devotion and service into widespread sections of the Brotherhood. He has widened the scope and significance of the president's functions.

"Such talents have been invaluable to this organization; yet we must—however reluctantly—abide by his determination to resign. We do this with the sincere wish that his health may constantly improve."

Broach was named president in December, 1929, to succeed the late James P. Noonan. The election of Broach, who was then 37, made him the youngest president of an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Before becoming president, Broach had been a local recording secretary, next a business agent, then an international representative, next vice-president, then president.

TEXAS MINISTER INDORSES ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT

Fort Worth, Texas. — Strong support of organized labor as an institution to protect the workers against long hours, low wages and other unjust conditions was expressed by the Rev. J. Leslie Finnell, pastor of the Magnolia Avenue Christian Church here.

"I am in sympathy with all men who work for a livelihood and I cannot comprehend how any man who believes in the Christian religion can be opposed to organized labor," he said.

"I believe workers have a right to organize for their mutual protection and benefit. Here in Fort Worth, in stores in which the employes are unorganized, store help is compelled to work unreasonably long hours, ten, twelve, sometimes fourteen hours and frequently on Sundays. I hope the time will come when these workers will organize and correct this condition."

A. F. of L. Building Trades Department Selects O'Neill for Secretary-Treasurer

Washington. — The executive council of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor appointed William O'Neill, of Atlantic City, N. J., to fill the unexpired term of the deceased secretary-treasurer, W. J. Spencer.

Mr. O'Neill has been general organizer of the United Association of Plumbers of the United States and Canada for the past four years and a business representative of the Atlantic City Plumbers' union for a long period. He will assume his official duties with the building trades department on September 1.

MANUFACTURERS ARE 'WARNED' BY MR. GILBERT

Fears Unions Will Gain Advantages.

WANTS NON-UNION CLAUSE IN CODES

Local Employers Urged to Organized Effort Against Workers' Activities.

The Tennessee Manufacturers' association — if, indeed, Secretary Gilbert expresses the sentiment of the gentlemen composing that organization—is greatly alarmed over the awakening of labor to the need of real unionism, and the membership of the employers' union is being circularized and warned to take steps to stop the great rush of workers to the protection of the American Federation of Labor.

In a letter to the members, Gilbert, who is a sort of "yes-man" for John Edgerton, Lebanon sock mill owner and president of the bosses' union, calls attention to the workers' campaign, enclosing a reprint of an advertisement which appeared in local papers, and in a more or less dramatic appeal does a "Paul Revere" stunt, using the postman for a horse.

"Our efforts have been devoted largely in making Tennessee a profitable state for industrial investment and advancement," Edgerton's manfriday declares, and the cheerful information is given that the association "has one of its attorneys in Washington this week in order that he might get first hand information which can be used for the benefit of the manufacturers of Tennessee."

Gilbert's periodical ravings, however, are not considered seriously by a great many manufacturers, there being a large number of fair-minded employers in Chattanooga alone who recognize the trouble-making proclivities of the secretary and his chief.

Gilbert's "warning," copy of which was supplied The Labor World by one of the fair-minded employers mentioned above, follows:

You have noticed in the daily papers recently display advertisements by labor union organizations urging and insisting upon employes of Tennessee to join a labor union "in order that they might get their just dues under the national recovery act."

Such advertisements are being inserted in newspapers throughout the United States and are causing much confusion on the part of both employes and employers.

We are enclosing a reproduction of one of these advertisements that our members might see the extent organized labor is going in "feathering its own nest," as a result of the industrial recovery act.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has recently stated, with emphasis, "This administration is not going to be used as a means of unionizing any industry." In other words, Gen. Johnson is playing hands off with reference to all matters outside of the letter of the law which he is endeavoring to enforce.

There is nothing in the act compelling employes to join a labor union. There is in the act, however, certain inhibitions placed upon employers with reference to dealing with their employes in connection with forming a company union or joining a labor union.

The writer heard Gen. Johnson say that insofar as his office as administrator was concerned, the relations between employer and employe would remain statu quo when the industrial recovery act went into effect, consequently we are asking the members of this association, who have from the beginning believed in the principle of the open shop, to continue their allegiance to the American principle of employment, and not be induced by pressure or coercion to give in to the unions when an effort is made to organize the employes in any plant.

We are asking that in the prep-

(Continued on Last Page)

PLANS COMPLETE FOR OBSERVANCE OF 12th ANNUAL "PAINTERS' DAY"

Barbecue-Picnic To Be Staged at Lake Winnepesaukah Next Thursday — Interesting All-Day Program Announced, With Valuable Prizes for Contest Winners.

"All set" is the announcement made Friday morning by John Smith, chairman of the general committee which has been busy for several weeks arranging for the twelfth annual "Painters' Day" barbecue and picnic at Lake Winnepesaukah next Thursday, July 27.

The painters' outing has come to be one of the most popular annual affairs of its character, and thousands of friends of the unionists are always present to take part in the festivities.

Beginning at about 9 o'clock, Mr. Smith said, the program will last practically all day, with features for the entertainment of old and young. Among the most popular items to interest all comers will be the athletic and field contests, which have been so arranged that all persons, "from 6 to 60," may compete for really worthwhile prizes in an exhibition of athletic skill. There will be races for boys under 16 and for men over 60; egg race, baseball throwing contest and 50-yard dash for girls under 12; various contests for married women only, married men only, etc. The most proficient person, man or woman, in the ancient and honorable game of "barnyard golf" will also be presented with a prize. A general drawing for cash prizes, participated in by all holders of tickets, and a prize for the prettiest baby on the grounds will also be given, providing a sufficient number of judges, with nerve enough to undertake the task, can be secured.

The barbecue feast, under the capable direction, of course, of the old master, Zeke Witt, will be ready at 10, and will be served throughout the day. There will be baby beef, mutton and pork, with all the trimmings, including salads, sauces and such, and preparations have been made to take care of all comers. Suitable drinks will, of course, be served with the meal.

Buses will leave the bus terminal every hour beginning at 9, and guests of the Painters will be furnished free transportation to and from the picnic grounds.

Committee on arrangements consists of John Smith, chairman; A. L. Surrett, F. S. Thurston, P. P. Thurston, C. H. Thurston, Charles Melford, C. F. Weidner, Paul Sanders, James Ely and E. L. Blair.

RELIEF IN 1932 INCREASED 79 PER CENT IN 120 CITIES

Washington, July 13.—Funds expended by 120 American cities for relief in 1932 increased 79 per cent over the amount spent for relief in 1931, the United States department of labor reports.

The total amount spent by the 120 cities was $313,410,370. Of the total, 82 per cent came from public funds.

The largest single expenditure in any city in 1932 was reported by New York. The figure was $79,018,025, an increase of 76.7 per cent over 1931.

Next was Chicago, with $38,163,809, an increase of 183 per cent over 1931. Boston stood third with $13,646,673, an increase of 96 per cent, while the Detroit area's 1932 expenditures of $11,559,027 represented a 15 per cent decline from the 1931 total of $13,629,727.

Woll Says Labor Backs Beliefs Set Forth in Recovery Measure

Atlantic City, N. J., July 6.—Addressing the National Association of Retail Grocers in convention here, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said organized labor had come over entirely to the belief expressed in the national industrial recovery act that "unrestrained competition is not the life of trade but the death," that "trying to maintain competition by law is futile and harmful," and that "anti-trust laws are obsolete."

Woll said that the recovery act contains elements for national good and elements for national disaster. He added that its chief virtue is that it gives President Roosevelt authority not only to modify as he goes along but to end the act if he sees that it will bring disaster.

"My faith in Mr. Roosevelt," Woll said, "rather than in the new law, makes me confident that under the new deal we will recover."

Cooks and Waiters Plan Code Under National Recovery Act

Cincinnati, July 6.—The officers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance have filed notice with Gen. Johnson, administrator of the national recovery act, that they desire to be heard on all questions coming before him having any bearing on the hotel, restaurant and beverage trades and that in due course a code of fair competition would be presented for his consideration.

To assist the union in drawing up a code, all local unions are being asked to submit a statistical record of wages and working hours in union and non-union establishments.

Trades-Labor Body To Elect Aug. 6

Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor association, an organization composed of delegates from building and metal trades in the district covered by the proposed river improvement program, held its second session last Sunday at Central Labor hall, with delegates in attendance from several cities in the territory.

Plans were laid for a permanent organization, and election of permanent officers will be held at the next regular meeting, which is called for this city Sunday, Aug. 6.

Secretary Bender reports considerable progress has been made, and the organization is expected to prove of material benefit in meeting the many problems which the improvement will bring for the workers.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Scranton Mill Owners Break Union Agreement

Reading, Pa.—The strike of 6,000 men and women in sixteen Berks county hosiery mills, which was announced as settled by an agreement recognizing the right to organize under the national industrial recovery act, broke out anew when the manufacturers refused to abide by the settlement terms.

The second strike occurred over the agreement provision that upon satisfactory evidence that a majority of workers in any plant had elected to negotiate through certain elected representatives, the employers individually would meet with such representatives together with a committee of their own employes and consider all grievances.

Officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers claim that the manufacturers refused to abide by this pledge. The strike was thereupon renewed. Some 3,000 employes of the Berkshire Knitting mills also joined the strikers.

TWO FIG-BARS HOME STORE PAY FOR DAY'S WORK?

Citizen Declares 12-Year-Old Thus Compensated.

REPORTED McDONALD TO OPEN JOB PLANT

Johnson Tire Co. and Fowler Stores Continue to Favor Throw-Sheet.

Wages paid employes of the many and varied interests controlled by Roy McDonald, director of the so-called "Home Stores," have in some cases at least been more or less a matter for conjecture, but a possibility of the "Home Store" wage scale for juveniles came to light this week in the report of a citizen of the west side, who declared that his son, aged 12, was employed as delivery boy at one of the stores, working twelve and one-half hours, and at the conclusion of his day's labor was presented with two fig-bars as his compensation. The complaining citizen, however, added that after strong protest upon his part, the employer sent 10 cents in cash to his home, which, incidentally, was returned to the coffers of the grocery store.

Latest business venture of the grocer-baker-dairyman-publisher-individualist reported this week is the commercial printing 'game, which McDonald is declared to be embarking upon in his usual lavish way. The weekly throw-sheet which was established several weeks ago possibly has proved too great a drain on the resources of the grocery business, and the job plant is seen as an adjunct to the publisher's ambitious plunge into the "Fourth Estate's" field.

The Johnson Tire company, dealers in United States tires, gas, oil and other automobile accessories at Eleventh and Broad streets, and the three local Fowler furniture stores continue to occupy the unique position of being the only local concerns which are assisting the publication by using its advertising columns. The Fowler stores have long been on the "unfair list" of organized labor, through the connection of J. O. Fowler with the recently-bankrupt Mascot Stove company. Efforts to enlist the sympathetic interest of the tire concern in the claims of Chattanooga workers failed, and the Johnson company has continued its patronage of the throw-sheet.

Nothing further has been heard of McDonald's ambitions to enter the daily paper field, and local working people believe he has for the present at least decided to deprive an anxiously-awaiting public of his services in that line.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

An operator was brought from out of town to set the type for McDonald's throw-sheet, despite appeals of Chattanooga workers that printers in this city have suffered from the depression and many have been unemployed.

Considerable difficulty was experienced last week by the Labor World staff in locating a copy of the throw-sheet, and efforts to find a copy of the current issue had been unsuccessful at press time.

10,950 IN INDIA PRISONS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Simla, India.—The number of persons in the prisons of India for civil disobedience activities numbered 10,950 at the end of April, as against 12,639 at the end of March, according to figures made public by the government. Women prisoners number 544.

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FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How far is workers' buying power below the level of 1929?

A.—The American Federation of Labor says: "Workers' buying power is still 56.7 per cent below 1929."

* * *

Q.—Who are the members of the executive council of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor?

A.—J. A. Franklin, John Coefield, J. J. Hines, W. W. Britton, Roy Horn and James Wilson.

* * *

Q.—Have tunnel and subway workers a union?

A.—Formerly organized as the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International union, they surrendered their charter as a separate union in 1929 and became a local of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' union.

Holds 40-Hour Week Is Blow to Recovery Act

Trade Association Counsel Also Finds Textile Code Minimum Wage Is Too Low.

New York.—With the majority of business executives reconciled to a thirty-five or thirty-six-hour week, acceptance by the government of the cotton textile industry's program for a forty-hour week would be a "severe blow" to the success of the national industrial recovery act, Sol. A. Herzog, counsel to a number of trade associations and to the Congress of Industries, declared here.

Since the major industries will set the pace for the smaller groups, he added, very few trades would accept a week shorter than forty hours if the textile code is approved by the federal administrator.

At the same time, Mr. Herzog expressed the opinion that the minimum wages of $12 for the south and $13 for the north were too low, pointing out that the minimum wage for women in Massachusetts mills is now $13.50.

Most industries are anxious to grant labor generous terms, he declared, and are thinking in terms of around $16 for minimum wages, rather than the $12 and $13 proposed by the cotton goods group.

"Since this industry's code is the first to be submitted to Washington," Mr. Herzog continued, "and has been widely publicized, the government's attitude on it is of the utmost importance. If the administration desires to have the aims of the recovery act fulfilled, it must see to it that the major industries are not granted too much leeway."

FINIS

Johnny had a little flask
He carried on his hip;
And every time he met a friend
He took a little nip.
One day, while promenading the streets,
Too many he befriended;
They led him home and stretched him out
And now his story's ended.

Begin Taking Cardui Today If You Suffer Like This Lady Did

"WHEN I was a girl, I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. Maggie Stanfield, of Crandall, Ga. "I was very irregular for twelve months. Nothing did me very much good until my mother began to give me this medicine. Then I got all right, stout and well.

"After I was married, I was in bad health. I began taking Cardui again. I was troubled with my back a lot. Was awfully restless. I could not sleep well. I just weighed 90 pounds when I began taking Cardui. I improved rapidly. Before long I weighed 126 pounds. I felt fine. I was able to do a good day's work."

Cardui is sold by druggists here.

Say it with Flowers
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

And This Is America!

In general, American institutions are the pride of Americans. But the wages and hours in the lumber industry revealed in connection with the fair competition code submitted to the national recovery administration by a committee representing 85 per cent. of the lumber barons exempt that industry from the pride category.

The lumber barons want a forty-eight-hour maximum work week with a minimum weekly wage rate of $10.80, or 22½ cents an hour.

Their demand ruffled the usually suave personality of Hugh S. Johnson, the recovery administrator, who said:

"A forty-eight-hour week is so long I wouldn't even consider it. It is up to the lumber industry to make out its case, but 22½ cents an hour is far below what I regard as a necessary minimum wage."

General Johnson added that these hours of work and minimum wages "are wholly unacceptable and will in no case be approved."

Thereupon John D. Tennant of Longview, Wash., chairman of the lumber industry's emergency national committee which framed the code, jumped into the limelight to defend his committee's long hours and low wages. He said that in cases where the code called for a forty-eight-hour week the past normal working time was sixty hours or more, and that the minimum wage of 22½ cents an hour represented an increase from the present prevailing wage of 11¾ cents an hour.

Sixty hours a week at 11¾ cents an hour paid lumber workers in the past and present! Forty-eight hours a week at 22½ cents an hour proposed for the future!

Evidently the poet who wrote "America the Beautiful" could not have had for her inspiration the economic conditions of the 750,000 men normally employed by those who own and control the lumber industry.

Tricks That Are Vain

Remember that jingle about the Heathen Chinee and "tricks that are vain"?

Well, it isn't necessary to go Oriental to find out about such tricks.

It's necessary only to observe the codes that are being filed with the national industrial recovery administration.

Knowing full well the purpose of the law, they come tripping along with codes that are as full of tricks as a magician's hat.

They know a real and sharp shortening of the work-week is needed and planned. But they offer work-weeks running as long as 48 hours.

They offer wages for hard labor that ought to shame a 10-cent store.

They just don't get the idea.

But they will, never fear. They will.

These poor fellows who two months ago were wailing in despair, many of them certain that they were all doomed, are riding hard, making every effort to see how deep they dig into what they now believe is to be a new and unfailing well of profits.

The great American Business Man is, in many respects, a pain in the neck, when it comes to judgment, common decency and national patriotism.

He needs to take a lesson from Labor and Labor needs to hurry up and get strong enough to give it to him so it will count for most.

Pennsylvania's Disgrace

The low wages and long hours imposed on women and minors by many Pennsylvania employers, brought to light by the Gallagher commission investigating sweatshop conditions, are a deep disgrace to the citizens of that state and a discredit to the state government for its failure promptly to remedy the situation.

Testimony before the commission revealed that in Pittsburgh the wealthy Aluminum Corporation of America pays hundreds of women $1.10 a day in the place of men formerly employed at $5 to $6.

Factory owners pay girls 2 cents an hour and compel them to make silk dresses at 20 cents each, with wages of only $3 for two weeks' work. They also take on girls as "learners" for three or four weeks without pay and then lay them off after one week at $5. Girls with nine weeks' experience were paid $2.98 for two weeks' work.

The testimony also revealed that owners of 5 and 10 cent stores work their employes an average of sixty hours a week for $7 and compel them to work Sundays preparing the stock. In a sales contest one store owner compelled girls who failed to sell an average amount of goods to carry unwrapped nursing bottles to and from work.

The inhuman wages, hours and working conditions imposed on women and girls by the sweatshop employers of Pittsburgh are duplicated by unscrupulous employers in other industrial sections of the state.

The conditions revealed by the Gallagher commission are a severe blow to the prestige of Pennsylvania. The state has labor laws galore, but they do not enable the authorities to smite the sweatshop owners.

A mandatory minimum wage law of the New York type, which prohibits the employment of women and minors at wages unreasonably low and not fairly commensurate with the value of the service rendered, with adequate penalties for violation, seems to be absolutely necessary to end the economic slavery imposed on thousands of Pennsylvania's women workers by profit-mad employers.

Governor Gifford Pinchot should act promptly and convene a special session of the legislature for the purpose of wiping out of Pennsylvania's industrial life the stigma of sweatshop employers and starvation wages.

Old-Age Security

A survey by the American Federation of Labor shows that the enactment of an old-age pension law by the Michigan Legislature raises to twenty-five the states which have sanctioned this legislation. Ten states have enacted pension laws this year. The 1933 roll of honor includes Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington.

A number of legislatures that have not yet adopted pension legislation have either discussed it or have instructed committees to study it. Pension legislation was approved by one or both houses of the legislature in seven states, but was not enacted into law. The twenty-five states with pension laws have a population of 55,472,000, all of whom will be protected by old-age security when the recent laws become effective.

This progress of old-age security legislation in the first half of 1933 is encouraging. It gives support to the belief that the time is not far distant when the remaining twenty-three states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia will approve pensions for the aged so that every person in the United States will have the guarantee that declining years will not contain the specter of suffering from poverty.

The American Federation of Labor has actively supported old-age security legislation in every state, and with its model old-age security bill has endeavored to have pension laws applied by a state administrative body instead of local officials.

What Next?

Steel barns are now being offered by steel fabricators in the central west. The foundation or cow-barn section may be made of masonry or concrete. The steel trusses that form the left are made in convenient sections so that two men with the aid of a tractor or team of horses can erect the structure. The steel frame is grounded, reducing the lightning hazard to a minimum. Steel and concrete construction minimize the firm danger.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

How patriotic is business!

The cotton textile code is promulgated, effective a certain day. And what, ladies and gentlemen, happens? Do all of the textile mills sit up nights getting ready for thee new program?

The answer, trusting souls, is that they do not. They proceed to act like a pack of wolves, each working with high fever and under high pressure, to see how much advance surplus they can pile up at the old low wages and with the old long work-week. The more they can pile up in surplus at the old low production costs, the more profit, kind people, they can pile up when prices advance under the new schedules of wages and hours.

That's a pretty good picture of the wisdom and the patriotism of industry.

You can look for an increase of about 5 per cent in price, on account of the new code. If there is additional increase, start yelling like blazes.

Of course, the industrial recovery act doesn't confer upon any body the power to go out and grab chisellers and throw them sans ceremony into the hoosegow. But the law does confer the power upon administrators and courts to get them by the neck in an orderly and lawful manner and do to them things drastic, swift and plenty.

So, observe the patriotism of business and watch for further happenings. The nation is coming swiftly to an era of higher wages and, of course, higher prices. But prices must not run too far ahead or there will be a grand smash—and trouble in carlots.

* * *

The holy fears of unions instilled into certain lines of business by paid professional union-hating propagandists is curious, useless and a fine commentary upon the good sense of executives. But it is there and it is slowing up the transition to the new state of affairs.

Business wants all the breaks, having learned little. But, unless it wakes up and "plays ball" what a sock it is doomed to get from what has been called "the club behind the door" which is snuggled up neatly in the national industrial recovery act.

Make no mistake, mesdames and messires, this new law is the most important thing in America. You can afford to give up a baseball game to find out what it's all about, if you don't already know. You can afford to burn lights late at night keeping posted.

Do your kidding about something else, not about NIRA, the seeress of modern America, the determining factor just now in our destiny. And, breathe it not abroad, in streets or public places, but there's a joker lurking for a lot of the union-hating babies of Big Business.

Verily, and no fooling, they are going to be greatly surprised.

* * *

Some misinformed storekeepers and others have gotten the idea that the national industrial recovery act justifies them in immediately raising prices. That is exactly what the recovery administration is seeking to avoid.

The law has been taken in some circles as a warrant to enter combinations to fix fees and prices and the scale has run upward to 100 per cent in numerous instances.

Price-boosting concerns have overlooked the essential point in the recovery program that wages should go up in advance of price increases or at least keep pace with them. In some cases wages have actually been advanced but in no instance has the increase been commensurate with the greater cost of the service or price of the commodity.

President Roosevelt has directed attention to the fact that the whole recovery program will fail if price increases are put ahead of the purchasing power of the consumer. That seems to be what is actually taking place all over the nation and the government will have to act quickly and stop this petty profiteering or the plan will be seriously impeded.

* * *

Recovery—big word, big doings—touring recovery offices, "looking 'em over"—getting "low down," as it is called.

Gen. Hugh Johnson is top man in this heap, unless you count Barney Baruch, who is surely some pumpkins in the new set-up.

Baruch, with an office in the state department, big adviser on international money and economics, has the allegiance of both Johnson and Farm Relief Administrator Peek. Now, to beat that you just about have to go back to Noah and his job as boss of the Ark.

A month from now maybe there will be order and some kind of routine in this vast new machine. But, today—mad house!

* * *

What is the job this mad house has on hand? Ah, ladies and gentlemen, it is the job of running the United States, as far as industry, agriculture, oil and railroads are concerned.

America wakes slowly to the fact that there is a new order of things—a smashing, busting, revolutionary new order, with absolutely not a darned thing as it was day before yesterday.

Gen. Pershing, at the head of his armies in France, wasn't much of a factotum, compared to these new commanders. Wait until the power begins to hit home—as it will.

* * *

But today there is that mad house, trying to find its way around its own offices. Men huddle in groups over desks in the midst of a racket that can be heard the length of a vast building.

The commerce building is so big a man can spend a half hour trying to find the office to which he is destined. Enormous.

"When do you get time to think?" you ask an official. "I don't," he answers, if he's on the square.

Where do they go to think and plan the giant moves that are today surely in the making?

Of course, in those rooms referred to as "upstairs" there are a few big, quiet offices, with magnificent rugs on large floors. But even there is a certain mad house atmosphere, too.

What? Whoops! Here are men, suddenly thrust into command of a nation's power plants and mills and mines. Who wouldn't go just a little bit nutty with excitement and thrill?

If President Roosevelt handles the present situation satisfactorily, we'll give him a tryout as a backlot baseball umpire.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a [illegible] dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK"

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Sharp Tools for TODAY

In the varied activities of modern social life . . . in the hard competition of today's business world, let the keen edge of your personality express itself to the utmost. Your voice can do the work, by telephone.

You have a problem . . . it is necessary to communicate with someone in another city . . . then note the advantages long distance telephone service offers:

Speed: Most calls are completed while you hold the line.

Two-way conversation: Questions are answered, ideas exchanged, at once.

Satisfaction: You are sure you have reached the person you want.

Low Cost: A Station-to-Station day-time call costs about 65 cents for around 100 miles. Night rates are even lower.

It is these and other factors that cause people to rely on long distance telephone service. Try it yourself—today.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
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FINCKS
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OVERALLS

More than 1,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label.

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
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HOME OWNED—35c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Nearly Eight Years of Service to Patrons of Chattanooga

And Have Always Tried Hard to Keep Faith With Our Customers.

Every Article Sold Is Guaranteed.

Money Cheerfully Refunded on Any Item That Is Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Easy Way Takes Care of Their Customers

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

EASY WAY GROCERY

Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

The People's Building & Loan Association

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement June 30, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	$ 2,219.84	Due instalment stockholders	$ 36,145.00
Mortgage Loans	64,350.00	Due instalment stockholders for divid'ds	5,102.23
Interest, Premium, etc., in arrears	3,805.89	Due loan stockholders	21,092.38
Book Loans	4,562.48	Due loan stockholders for dividends	2,872.13
Book Loan Interest	382.59	Due on matured stock (a)	15,641.77
Mortgage Notes and Interest	5,175.00	Due on matured stock (b)	10,212.00
Real Estate	22,879.83	Interest on paid-up stock	119.11
Taxes and Insurance Advanced	422.88	Interest on matured stock	278.37
Furniture & Fixtures	80.00	Paid-up stock	6,675.00
Penalties	810.01	Release money	8.75
	$104,188.52	Reserve for Taxes	368.00
		Reserve	4,800.00
		Surplus	873.78
			$104,188.52

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

RECEIPTS:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1932		$ 992.34
Instalment dues	$5,922.85	
Loan dues	2,569.80	
Interest	2,569.20	
Premium	1,284.56	
Taxes and insurance	65.00	
Real estate notes	441.25	
Real estate notes interest	216.52	
Book Loans	76.20	
Rent	424.39	
Release money	.25	13,570.02
		$14,562.36
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Instalment stock withdrawn	$ 941.00	
Matured stock withdrawn	7,156.24	
Paid-up stock withdrawn	225.00	
Dividends withdrawn	407.63	
Book Loans	1,657.28	
Real estate loans	300.00	
Interest	297.06	
Taxes on real estate	407.22	
Foreclosure costs	36.00	
Insurance on real estate	186.81	
Salaries	300.00	
State taxes and fees	178.00	
Printing, stationery, postage & telegrams	12.87	
Advertising	17.60	
Auditing fee	50.00	
League dues	40.00	
Insurance on fixtures	8.25	
Bank service	90.00	
Check tax	2.80	
Sundry expenses	28.76	12,342.52
		$ 2,219.84

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L. C. ORR, President Star Laundry.....President
JOHN J. MAHONEY, Chairman of Board of Directors of the American Trust & Banking Company.....Vice-President
NEIL J. CROWLEY, President Intertype Composing Co.....Secretary
J. H. BROCKHAUS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Purity Extract & Tonic Company.....Treasurer
W. D. MOON, Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys.....Attorney
J. V. McLAUGHLIN, Chief Clerk to General Auditor, American Railway Express Company.
A. B. CLARKE, Claim Department, Southern Railway.
STEPHEN H. HUBBARD, Vice-President and General Manager, Bennett-Hubbard Candy Company.

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BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

I. T. U. BRANDS IMPORTATION OF STRIKEBREAKERS DURING NEGOTIATIONS AS ACT OF WAR

Indianapolis, July 20.—Importation of strikebreakers to a city in which negotiations with employers are being conducted will henceforth be regarded as a declaration of war by the International Typographical union. The union's stand was set forth in the following resolution adopted by the executive council, meeting in headquarters here:

"Whereas, the International Typographical union has made every reasonable effort during a most trying period to maintain harmony in the printing industry by negotiation and conciliation of differences, and arbitration where conciliation failed; and;

"Whereas, members have continued to perform their duties under status quo conditions pending settlement of differences both as regards new contracts and wage adjustments under existing contracts; and,

"Whereas, in the face of fullest cooperation publishers in some cities have engaged the so-called open shop division of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which transported large crews of professional strikebreakers from city to city during negotiations for the purpose of intimidation; and,

"Whereas, in some instances these professional strikebreakers have been imported to force wage reductions and changes in conditions where there are unexpired contracts in existence and arbitration agreements in effect; and,

"Whereas, the presence of professional strikebreaking crews is not conducive to harmonious negotiations essential to recognition of mutuality of interest upon which all wage agreements should be based; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that from and after this date the importation of strikebreakers into any jurisdiction where contracts are being negotiated, or wage adjustments are under consideration, will be considered as an unfriendly act on the part of employers and a virtual declaration of industrial war, and that the International Typographical union will consider such conditions as justification for immediate withdrawal, without notice, of the members of this organization in the employ of publishers or employers guilty of such overt act; and, be it further

"Resolved, that a publisher or employer operating in more than one city, who violates an existing contract or arbitration agreement and locks out the members of this union, shall be considered to have sacrificed his right to protection under contracts which may be in effect in other cities in which he operates.

Big Industries Offer Codes As Conflict Looms

Labor Ready for Hard Fight on Company Union Issue — Textile Codes in Effect, Benefiting Host of Workers.

Washington, July 20.—With big hearings running, with several highly important codes filed and with the administration on the verge of calling for voluntary national observance of definite wage and hour schedules, the Industrial Recovery act moved its ponderous machinery forward this week at fairly high speed.

The cotton textile code went into effect, raising wages, cutting hours and taking the children out of the mills. Almost all of the balance of the textile industry, including silk and rayon, voluntarily came under the protecting shelter of the cotton code.

Steel and lumber offered the administration their rules and a healthy part of the coal industry did likewise. But this speed does not mean freedom from problems. It means tremendous problems.

Code Violation Charged.

On the first effective day of the cotton code complaints came from Tennessee and Georgia that mills were violating the code provisions. Quick investigation is promised, with remedy.

The steel code laid on Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's doorstep the company union issue, with its elaborate provisions calculated to protect the industry's set-up in that field. Indications are that other codes will seek to pattern after steel, if, indeed, they do not copy its provisions verbatim. The recovery administration will at least "scrutinize most carefully" these provisions and labor will go into the hearings prepared to make the fight of its life to knock them out of the code on the ground, probably, that the labor provisions of the law itself are sufficiently in the field of labor relations.

One Million Benefit.

As the textile codes went into effect and steel and other industries raised wages, it was estimated that nearly a million workers benefited by increased pay or employment through shorter working hours.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, expressed the opinion that 100,000 new jobs would be created by operation of the textile codes, covering cotton textiles, rayon, silk and thread industries.

Steel companies, including independents and subsidiaries of the United States Steel corporation, announced 15 per cent wage increases in anticipation of raises proposed in codes now before the Recovery Act administration. Officials of steel companies estimated that employment in the industry has jumped 233 per cent in July, as compared with the first quarter of the year.

Joseph W. Morton, Firemen And Oilers' Secretary, Dies

Chicago.—Joseph W. Morton, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, died at the Norwegian-American hospital here on July 12. The funeral services were held on July 15.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS REFUSE TO DISCUSS CODE WITH UNIONS

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, July 20.—Officers of international printing trades unions, in session in Chicago for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an agreement with the employing commercial printers of the country in reference to a code for the industry, expressed keen disappointment and resentment over failure of their objective because the employers' meeting was dominated by the open shop element, under the leadership of Thomas E. Donnelley, president of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company of Chicago, operator of the world's largest strictly non-union printing plant.

The invitation of the union officers to the employers' meeting to appoint representatives to a joint conference was spurned. The employers adopted the code prepared and submitted by Donnelley. Previous to the meeting rumors were rife that union employers would put up a fight against Donnelley, but there was no fight, except that the country editors who are also engaged in the commercial end of the industry bolted and drafted a code a trifle better than the Donnelley document.

It is rumored that Donnelley has groomed a close personal friend to become deputy administrator to govern the printing industry. The right of Donnelley's friend to sit in judgment will be challenged if the appointment is made.

Howard Raps Employers.

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union, gave expression to the views of himself and colleagues in a statement given to International Labor News Service. Mr. Howard charges the employers with trying to participate in the new deal in industry with a "stacked deck of cards." He says that the printing trades unions will invoke federal authority to compel recalcitrant employers to obey the law.

Beggar: Just a minute, mister.
Millionaire: Yes, what is it?
Beggar: My wife is starving.
Millionaire: So's mine. It's tough on the girls, but it is the only way to get that fashionable, slim figure.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

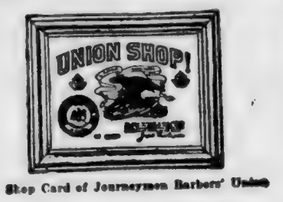
Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Do you know Your Union Label



Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

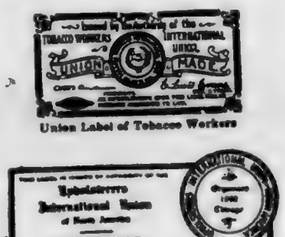
Emblem of American Street & Electric Railways Association

Coopers' Union Label

Label of Iron Metal Engravers' Union

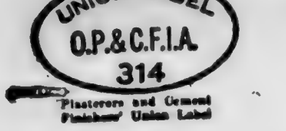
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label



Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label



Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

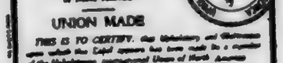
Shoe and Allied Craftsmen's Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

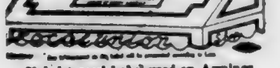
Store Card of Retail Clerks

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Label of Electrical Workers 161



Bookbinders' Union Label



Brick and Clay Workers' Union

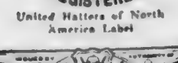
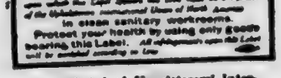
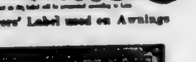

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

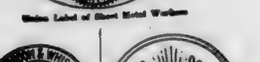


Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

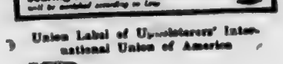


Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators



International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

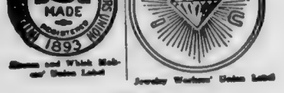


Used on Rolls and Bundles

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

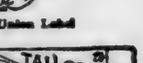


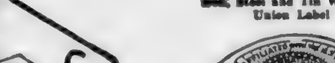
Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Cigarmakers' Union Label


A. F. of L. Label



He had never been outside of America, and neither had she, but both were recounting their experiences abroad:

He: And Asia. Ah, wonderful Asia! Never shall I forget Turkey, India, Japan—all of them. And most of all, China, the celestial kingdom. How I loved it! (turning to her) and the pagodas; did you see them?

She (powdering her nose): Did I see them? My dear, I had dinner with them!

Our Advertisers are our friends.

QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF *from use of* **Black-Draught**

"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."

P.S.—If you have CHILDREN, *give them the new, pleasant-tasting* SYRUP *of Thedford's Black-Draught.*

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48488
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lorene Tate vs. Rupert Tate

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rupert Tate is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 7-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48463
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Madison E. Jacks vs. Anna L. Jacks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Anna L. Jacks is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 30th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. F. Ralston, Atty. 7-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by R. E. Flegal and wife, Rose Flegal, dated October 9, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book M, Volume 24, page 318, et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank as Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot 17, Block 24, Boulevard Park Addition, formerly the property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 50 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 45 feet on the South line of Lane avenue, formerly 21st Street, and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 130 feet to the North line of a 16-foot alley.

This July 7, 1933.

THE HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

7-28

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace

G. T. Gillespie vs. Arthraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been levied on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 109 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 31, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 6, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

7-28

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17605

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

National Manufacturing & Stores Co., doing business as Empire Furniture Co., vs. Harry Guess

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of thes state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been issued on one Ford Grand Prize Radio belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East South Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on August 14, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 20, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

8-11

MORE ABOUT MR. GILBERT

(Continued from First Page)

aration of any code or agreement that something like the following be inserted:

"It is clearly understood that the national industrial recovery act does not impair, in any particular, the constitutional rights of the employe and employer to bargain individually or collectively as may be mutually satisfactory to them; nor does it impair the joint right of the employer and employe to operate an open shop.

"Nothing in this code is to prevent the selection, retention and advancement of employes on the basis of their individual merit, without regard to their affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor organization."

We are writing this general letter to the manufacturers of Tennessee in order that it might answer the many inquiries this association is receiving, most of which are growing out of newspaper advertising campaigns and the distribution of circulars among employes with reference to joining labor unions.

The Tennessee Manufacturers' association intends to comply, in every particular, with the new industrial law which will soon be over every industrial enterprise in America. This association, like other organizations, however, believes that the freedom of contract between employer and employe should not be impaired, and that there are certain other inalienable rights vouchsafed the manufacturers under the constitution and existing laws, which must be respected, consequently we want to urge the manufacturers of Tennessee to think straight, go slow and act wisely in the immediate and future conduct of their business, because when codes and agreements are "signed, sealed and delivered" many of the provisions might prove to be a "millstone" instead of a benefit.

The Tennessee Manufacturers' association has one of its attorneys in Washington this week in order that he might get first hand information which can be used for the benefit of the manufacturers of Tennessee.

The Tennessee Manufacturers' association was organized twenty-two years ago to help and protect the industries of this state. **Our efforts have been devoted largely in making Tennessee a profitable state for industrial development and advancement,** and we do not want to see anything happen to our industries now which will retard or burden them in the conduct of their business. We want to say again that if the manufacturers of Tennessee will co-operate through this organization, we will see to it that those things which rightfully belong to the industries of this state will be given them.

Sincerely yours,
C. C. GILBERT, Secretary.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48536
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

R. E. Maloney vs. Irma Maloney

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irma Maloney is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of July, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 8-11

FEDERAL REPORT SHOWS DROP IN PRISON PRODUCTS SOLD IN COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR

Washington, July 20.—A decrease in the prison products sold on the open market in competition with free labor and free industry is shown by the survey of prison labor just completed by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. department of labor. Congress was convinced in 1929 that too many prison goods are still sold on the open market and therefore passed the Hawes-Cooper act which goes into effect 1934 and will tend further to restrict the sale of prison goods in competition with free industry. The report of the department of labor shows that the states are beginning to respond to this legislative stimulus to establish a sound system of manufacture and distribution of prison products.

The state-use system of prison labor, which is supported by the American Federation of Labor, in 1932 had increased in favor with the states to 65 per cent of all production, whereas in 1923, 55 per cent of all productive labor in the state and federal prisons were working under the state-use system.

According to the survey, there were 158,947 prisoners confined in state and federal prisons in 1932. This compares with 84,761 in 1923, the year of the bureau's last previous survey on this subject. The figures represent an increase of 87 per cent in the nine-year period.

Of the number incarcerated in 1932, 82,276 were engaged in productive labor, 52,986 were engaged in various prison duties (such as cooking, washing, keeping the cells clean, scrubbing prison walls, etc.); 6,558 were sick and 17,027 were idle.

The 52,276 prisoners engaged in productive labor produced goods having a value of over $75,000,000. Among the most important classes of goods produced were 22,000,000 shorts having a value of over $8,000,000; 63,000,000 pounds of binder twine having a value of over $4,000,000; and more than 36,000,000 automobile license tags. Twelve hundred miles of new road, having a valuation of over $15,000,000, was built by prison labor in 1932. Approximately $5,000,000 worth of this road work was built in Georgia.

Of the 116 state prisons, 66 paid a money wage to all or a part of the inmates; 48 paid no compensation of any kind for work done; and 2 allowed credit of time on sentences for prisoners doing certain classes of work. Of the 12 federal prisons, 7 paid wages to prisoners for work done and 5 did not. In most of the institutions the pay was nominal, generally ranging from 2 cents to not more than 15 cents per day, although in a few prisons the scales were considerably higher.

Of the prisoners employed at productive labor in 1932, 1.8 per cent had nominal working hours of less than 24 per week; 55.2 per cent worked 44 hours or less per week; while 21.8 per cent worked 60 hours or over per week.

The productive work of prisoners in federal and state prisons was carried on under several systems, namely, state-use, state-account, contract, piece-price and public-works and ways. Of particular interest is the distinction between the state-use system and the state-account system. In the former system, all products are used in state institutions and none is sold in the open market. Under the state-account system, prison products are offered for sale and thus come into competition with products of free-labor and industry.

The lease system, i. e., the system of leasing out inmates to employers at so much per prisoner, has entirely disappeared from practice, the survey revealed.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Back again, "Yawsah."

* * *

Red McDaniels—There is one thing we can always count on.

Pop Carroll—Sure, your fingers.

Now, who thought Pop was that smart, boys; he sure is a wonder.

* * *

Here is a good one I happened to see that I think should be sure to take with a speaker who has the floor at our meetings. A clergyman, annoyed by people talking and giggling, looked at the disturbers, and said, "Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man was constantly laughing and talking and making uncouth grimaces, I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the services a gentleman said to me: 'Sir, you made a great mistake, that young man is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in chapel lest I should reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service there was good order. Now I wonder if that couldn't be applied to us.

* * *

Perry Howard—What is the main change that takes place when water becomes ice?

Bill Williams—The change in price.

Bill sure knows his ice man, don't he?

* * *

Krug—Say, old fellow, what makes you so skinny?

Cofer—Worry.

Krug—What do you worry about?

Cofer—About getting so skinny.

* * *

Ira Patton's Son—My, but it'll be great when I grow up and can do just as I please.

Ira Patton—Yes, but then you'll probably get married.

* * *

Jack Frost—Don't you know that Washington never told a lie?

Dutch Lofty—No, I only heard it.

* * *

I hope to see you again soon.

KING FISH.

Alfred Cofer and daddy went fishing; said the best they could do was mosquito bites. Then Patton and Howard tried their luck. They just reported bringing back 20 pounds. But I know they went next day after payday, so maybe that's why they had so much luck.

* * *

Wendel Worley has wired up his old bus so it will run on coal oil to beat the high cost of gasoline. Now he has more carburetors than auto.

* * *

Heard Dyche complaining about having to stay up late Thursday night. Said he just overslept in the morning and had to stay awake sixteen hours.

* * *

Local Union 175 can sure report progress on their organizing campaign. Every brother is out passing the word along.

Silas: Why did you chase off that new farm hand?

Hiram: He was meant for a politician, not a farmer.

Silas: How so?

Hiram: He was always on the fence.

The Chattanooga Federal Employees Credit Union

Located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the close of business June 30, 1933.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$22,102.23	
Other Real Estate		122.80
Actual Cash on Hand	$ 5,764.68	5,764.68
Total		$27,923.44

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$20,214.06	
Surplus Fund	2,062.35	
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,216.81	
		$4,593.24
Savings Deposits	$ 3,385.22	3,385.22
Total		$27,923.44

State of Tennessee, County of Hamilton.

I, J. T. McPherson, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

J. T. McPHERSON, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of July, 1933.

Correct—Attest:

J. L. PARK, Notary Public.
W. B. LANGLEY,
C. E. COPPINGER,
G. E. PIERCE, Directors.

(Seal)

Statement of the Condition of

The Firemen's Credit Union

Located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the close of business June 30, 1933.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$220.00
Actual Cash on Hand	$19.81	19.81
Total		$239.81

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$219.25	
Undivided Profits less Expenses and Taxes Paid	20.56	239.81
Total		$239.81

State of Tennessee, County of Hamilton.

I, H. S. Elkins, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

H. S. ELKINS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of July, 1933.

Correct—Attest:

KELSO RICE, Notary Public.
W. C. VOGT,
WM. GRAY,
J. C. CLINTON, Directors.

(Seal)

Statement of the Condition of

CONFERENCE POSTPONES HOURS OF WORK DISCUSSION

Geneva, Switzerland.—The International Labor conference decided to place the reduction of hours of work on the agenda for the 1934 session.

The conference also adopted a resolution urging the League of Nations to study through the International Labor office the best methods to help Jewish refugees from Germany.

It's the fastest selling FRIGIDAIRE ever built! Why?

Because it uses less current than one ordinary lamp bulb

FREE

A BOOK THAT PLANS YOUR MEALS FOR A YEAR

What shall we have for breakfast? For luncheon? For dinner? These puzzling questions are puzzling no longer. For here in this unusual book, are menus for tempting, perfectly balanced meals for every day of the year. With this book your meals can have delightful variety . . . correct combinations for taste and health. It's FREE this week at any of our stores—ask for "The Frigidaire Key to Meal Planning."

Prices begin at **$98.50** Installed in Your Home

Hear Jane Froman, Howard Marsh with Jacques Renard's orchestra on the Columbia Network each Wednesday and Friday evening at 8:30 p.m., Central Standard Time.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

COME WITH US
—to—
LAKE WINNEPESAUKAH

For an all-day picnic, barbecue and athletic program.

Valuable Prizes Given Away!

THURSDAY, JULY 27th

Tickets, including transportation on bus and barbecue dinner (good for 3 persons), $1.00.

LOCAL 226
PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPER-HANGERS AND SIGN WRITERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 28, 1933 — Number 14

MANEUVERING OF EMPLOYERS IS DEPLORED

Discriminations Indicate Insincerity.

COMPLAINTS OF "RAW DIALS" PILE UP

Stories of Patriotism Belied by Charges of Unfair Treatment.

Telephone and telegraph wires between Chattanooga and Washington were kept busy this week carrying complaints by local trades union officers of discriminations against workers, principally in some of the textile mills, because these workers are taking advantage of the right guaranteed them by the recovery act to join with a real union, and have refused to "fall for" various and sundry schemes concocted by employers to keep their employes from legitimate organized effort to benefit themselves in the manner for which the recovery act was passed.

While the daily newspapers are filled with articles under big headlines quoting this, that and the other manufacturer, mill owner, etc., as saying wages have been, or will be, increased, labor officials have been swamped with appeals for assistance from workers who have been discharged, "laid off" or what have you —and in the background always is the statement that these employes have expressed the opinion in one way or another that they preferred to trust their future under the recovery act by becoming a member of a genuine trades union instead of a "club" or "sewing circle" formed under the careful direction of company representatives.

Trade unionists are pointing out that the same old "line-up" which has monopolized the public prints for years with its hypocritical protestations of fair dealing is rushing to the headlines again with fervent patriotic statements, while subordinates are laying plans to defeat the purposes of the recovery act. This, of course, is held as not true generally, there being a great number of employers who are and always have been fair who are now earnestly striving, at considerable sacrifice, to co-operate with the president's plans.

In spite of this opposition, however, hundreds continue to join the various established unions, and new organizations are being formed as rapidly as possible. Open meetings of the various locals are being held almost nightly, and many who have never held membership in their particular craft union are "signing up" for the promised new deal.

That the matter of discriminations has officially reached Washington from various sources is shown in advices from the capital Thursday, and some definite action is confidently expected from the administration within a very short time.

Meeting to discuss possible steps to stop discrimination against union organization activities all over the nation, the labor advisory board of the national recovery administration decided to bring the matter to the attention of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. It was expected Gen. Johnson would soon issue a statement clarifying the stand of the recovery administration on the matter.

The labor advisory board heard reports from a score of unions to the effect that representatives in many industries who have offered their services to wage-earners desiring to form unions have been confronted with the discharge of those seeking the information.

Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the board, presided. Spokesmen for workers in the textile, coal and other industries reported that discrimination was being practiced by employers in many sections against those approaching union agents for information.

In the case of the textile union, it was asserted that the specific provisions of this code, now in effect, barring discrimination because of union membership, were being violated.

The labor advisory committee designated President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, as the labor spokesman to present officially labor's case when the steel code comes up for public hearings. These hearings will serve as a test of the bona fide unions as against the "company union."

Although the proposed steel code includes the mandatory provisions of the recovery act governing collective bargaining, it also contains a strong declaration for the "open shop," which organized labor declares nullifies the collective bargaining clauses.

Turn on the Light!

Turn on the light! Let the truth be known, regardless of consequences! Honor to whom honor is due, and all that sort of thing!

The Chattanooga News, one day this week, printed a three-column photograph of three women, a mother and two daughters, working in their home for a local hosiery mill, and it was charged that the three members of this family, which consists of a widow and eight children, had, combined, earned 46 cents on the particular day that the photo was taken. But the next issue of the afternoon paper published a statement from the owner of the mill that the woman had made on that particular day 59 cents. He also stated that on another day she had even earned 70 cents. Furthermore, the textile mill official was quoted as declaring the unfortunate family had been given food and even money by the "poor girls in the mill" and management of the mill. In fact, according to the story, he himself had kicked in with 50 cents cash money on one occasion for the relief of the family.

Now, we believe this case should be sifted to the bottom. If three members of this famliy earned 59 cents working for this mill, instead of 46 cents, as charged, the public should know the truth.

By all means, turn on the light!

And another thing. A correspondent of The Times indicates, in Friday morning's issue, that J. Harvey Wilson, executive of the Richmond mill who has been in violent disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt's recovery program, won the war and made the world safe for democracy by his work for the liberty loan drive. According to this correspondent, Mr. J. Harvey Wilson, "hatless and coatless, ran hither and yon for a straight week fighting to get money with which your parents and their property could be protected, and he put it over—the liberty loan of 1918. As subscriptions were tabulated (I was at the adding machine in Harvey's office uptown)," the Times correspondent dramatically continues, "and a district was seen short a few hundreds of its quota, and finally the total shortage was a few dollars less than $5,000, it was Harvey Wilson who nonchalantly flipped a signature card on the table, and without speaking left the room. The card was his additional subscription of $5,000 more liberty bonds."

Mr. J. Harvey Wilson's patriotism no one will question, but there may be a few recalcitrants who merely lost a leg, an arm or an eye or two who will rise up to claim an equal share of the glory which Mr. Wilson gained by his investment in liberty bonds.

Now, we believe if Mr. J. Harvey Wilson won the war he should have full credit for it, and also, as suggested by the correspondent quoted, the contrbiution of Mr. J. Harvey Wilson's sock mill, which "has been feeding 1,500 to 2,000 people, clothing them, entertaining them and educating their children for nearly a half-century," should not go unnoticed.

Again, turn on the light! Give full credit to our patriotic southern sock-mill executives. Let the full truth be known!

We do our part!

Union Men Laid Off; Go Back With Pay

An interesting item is printed in the current issue of the Piedmont (Ala.) Journal, live weekly organ which is sponsoring the cause of organized labor in a mill in that city which is said to be a branch of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher company.

The item, in a front-page box, relates how two workers were laid off for union activities and went back to work after a week, with full pay for their lost time, supplied by their fellow workers. It follows:

It was the signal for rejoicing and great applause among the members of the textile union Monday morning when Glenn Kines and Herbert McLeod were put back to work with the mill yard crew.

The two men, both members of the textile union, had been laid off but they were not allowed to miss a pay day. Last Saturday morning, at the union meeting, at Masonic hall, where the two men were present, members of Local No. 1745, United Textile Workers of America, took up a collection and instantly there was a veritable rain of money, and the men were paid their usual salaries, with a nice bonus to spare.

Monday morning, as they were noticed going back on the job, a mighty shout of applause went up from union members.

NOTICE!

A joint meeting of the Executive Board and Entertainment Committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at the hall, Seventh and Market streets. All members of these bodies are urgently requested to be present, as important matterms are to be considered.

MR. McDONALD FALLS IN WITH RECOVERY ACT?

Merchant Prince Indicates Possible Change.

OFFERS CO-OPERATION TO MR. ROOSEVELT

Johnson Tire Company Not Represented in Advertising Columns of Throw-Sheet.

Indication that Roy McDonald, manager of the so-called "Home Stores," may have begun to see a light was seen Friday morning in an advertisement in the daily Times, which pledged, jointly, McDonald's stores and the Hill stores to 100 per cent. co-operation with our president in his program of national recovery.

Local trades unionists and others, who recalled McDonald's activities and his economic philosophy as expressed to Chattanooga workers, were wondering if the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher-individualist has indeed experienced a change of heart and recognized the possibility that co-operation is a valuable asset in the program for industrial recovery.

One more or less radical working man remarked, facetiously, that a day's pay for a 12-year-old under the "new deal" might even be three figbars instead of two. This reference was to a report printed in last week's issue of The Labor World that a youngster had been engaged for the day by a "Home Store," and after working twelve and one-half hours had been compensated with two penny confections. Another suggested that McDonald might even agree to some certain number of hours for the employes of his varied interests to work each day, replacing the system which he himself announced — that a man who worked for him would begin the day when he (McDonald) ordered, and quit when he was told to.

It was also suggested that public opinion may have operated to some extent in disturbing the individualistic philosophy of the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher. This opinion is justified, it is pointed out, by the unusual demand for a large sticker issued by Chattanooga Typographical union, intended for use on automobile windshields and rear windows, reading "Roy McDonald, Owner of the Home Stores, Wants Wages Cut. I Trade With Merchants Who Believe in Living Wages."

Only one thousand of these stickers were printed to begin with, but it quickly became apparent that an additional order would have to be placed. The most gratifying feature of this instance, it was said Thursday, is that scores of auto owners who have no connection whatever with organized labor, and some who are not even classed as wage-workers, urgently appealed for copies to place on their own cars.

Suggestion was made this week that McDonald's throw-sheet, for which he employed an out-of-town operator, might be renamed the "McDonald-Fowler Advertiser," because of the fact that the Fowler stores appear to be about the only local advertiser left, and further because Fowler's idea of working people's wages and hours, as shown through his connection with the defunct Mascot Stove company, seem to be well in alignment with those of the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher.

Last week's issue of McDonald's experiment failed to carry the advertisement of the Johnson Tire company, and labor people who have in the past patronized the publications which have a live-and-let-live policy.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Organized Labor Forced to Move To Larger Quarters

New Meeting Place at Seventh and Market — Roosevelt Hall to Be Dedicated.

Unprecedented increase in membership of many local unions, and formation of a large number of new organizations, has forced Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and its affiliated locals into larger quarters, and new halls were secured this week at Seventh and Market streets, which include the entire third floor, with entrance on East Seventh street.

There are in all, in the new quarters, six halls, with approximately three times the floor space which the old halls offered.

The largest of these, which will be used for an auditorium, was officially designated at last Monday night's meeting of Central Body, as "Roosevelt hall," and at an early date appropriate dedication ceremonies will be arranged, combined with a general housewarming.

Carpenters, painters, plumbers and electricians have combined for the last two weeks in making the new quarters attractive, and the result is that Central Body and the local unions now boast the most elaborate and spacious meeting halls which the labor movement has called "home" in the history of the organizations.

Tuesday was "moving day," and after a few finishing touches the quarters will be in such condition as to be a matter of pride for trades unionists to exhibit to visitors, local or "outsiders."

Glass Blowers Get 20 Per Cent. Boost In Pay Envelopes

Members of Branch 92 Affected by National Agreement Signed This Week.

Some fifteen members of Branch 92, Glass Bottle Blowers, employed by the Chattanooga Glass company, will be beneficiaries of an agreement between the National Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers and the international union, according to William B. Bland, secretary of the local branch. If working hours are reduced, as is expected, Mr. Bland said Thursday, possibly a half-dozen more workers will be added to the rolls. The agreement affects at present only the "hand-blown" department, but it is stated that negotiations are in progress which will affect 6,000 in the "automatic" branch of the industry.

An International Labor News Service story received by The Labor World Thursday reads as follows:

Atlantic City, N. J., July 27.—Restoring the 1932 scale, the National Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers has granted a 20 per cent. increase in wages to 4,000 men in the hand-blown department of the Glass Bottle Blowers' association of the United States and Canada, of which James Maloney is president.

The wage increase, agreed on at conference between the union and manufacturers here, takes effect Sept. 1. Negotiations affecting 6,000 skilled union workers in the automatic branch of the industry were begun following announcement of the increase for the hand workers.

tire company were pleased that this concern had apparently decided to confine its advertising to

Prevailing Wage May Be Included In City Contracts

Commission Passes on First Reading Ordinance Providing for Fair Pay Scale.

City commission Tuesday passed on first reading an ordinance providing that prevailing rates of pay and hours of labor shall be mandatory on all public works contracted for by the city of Chattanooga.

The ordinance, almost identical with a resolution which passed the county court unanimously at the recent session of that body, insures at least a rate of pay for workers on city projects equal to that prevailing for similar work on private projects.

The ordinance provides that all bids shall be submitted with the "prevailing rate" and the maximum number of hours included, and is regarded as a protection for Chattanooga workers against cheap-labor contractors who sometimes make estimates based upon fair labor costs and then "sweat" the workers out of an extra profit.

Operating Engineers Plan Session Sunday

Operating engineers in the Chattanooga territory are invited to attend an open meeting at the new Central Labor hall, Seventh and Market streets, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. It is stated that already some half-hundred have expressed their intention of attending to hear and take part in a discussion of the recovery act and the new deal as it will affect this craft.

A representative of the international union will be present, it was stated, prepared to confer with any who desire information.

Seven States Pass Minimum Pay Laws Since January 1

State Officials Invited by Labor Department to Confer in Washington on Enforcement of New Legislation.

Washington, July 20.—Minimum wage legislation made inroads into the middle west recently when Illinois passed a minimum wage law, making the seventh state to pass such a wage law since the first of the year.

The law follows the pattern of all the other state laws and enforcement problems will be the same, according to Secretary of Labor Perkins.

An invitation to confer in Washington with Secretary Perkins on the subject of enforcement of the minimum wage laws will be sent to officials of the seven states which have passed laws this year. They are: New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Illinois.

Recovery act administration officials will confer with the state officials but the state minimum wage laws will not in any way be connected with the industrial recovery act. It is thought that the passage of these state laws will strengthen the fabric of the national program however.

Kennedy Production Co. Is 100 Per Cent Union

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The Aubrey Kennedy Production company, motion picture firm, recently won to this city from a number of hot competitors and now expanding rapidly, has entered into wage and working agreements with five local union crafts, it is announced by V. S. Herring, president of Central Labor union.

Contracts were signed with locals of the International Association of Theatrical Employes, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, and the Electrical Workers. A contract pending with the Brick Masons, Plasterers and Tile Setters will make the Kennedy organization 100 per cent unionized.

Aubrey Kennedy, pioneering the motion picture industry in Florida, took over Weedon's Island here last February and started to convert the old St. Reno clubhouse into a studio. Work has been continuous since and now production is under way on "Chloe," starring Olive Borden, under the direction of Marshall Neilan, famous wherever pictures are shown.

CITY SCHOOLS AGAIN BECOME STORM CENTER

Discharge of Teachers Brings Protest.

INTIMATED SMITH TO BE "DISCIPLINED"

Central Body Deplores "Injustice" to Children and Teachers.

First heralded as a movement against non-residents, and later explained as an "economy" move, the discharge of city school teachers to a number variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred has again set "the pot to boiling" regarding education affairs, with the city department remaining the center of the storm.

Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, has taken the position that committees were promised last spring there would be no wholesale discharge of city teachers, and that to wait until the eve of the reopening, when many had spent money in attendance at summer school, and others had naturally made no move to seek employment elsewhere for the winter, is a palpable injustice, and unfair to say the least.

Stanton H. Smith, president of the Teachers' federation, speaking for the organization, last week recalled in a prepared statement given The News, that city teachers had been led to believe their positions were secure, and protested the wholesale "firing" of those who have held positions in some cases for years, without previous notice.

For his temerity in thus speaking for the teachers' body, Mr. Smith has been indirectly threatened with "discipline" for "insubordination." It has even been suggested that the "young professor" may himself be made an example of, and discharged in order that other teachers may learn a lesson in "loyalty."

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in a resolution unanimously adopted Monday night, took the position that to discharge in great numbers school teachers at the present time, when the number is "already inadequate," would be an injustice to school children, and to teachers who had reason to anticipate their continued employment.

The resolution, which was presented to city commission Tuesday, was as follows:

Whereas, the department of education has announced its intention to dismiss a large group of school teachers although the number is already inadequate; and

Whereas, this action comes in the middle of the summer after teachers have remained in involuntary idleness without seeking other jobs in anticipation of retaining their present positions, and others have spent a good share if not all of their savings to attend summer school; and

Whereas, such a policy is unjust and inhumane in view of the fact that such notices of dismissal could and should have been given no later than the close of school last spring; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, do hereby petition the honorable board of commissioners to reconsider this action in justice to the children, in fairness to the teachers, and in the interest of our educational system.

DEFENDS HEALTH AND SCHOOL WORK

The "anti-social policy" of curtailment of health and education was hit by Central Body in another resolution unanimously adopted Monday night, and the purpose of labor to "fight to the finish" against such curtailment was stated.

The resolution recites the conviction of the workers that the health service and public schools are the life-blood of our democracy and offer the best insurance against repetition of the debacle from which we are starting to recover.

This resolution was also offered city commission Tuesday, as follows:

Whereas, we are convinced that health service and public schools are the life-blood of our democracy and offer the best insurance against the repetition of the

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is Sir Ben Turner?

A.—An old time British trades unionist, who recently retired from his position as president of the National Union of Textile Workers after fifty years of activity.

* * *

Q.—How did Samuel Gompers once define the general object of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—He said: "The general object of the federation is to better the conditions of the workers in all fields of human activity. Economic betterment in all directions comes first."

* * *

Q.—To what office was Leon H. Rouse recently elected?

A.—To the presidency of New York Typographical Union No. 6. Rouse was formerly president of the union for sixteen years. He has been a member of the International Typographical Union for forty years.

What Next!

A new plastic material called "Vinylite" can be put to many uses, from the making of dishes to doors, molding and baseboard. It may be used as a lacquer, or to impregnate cloth or paper, or as a cement to fix veneer imperishably to steel. "Vinylite" is made from vinyl resins.

* * *

Street car companies are now experimenting with a new type of car which is much quieter and faster than the old cars. Wheel cores cushioned in rubber help to give silence. The new cars are said to have faster pickups than the best automobiles and have automatic devices which do away with jerky stops and starts. New type springs, giving riding ease. Though not fully perfected, a few of the new cars are now in service.

Wisdom

There is no defeat except in no longer trying. There is no defeat save from within, no really insurmountable barrier save our own inherent weakness of purpose. -Elbert Hubbard.

* * *

How indestructively the good grows, and propagates itself, even among the weedy entanglements of evil.—Carlyle.

TAXI
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Overcome Pains
this better way

WOMEN who get into a weak, run-down condition can hardly expect to be free from troublesome "small symptoms."

Where the trouble is due to weakness, Cardui helps women to get stronger and thus makes it easier for nature to take its orderly course. Painful, nagging symptoms disappear as nourishment of the body is improved with the assistance of Cardui.

Instead of depending on temporary pain pills during the time of suffering, take Cardui to build up your resistance to womanly ailments.

Thousands of women have found relief by taking CARDUI.

Sold at the drug store.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

And Labor Led the Way!

The United States government asks all Americans to patronize those firms which display the NIRA emblem, which indicates they have signed the blanket code for minimum pay and maximum hours.

Thus, inferentially, it says, DON'T PATRONIZE THOSE WHO DO NOT DISPLAY THE EMBLEM!

That's boycott.

That's what unions have done ever since there has been such a thing as a union label.

Unions have said: "PATRONIZE PRODUCTS BEARING THE UNION LABEL."

Unions have said this because the Union Label stands for FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS.

They have said, "Do not buy goods that do not bear the label."

And for this the courts of the United States have hauled unions up and put them under injunction. The famous Danbury Hatters case grew out of boycott.

Now, behold, the United States government, finding sweatshop and exploiting employers refusing to be decent voluntarily, says to all America: "DO NOT PATRONIZE THEIR PRODUCTS."

It seems, after all, that through all the years the UNIONS HAVE BEEN RIGHT AND THE COURTS HAVE BEEN WRONG.

The whole force of government now lines up for THE UNION POSITION. THE UNION LABEL LED THE WAY.

A Deserved Criticism

The failure of the recent International Labor conference at Geneva, Switzerland, to do something definite to relieve unemployment by the application of the shorter work week is sharply condemned by the Scottish Typographical Journal, the organ of the Scottish Typographical Association. Its editor says:

> **"The framing of the 40-hour convention has been postponed for a year. Not only so, but if the reactionaries had their way the matter would be indefinitely shelved. And to our utter humiliation we find that the representative of this 'national' government of ours was in the forefront of this retrogressive action. * * * That a reduction of hours in itself will not solve the unemployment problem is undisputed by even its most insistent propagandists. At the same time, action in this respect would undoubtedly go far to ease the economic problem by employing more people and with a resultant increased purchasing power. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that the opportunity was not taken to give a progressive lead to the settlement of the problem presently confronting the world."**

The Scottish Typographical Journal's criticisms of the International Labor conference are entirely justified.

There are 30,000,000 unemployed men and women throughout the world. The refusal of the conference to take positive action on this great emergency and give prompt consideration to the shorter work week as a remedy for it, is in sharp contrast to the policy of the government of the United States which has dramatically met the problem of the jobless by inaugurating the 30-hour week on public works and a variable week not in excess of forty hours in private industry.

Hesiod's saying that the man who procrastinates struggles with ruin is equally true of the employers and their governments who dominated the Geneva conference. Their policy of delay was evidently applied in the hope that capitalist production with maximum private profit as its only goal will in some way resurrect itself on the same old basis of long hours.

The government of the United States does not subscribe to such a foolish idea. President Roosevelt realizes that machine production makes shorter hours of labor possible, and that the 12,000,000 jobless, largely the offspring of labor-displacing machinery, make the shorter work week imperative if civilization is to continue.

The International Labor office has certainly led the world in conferences on unemployment and the hours of labor, and in procrastinating its final decisions. But when it gets right down to the action that does something, Uncle Sam heads the international procession for wholesale reduction of the length of the work day and the work week with its absorption into employment of millions of the American jobless.

Price Fixing Upheld

The constitutionality of the law enacted by the last legislature of the State of New York authorizing a state board to fix milk prices has been affirmed by the court of appeals of that state.

The law was enacted to meet the emergency caused by milk being sold too cheaply to be profitable to the milk producers. This situation was met by making the sale of milk at a too low price a crime, the question of price being determined by a majority vote of three officials of the state milk control board. The preamble to the law declared that the low price of milk created a temporary emergency which justified the statute.

A Rochester grocer was convicted of violating the milk price orders issued by the milk control board and fined by a Rochester court. The defendant took the case to the court of appeals.

Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, who wrote the prevailing opinion, said:

> **We are unable to say that the legislature is lacking in power, not only to regulate and encourage the production of milk, but also, when conditions require, to regulate the prices to be paid for it so that a fair return may be obtained by the producers and a vital industry preserved from destruction.**

In emphasizing his opinion, Judge Pound declared that at times the well known policy of non-interference by the state with individual freedom must yield to the policy of compulsion for the general welfare. He said the exercise of state's power to regulate private business could only be invoked under "special circumstances," and added that "it may be invoked when the legislature is dealing with a paramount industry upon which the prosperity of the entire state in a large measure depends."

WHAT HAPPENS TO WORKERS WHEN THE PLANT IS CLOSED

Harrisburg, Pa., July 27.—The results of a study by the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry to find out what happened to 324 women workers after their dismissal when two silk mills closed permanently appear in a recent issue of "Labor and Industry." At the time the women were interviewed, ten months after they had been laid off, somewhat over half were employed, considerably more than a third were jobless though hunting for work, and 5 per cent. were not looking for jobs. Median week's earnings for the women securing new jobs in silk factories had dropped from between $19 and $20 for a full week in the closed mills to $15.69 for the full-time workers and $8.50 for the others. Of the families represented by these women, 106 were obliged to go into debt or to secure outside assistance and 77 drew on savings or borrowed money on life insurance or other property.

Patronize our Advertisers.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Now, there's the matter of dead cats. Dead cats undoubtedly are unpleasant things to have around. Dead cats are even unpleasant to write about, even in an improperly constructed sentence. Dead cats in the back yard, or in the gutter, or on the roof, are unpleasant enough. But dead cats in the air—there's something to conjure with. And especially if the air is to be full of dead cats.

Particularly the whole things brings up the question of whose cats. And who is there that keeps cats enough so that the air may be full of them when dead? True, there are nocturnal hours when it seems as if there were cats enough, in all conscience, to fill the air, dead or alive. But the better vision offered by daylight seldom reveals such a plethora of cats.

* * *

However, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the grim-visaged administrator of NIRA, promises us the air will soon be full of dead cats. His words, exactly.

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the citizenry, there is something to contemplate. If we can only behold an atmosphere surcharged with the presence of the right kind of dead cats—the right breed, perhaps—there will be great multitudes who will join in when the band strikes up, "NIRA, my God, to Thee."

If the air can be sprinkled plentifully with the dead cats of the steel trust, the oil trust, the Morgan empire and a few more like them, that will be something to write home about. Ah, then, "Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon," but wire it to the home folks.

* * *

Now of course what Gen. Johnson meant was that before long the atmosphere is going to become filled with fight and that somebody is going to get beautifully and plentifully licked.

That sounds like good news, because it is clear that the general has no intention of being the one to be licked. He intends to go the limit to enforce the law and to see to it that those opposing it furnish the dead cats, or shall we say, furnish the cats which are to become dead, sufficiently to fill the air.

The remark was, perhaps, a passing flash—but it was seemingly a most illuminating flash. It may turn out to have been one of those remarks more illuminating than a book full of deep stuff.

Feline density in the air is something to contemplate. It's one of those pungent remarks, like "don't monkey with the buzz saw." It intimates that there is a day ahead when recalcitrants will be called to stand forth and face bare fists to a knockout.

* * *

Clearly something like that has to come. Greed has never yet surrendered in good grace. It has always been nasty right down to the last line of the last verse of the last chapter.

There is little reason to expect that it has changed its ways. Its cats will probably be as putrid as ever, when dead, but when dead they can be properly interred, without epitaph—and we can then look forward to air fit to breathe, air that smells like freedom, with a new cleanliness and wholesomeness. Let it rain dead cats!

Tacoma Teamsters Win Wage Slash Strike

Tacoma, Wash.—Members of Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' union, Local No. 313, won their militant wage cut strike against the nine taxi and trucking concerns comprising the Truck Owners' association here. The men walked out when the association imposed an arbitrary wage cut after having broken off arbitration proceedings provided for in the agreement with the union.

Following the walkout the Tacoma Central Labor council placed the Truck Owners' association on organized labor's "We don't patronize" list.

The settlement provided that the men should return to work on the same wage schedules as prevailed before the walkout. There were a few minor adjustments in helpers' scales. The settlement was brought about by the intervention of Ernie C. Marsh, representing the conciliation service of the U. S. department of labor at Washington, and Will Coates, labor commissioner of the Washington state department of labor and industries.

Representatives of the truck owners went into the first arbitration meetings with the threat that unless their proposed wage cut was accepted by the teamsters by a certain date the negotiations would be abruptly ended. They were surprised that this threat did not cow the teamsters into calm submission, and were doubly surprised when the teamsters met the cut with a walkout.

"Once again," declares the Tacoma Labor Advocate, "unionism, labor solidarity, has revealed its power to protect the working standards of the membership."

CHICAGO PUBLIC BACKS LABOR'S FIGHT AGAINST SCHOOL PROGRAM

Great Mass Meeting Roars Approval of Slashing Attack on Board of Education's Plan to Wreck Public Educational System in the Name of "Economy."

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, July 27.—That the educated, thinking people of Chicago are more in sympathy with the principles and concepts of the American Federation of Labor at this time than at any previous time in the history of this city was made plain at a gigantic mass meeting of citizens held at the Chicago stadium.

The audience of 25,000, called together to protest against the wrecking of the Chicago public school system by shyster politicians under orders from evil-minded, avaricious big bankers, gave the biggest ovation of the evening to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The vast throng arose and cheered President Fitzpatrick for three minutes after he had concluded his presentation of labor's case against the board of education. It was not an organized labor meeting, but was held under the direction of organizations embracing many classes of citizens. Speakers represented universities, parent-teachers associations, the Kiwanis International, churches and various educational organizations.

Board's Program Assailed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick read a lengthy resolution which had been adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor, copies of which had been forwarded to various public officials, including President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

The central thought of the resolution was to the effect that the proposed program of the board of education, adopted at a secret meeting, would deprive the children of the poor of needed educational advantages, intensify the unemployment situation and sabotage the plans of President Roosevelt for industrial recovery.

President Fitzpatrick brought the audience to its feet in roaring approval when he launched into a slashing attack upon Melvin A. Traylor, international banker, whom he charged with giving bad advice to Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who appointed and controls a majority of the present school board. Mr. Fitzpatrick characterized Mr. Traylor as a "public enemy."

It was only a year ago that the democratic national convention, meeting in the same great auditorium where the mass meeting of outraged citizens above referred to was held, rejected Melvin A. Traylor as a presidential candidate and chose Franklin Delano Roosevelt as its standard bearer.

Traylor Reported Plotting.

It is currently rumored that Traylor, still smarting from wounds received during his vain pursuit of the presidency, is sulking against the present plans of his successful rival. Head of one of the world's biggest banks, the First National of Chicago, Traylor is in a position to wield a tremendous influence in undertakings for industrial recovery.

Strike Ties Up Studios.

Hollywood, Cal.—Production of three pictures was halted at the Columbia studios by a strike of union workers.

A sympathetic walkout of electricians, cameramen, propertymen and other craftsmen followed a strike of sound technicians.

The dispute involved classification of the studio as "independent" or a member of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., of which Will H. Hays is president. Different wage scales prevail in the two classifications.

Green Denounces U. S. Government Dismissal Policy

Says Uncle Sam's Action Is Inconsistent With Declared Aim of Providing Employment and Raising Buying Power.

Washington, July 13.—The inconsistency of the federal government in dismissing thousands of employes in the name of economy at the time it was rushing preparations to spend billions of dollars to make employment and raise buying power was emphasized in a statement by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

Thousands of government employes were dismissed, furloughed or retired as the new fiscal year began. Some 3,000 were let out in Washington alone.

President Green said that the government might point the way to better conditions by instituting the 30-hour week and increasing wages. "It ought to set an example for employers in private industry," he said.

In his statement Green pointed out that the government is bending every energy to make employment through the national industrial act. He continued:

"On the other hand, the federal government is increasing unemployment by dismissing government workers by the thousands, and reducing buying power through reduction in wages and salaries and dismissals and furloughs. Here is presented a truly paradoxical situation. Consistency would require that the government, which after all is the largest employer of labor, should conform to the spirit as well as the law of the industrial recovery act.

"It ought to lead in reducing hours for its employes, in creating work opportunities and in raising wages. It ought to set an example for employers in private industry.

"The six-hour day and five-day week in government service would very greatly increase employment opportunities and would, in all probability, make wholesale dismissals and furloughs unnecessary."

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigars and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

...osevelt Signs Blanket Industrial ...ode to Raise Wages, Shorten Hours For All Employes in United States

...k for White Collar Workers Is Limited to 40 Hours—...actory Employes and Mechanics Set at 35—Child Labor Is Banned in All Business.

...shington, July 27.—In undoubt-...ps of the most momentous of-...ever undertaken in the United ..., President Roosevelt called on ... employer of three or more per-... to shorten the work week to 40 ... for "white collar" workers, 35 ... for mechanical workers, and to ... a graduated scale of increased ... to his employes.

The president's announcement will ... followed in the next six weeks by ... most widespread and intense ap-... to public opinion that has been ... since the World war. The ob-... of the campaign will be to get ... consumer to sign an agreement ... support and patronize employers ... co-operate with the president.

Drive Will End Labor Day.

The drive to end the depression by ...rming jobless persons to work and ... increase the purchasing power of ... country will end on Labor Day, ... first Monday of September. It is ...lieved here that at least 6,000,000 ... 12,000,000 unemployed will have ... on that day.

Through Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, re-covery administrator, President Roosevelt asked employers to agree:

1. Not to work any so-called "white-collar" employe, in all types of services, for more than 54 hours a week and not to reduce the hours of business to below 52 hours in any week.

Maximum Hours Proposed.

2. Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum of 35 hours a week, with the right to work a maximum of 40 hours in a week for any six weeks between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31.

3. Not to work any employe more than eight hours in any one day.

4. To pay "white-collar" workers not less than $15 a week in cities of 500,000 population or more; not less than $14.50 a week in cities between 250,000 and 500,000 population, and not less than $14 in any city between 2,500 and 250,000 population.

Minimum Wage Provisions.

5. To pay mechanics, factory workers and artisans not less than 40 cents an hour, unless the hourly rate for such work was less than 40 cents on July 15, 1929, in which case the latter rate should be paid, but not less than 30 cents an hour.

6. Not to reduce for the shorter work week the wages now paid employes for the longer work week.

7. Not to employ any persons under 16 years of age.

A printed form containing these provisions, in addition to a number of others, was handed each of the 5,000,000 employers in the country Thursday morning by the regular postman. The employer is asked to sign it and return it at once to one of the district offices of the commerce department.

Pacts Effective August 1.

The agreement will be in effect from August 1 to December 31, this year, unless before that date the president approves a code of fair competition for the employer's industry. In this case, the terms of the code would supersede the agreement.

Beginning at once and continuing until Labor Day, the recovery administration intends to carry on a campaign designed, as Gen. Johnson expressed it, "to saturate the country with the dope about this thing."

To Reach Every Channel.

Not only will this campaign be carried on through every channel of communication—the newspapers, radio, motion pictures and public meetings, but the churches—Catholic, Jewish and Protestant—fraternal orders and civic organizations are being organized to lend a hand in bringing home to the people that "this is a test of patriotism" and "the time to demonstrate the faith of our fathers and our belief in ourselves," as it was explained in the announcement.

"We are going to reach every place where two or more people meet," asserted Gen. Johnson. "We are going to ask the public to support those who co-operate with us. We are not asking a boycott of anyone.

To Mould Public Opinion.

"I believe that we can create a public opinion as strong as any war psychology. We did it with the draft law. When we started there was only a thin strip of the eastern seaboard that wanted war, but in a short time we had the entire country wholeheartedly supporting the war.

"Here we have something to build on—something that is poignant to the human heart—the plight of the 12,000,000 men and women in this country out of work."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ARMOUR-LOOKOUT CREDIT UNION
Located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the Close of Business June 30, 1933.

RESOURCES

Overdrafts		$477.00
Due from Banks and Bankers (on demand)		221.30
TOTAL		$698.30

LIABILITIES

Surplus Fund	$640.85	
Undivided Profits, Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	32.00	
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	25.45	25.45
TOTAL		$698.30

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

J. F. Stinecipher, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

J. F. STINECIPHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22nd day of July, 1933.

CARL A. FISCHER, JR., Notary Public

(SEAL)

O. H. ROBINSON, Director
JAS. E. SANDERS, Director,
J. E. HAMILL, Director.

Easy Way Solicits Patronage on the Superior Merits of Their Business Only

On Their Eight Years' Reputation of Honest and Faithful Service to Thousands of Customers, Always Giving Full Weights and Guaranteeing Every Article Sold,

AND AT PRICES THAT ARE UNIFORMLY LOWER!

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

Ask About the Sensational Introductory Offer of

AMERICAN ACE
Superior Vacuum Packed
COFFEE

EASY WAY GROCERY
Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Painters Feed Many In Spite of Rain

Hundreds of men, women and children visited Lake Winnepesaukah Thursday, despite a dreary, wet day, and partook of a fine barbecue meal in celebration of the annual "Painters' Day."

Sponsors of the affair declared that, although the crowds were naturally cut considerably by the weather, in all the circumstances the affair was fairly successful.

Pagan Economic System Must Go, Forum Is Told

If Present Order Is to Continue, Industrial Leaders Must Change Attitude, Dr. John McDowell Declares.

Charlottesville, Va., July 20.—Everything in life, except religion, is largely dependent upon economic conditions, Dr. John McDowell, moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, told the Institute of Public affairs at the University of Virginia.

"It is idle," Dr. McDowell said, "to talk of the kingdom of God, of an ideal social order in which the Divine Will is realized, while the present essentially pagan economic system exists. The time has come when we must insist that it is impossible for men and women to be possessed with Christ's spirit and not be concerned with the conditions under which people live and work.

"We must put our Christianity into all our human relationships if it is to be real and effective in modern life. Economic society may be guided by intelligence, but it must be founded upon conscience, which means it must be founded upon religion.

"It is increasing evident that if our individualistic system of ownership and control of industry and agriculture is to continue, those who hold economic privilege must adopt a new attitude of intelligent social concern based on a long view of their own and their neighbor's interest.

"If the churches have a message for industry, now is the time to declare it. For although it is not the business of the church to furnish to the world an economic program, it is our business to see that no economic program is permitted to exist under which injustice and oppression find shelter."

Jersey Firemen Ask 8-Hour Day.

Irvington, N. J.—An eight-hour day was advocated for paid city firefighters in a resolution adopted by the New Jersey Uniformed Firemen's association convention here. City firemen now work in twelve-hour shifts. A resolution also was adopted condemning further pay cuts.

CENTRALIA PRISONER PAROLED

Olympia, Wash.—Britt Smith, former secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World in Centralia, sentenced to twenty-five to forty years for murder on charges growing out of the Armistice Day clash between I. W. W. members and American Legionnaires in 1919, has been paroled as promised by Gov. Clarence D. Martin. Ray Becker, the last of the eight I. W. W. prisoners, refuses to accept a parole. He holds out for a commutation of sentence, maintaining that a parole implies an admission of guilt.

HERE ARE THE BOYS BEHIND THE TRENCHES

—Photo Courtesy of The Times.

Above are pictured the committee which actually prepared the splendid feast enjoyed by hundreds in celebration of "Painters' Day" at Lake Winnepesaukah Thursday. Reading from left to right, they are: Fred Williams, C. F. Weidner, A. L. Surrett, E. K. Witt, P. P. Thurston, J. J. Smith and W. D. Canada.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Union Label of Coopers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Union Label of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Union Label of Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Label of Amalgamated Sheet and Tin Workers' Union

Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Shirt and Chef Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Pressmen's Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Photo Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Union Label of Electrical Workers

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Union Made and Which Made Union Label

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Phone 6-3163

Clean clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Use This Laxative made from plants

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come up from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act — just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its proper use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily.

Find out by trying Black-Draught what a good medicine it is for constipation troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry).

P.S. — For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48443
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Madison E. Jacks vs. Anna L. Jacks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Anna L. Jacks is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 30th day of June, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. F. Ralston, Atty. 7-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by R. E. Flegal and wife, Rose Flegal, dated October 9, 1929, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book M, Volume 24, page 318, et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Securities Corporation, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton National Bank as Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot 17, Block 24, Boulevard Park Addition, formerly the property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 50 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 45 feet on the South line of Lane avenue, formerly 21st Street, and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 130 feet to the North line of a 10-foot alley.

This July 7, 1933.

THE HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

7-28

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
G. T. Gillespie vs. Artkraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been levied on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 109 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 31, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 6, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
7-28 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17605
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
National Manufacturing & Stores Co., doing business as Empire Furniture Co., vs. Harry Guess

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of thee state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one Baby Grand Philco Radio belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on August 14, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 29, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
8-11 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48536
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

R. E. Maloney vs. Irma Maloney

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irma Maloney is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of siad court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of July, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 8-11

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. J. R. Carter and J. E. Carter

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant, J. E. Carter, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford roadster, Motor No. A-8411543, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal service was had on J. R. Carter. Therefore, the said J. E. Carter is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
8-18 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Marshall Crawford

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Dodge Sedan, Motor No. D-18336, which has been possessed by the sheriff, Marshall Crawford is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
8-18 Justice of the Peace.

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." And for busy hands, too. Half the misery of the world is created by b[illegible]

Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Jobs, Pay Rolls Jump for Third Straight Month

Good Gains Recorded But Employment and Pay Still Far Under 1926 Figures.

Washington, July 27. — United States department of labor figures show that employment may be definitely considered on the upgrade. From the month of May through the month of June there was an increase of 7 per cent. in factory employment and a corresponding increase of nearly 11 per cent. in pay rolls, making the third consecutive month that an increase in both pay rolls and employment had been noted.

Almost 400,000 wage earners in manufacturing industries went back to work in June and it was estimated by the bureau of labor statistics that about 100,000 more were re-employed in the sixteen non-manufacturing industries which were included in the survey.

Employment figures for agriculture, railroads and a number of other important lines of business, which were not reported by the bureau of labor statistics, also show a significant increase. The level of factory employment for the country as a whole was higher in June than in any other month of the past year and a quarter.

The increase in pay rolls and employment was scattered all over the entire country, each state reaping some of the benefits.

The employment increase, together with the increases in April and May, make a total increase of 14 per cent. in employment since the bank holiday in March. This is the third successive month that the reports have shown a definite increase in both wages and employment.

Although there are more workers on the payroll in June, 1933, than in the same month of the preceding year, the employment index is still far below the average index of 1926. The wage level has increased 20 per cent. since the bank holiday.

The lumber industry reported the biggest gain in employment. The level of employment in the beverage industry, due to the legalization of beer, was 95.9 per cent. above the level of the corresponding month in 1932.

In commenting upon the report, Secretary of Labor Perkins warned against over-optimism and speculative production. "We must not allow ourselves to overlook the fact that we are far from being out of the woods of this depression," she said. "Although the percentage increase in employment and pay rolls has been large, it must be kept in mind that the actual rise in both cases was small as compared with the total number of workers normally employed and the total payroll normally paid out.

"We must increase the purchasing power of the 40,000,000 wage earners of the United States," continued Miss Perkins, "so that they will be able to consume the increased output which is flowing from our factories. In the speculative race to produce as much as possible before wages and hours are fixed by the industrial codes—as appears to be the case in some industries — lies the danger of piling up surplus stocks which may prove a boomerang to business. Many business men are showing an enlightened and loyal co-operation in this matter. But it is not enough, at a time like this, that the better type of business man be willing to enter into a code of fair competition and to observe its regulations. He must actively build up a philosophy of mass purchasing power."

St. Louis Nutshellers Win Strike for Higher Wages

St. Louis, Mo.—The nutshellers here won their strike for better pay, the several firms involved agreeing to the increase, although their officials put up the usual claim that operation is unprofitable at the present market. Hoffman Bros., the Barnhart Mercantile company and the Funstein company and other firms were involved.

Mayor Dickmann and a committee assisted in bringing about a settlement of the controversy.

Twenty-one strikers were fined on the rotten charge of "unlawful assembly."

Someone has figured it out that one's chances of being struck by lightning are about six in a million. Not knowing exactly what the score is, is what causes most of us concern during a violent thunderstorm.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48506
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Alton Turner vs. Irene Turner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene Turner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the were interesting ex parte as to her.

they had been laid off, some[illegible] half were employed, considerably more than a third were jobless though hunting for work, and 5 per

Wedding Sunday Morning Will Unite Two Local Trade Union Families

—Photo Courtesy of The News.

MISS RUTH FORBES

A wedding of interest to local trades unionists will occur Sunday morning at 8:30, at Patten Memorial chapel, University of Chattanooga, when Miss Ruth Adealia Forbes, pictured above, will wed Mr. Harry Griffin Burnette.

Aside from the unusual popularity of both the "youngsters," the marriage will be of interest because of the fact that it will unite two well-known trade union families.

Mr. Harry Burnette, father of the bridegroom, has for many years been secretary of the local Patternmakers' league, while the bride's father, Mr. George Forbes, has been an active officer and worker in the local labor movement since the memory of the oldest inhabitant runneth not to the contrary.

The young couple will leave immediately after the ceremony for a honeymoon trip which will include the world's fair at Chicago, and The Labor World speaks for scores of local friends in wishing for them a most happy and successful voyage on the sea of matrimony.

MORE ABOUT CITY SCHOOLS

(Continued from First Page)

debacle from which we are starting to recover; and

Whereas, we are determined that our health service and schools shall not be reduced to mediocrity by such drastic curtailment of financial support as is now threatened and being instituted by selfish interests who attempt to fool the average home owner into thinking that he will benefit by such curtailment when in reality he will be the loser; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, do hereby declare our intention to fight to the finish against the anti-social policy of curtailment of health service and education; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive committee be hereby empowered to formulate plans, to co-operate with other interested groups, and to take other action which it may deem advisable to secure the proper and necessary share of revenue to these services which we consider to be most vital.

Syracuse Saves $600,000 In Feeding Needy Families

Syracuse, N. Y.—A threat to establish a city commissary, early last year, to feed the needy families of the unemployed, brought about a prompt offer from the 200 grocers here, through the Civic Defense league, to supply welfare commissions with all required foodstuffs at wholesale cost, plus 12 per cent for handling.

The first year's operation of this system has saved the city more than $600,000, according to a report to Mayor Rolland B. Marvin, compared with what it would have cost had not threat of city competition forced the grocers to moderate their charges.

Rail Employment Increases.

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission reports that employment on Class 1 railroads increased 20,200 men in June as compared with May. The figures showed 957,330 men for June and 937,108 in May.

Almost all the increase was in the ranks of train and engine service employes, the number of which gained 1.39 per cent.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Patronize our[illegible]

Lovemans ECONOMY SECTION Clearance!

SILK and KNIT **SUMMER DRESSES**

Less Than **1/2 PRICE**

Fifth Floor

Take the elevator to the FIFTH FLOOR ECONOMY SECTION if you want bargains in summer dresses, and come early to have first selection.

SILK DRESSES—(Somewhat Soiled). Sizes 14 to 42. Were $3.95. NOW $1.95

Pastel WASH CREPES and Printed Rayon DRESSES, Sizes 14 to 42. Were $2.95. NOW.... $1.45

KNITTED DRESSES of Durene and other cotton yarns. Sizes 14 to 20. Were $2.95. NOW..... $1.45

KNITTED DRESSES in white and two-tone combinations. Sizes 14 to 20. Were $1.95. NOW..... 95c

ALL SILK PONGEE DRESSES. Sizes 14 to 20. Natural pongee color. Originally $1.00 values. NOW.. 49c

Illustrations only suggest styles of dresses in this clearance sale on Loveman's FIFTH FLOOR.

Lovemans, INC.

Dependable Merchandise

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Clearance!
ESSES

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ted Rayon e $2.95. NOW $1.45
and other cot- 2.95. NOW $1.45
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Sizes 14 to 20. $1.00 values. NOW 49c
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Hoover asked he had ression
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ONE OF RSELF
UNION

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 4, 1933 — Number 15

Open Campaign to Enroll Dixie Labor Under Union Flag

Southern Workers Invited to Haven of American Federation.

Legal Protection for Collective Bargaining Guaranteed By Recovery Act, Without Interference from Employers, Opens Way for Labor Organization in Dixie — Headquarters Established in Atlanta — Googe in Charge.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Responding to the widespread desire of working men and women in the southern states to enroll in bona fide trade unions, and secure through collective bargaining the large advantages possible under the national industrial recovery act, the American Federation of Labor started a militant crusade to explain the benefits of genuine trade unionism to the workers of the south, with headquarters in Atlanta, from which organizers will radiate throughout every industrial section.

In a letter to the secretaries of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president of the federation, said:

"The American Federation of Labor has launched a special organizing campaign in the south. We have established headquarters at 317 Hurt building, Atlanta, Ga. George L. Googe, of Savannah, is in charge of the campaign.

Workers Request Organization.

"The workers of the south are manifesting great interest in organization and are responding in a very fine way to requests we are making for them to join organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to take advantage of the opportunity presented for collective bargaining under the provisions of the industrial recovery act.

"I believe the time is ripe for a great forward movement in the south. The indications are that thousands of men in all trades and callings in the south will join their respective organizations with which they should be associated, and which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Complete A. F. of L. Support.

"May I request that you advise your organizers and local officers in the south of this organizing campaign. Urge them to utilize our headquarters at Atlanta whenever they find it necessary. Please recommend to them that they co-operate with George L. Googe, who is in charge of the organizing campaign, and those associated with him in this splendid work.

"The American Federation of Labor will be glad to extend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor a full measure of support in carrying forward this organization campaign in the south."

Great Newspaper Points Sincere Way To Real Co-Operation

Non-Union for Half-Century, Philadelphia Record "Signs Up."

(Special Correspondence in Labor)

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—Like Saul of Tarsus, the Philadelphia "Record"—one of the leading metropolitan papers of the east—has seen a great light.

Announcement was made this week by President David Stern that contracts had been signed with Typographical union and Newspaper Pressmen's union and that he had sent a telegram to President Roosevelt promising "full and immediate co-operation" with his recovery program.

"The Philadelphia 'Record,'" Stern said, "believes that unionism is an essential element in the president's plan to raise wages and increase the nation's purchasing power."

The wage agreements were the outcome of negotiations started on invitation of the "Record" management.

The significance of this action is better realized when it is recalled that for nearly a half century the "Record" had been notoriously anti-union. At one time it was known and hated from coast to coast as the foremost "rat" paper of the country.

A few years ago the property was taken over from the Wanamaker estate by J. David Stern, its present owner, who adopted an extremely progressive policy toward labor questions. Its editorials in defense of unions, demanding relief for the unemployed and urging the government to adopt a generous recovery program to aid the jobless have attracted wide attention and have frequently been quoted by "Labor."

In unionizing its plant the "Record" recognized the truth of the maxim that an ounce of example is worth a ton of preaching. Its internal management is now consistent with its editorial policies.

"The business man," declared the "Record," discussing its new relation with its employes, "is accustomed to look on labor as a commodity to be purchased as cheaply as possible. He is now asked to regard labor in a new light—as consumer.

"And the best guarantee that wages will be kept high enough to maintain the purchasing power that is the life blood of business lies in the unionization of labor.

"Unionized labor provides the best check against industry's natural selfishness."

Jobless Demand Fees Paid Employment Agencies

New York.—Glaring frauds on unemployed workers were revealed when two private employment agencies—the Longacre employment agency and Coutant's Chauffeurs' agency—were closed by the New York City license department.

Jobless men and women who in some instances had paid all their cash to the employment agencies besieged the department for demands for redress. They told of futile quests for mythical jobs, resulting in the expenditure of as much as 95 cents for carfare, usually borrowed; the sending of several applicants for one job, and the refusal on the part of the employing agent to refund fees when he had failed to provide work. The fees, ranging from $6 to $40, represented in most cases all the money applicants had.

Over 200 claims for return of fees amounting to $1,656 were filed against the Longacre agency and forty-six claims amounting to $848.20 against the Chauffeurs' agency. Proprietors of the concerns are liable to be prosecuted for violation of the employment agency law.

RELIEF TO STATES TOTALS $53,580,194

Washington.—Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of the half-billion relief fund voted by congress last spring as the result of a drive by the American Federation of Labor, reports that up to July 1 $53,580,194 had been allotted, a little more than 10 per cent.

Illinois leads the list of forty-seven beneficiaries, with $7,434,668. New York is second with $6,532,292, Pennsylvania third with $4,547,918, Michigan fourth with $3,968,262, and California fifth with a grant of $3,444,840.

New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Delaware, Alaska and Puerto Rico had received no allotments up to the end of June, and Maryland had received only $5,786, and this in May.

Southern Railway Shopcraft Unions Convene Saturday

System Federation to Hold Pow-Wow in Chattanooga at Labor Hall.

Representatives of six shopcraft unions, covering the entire Southern Railway system, will assemble Saturday afternoon at Roosevelt hall, which means the large assembly room in the new quarters of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, at Seventh and Market streets.

Tom F. Hall, member of Lodge 1450, Machinists, told a representative of The Labor World Thursday that the meeting will be in the nature of a forerunner of the annual convention, and that new business conditions created by the recovery act and the general trend toward better times will be discussed.

One of the outstanding features of the conference, Mr. Hall said, will be the election of a successor to B. B. St. Clair, who served as general chairman of the Southern federation for many years until his death at his home in Knoxville a short time ago. The selection of a man to replace Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Hall said, will not be an easy matter, as the veteran had rendered faithful and valuable service to the rail workers' organization.

Other business to be transacted, it was said, will be developed at the session which it is expected will be completed on Saturday afternoon.

Delegates will be present from all points on the Southern system, Mr. Hall said, including Washington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville, various points in the Carolinas and in Illinois. About 200 are expected to attend.

Idle Heads of Families For Public Works Jobs

Washington.—Action which is expected by officials to take thousands of unemployed heads of families off the relief rolls of the federal, state and local governments by putting them on the payrolls of public-works projects was announced by Harry L. Hopkins, emergency relief administrator.

It is planned to establish "a vital co-ordinating link" between the federal emergency relief administration and the United States employment service. The two agencies will combine efforts to place immediately a maximum number of workers on public projects.

Boulder Dam Gets $38,000,000; Steady Jobs for 6,000 Planned

Washington.—Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, reported to the Cabinet advisory board that 4,000 men are now employed at the Boulder dam site, and that for every one employed there, 2.4 other men were employed elsewhere as a result. From July 1 until completion of the project, he estimated, would require 60,888,895 "man hours" of work.

The board recently set aside $38,000,000 for Boulder dam, including $10,000,000 to purchase machinery. It is estimated the money will provide steady work for 6,000 men throughout the year at construction sites.

30-Hour Week Would Increase Number of Jobs in This Mill

Youngstown, Ohio.—George F. Alderice, president of the Commercial Shearing and Stamping company, reports that his company is operating three eight-hour shifts making steel bodies and hydraulic hoists.

The three eight-hour shifts in this plant illustrate the immense benefit to the unemployed which would result from the prompt enactment of the federal six-hour day and five-day week bill now before the United States congress at Washington.

If that bill were the law of the land, President Alderice would operate with four six-hour shifts and employ 25 per cent more workers.

"HOME STORES" JUGGLE HOURS TO MEET CODE?

Reports Allege Much Maneuvering.

EMPLOYES PAID ON HOURLY RATE?

Working People Wonder How McDonald Will Observe Code.

The unemployment situation has not been helped any at the so-called "Home Stores," if reports reaching The Labor World this week are true. Neither has there been any addition to the purchasing power of employes of that concern.

A young man employed at a certain unit of the McDonald chain told a pitiful tale to a representative of The Labor World this week. His name and the location of the store is withheld for obvious reasons. It was declared that this young man had formerly been employed regularly by the "Home Stores," and when the code had gone into effect and the concern had announced through the daily papers that "We will do our part," this employe (and it is assumed that others were placed on a similar basis) was instructed to report early in the morning, work a couple of hours, lay off a while, come back and work some more, and then received his pay on an hourly rate.

Another report which has reached The Labor World is that juveniles employed to distribute McDonald's non-union throw-sheet had suffered a decrease in their weekly pay of 20 per cent. Whether this is in accordance with the code was a matter for conjecture among local working people.

It is believed, however, that printers employed on the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher's throw-sheet will now receive $15 per week, which will possibly overcome some of the pay-roll savings accumulated through the change in system of employment for the clerks mentioned above.

Further, local working people were inclined to sympathize with various store managers who, according to last week's Home Stores sheet, were the vicims of cold-check artists to the extent of more than $100. It was assumed that these managers will be called upon to pay for their "carelessness," and the $15 minimum which they might have received under the code will possibly be several dollars short until the mistakes are paid for.

Another "saving" which the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher will doubtless make is indicated by a sign in at least one of his store windows notifying the public that deliveries are not permitted under the code, which means that no more juveniles may be employed at a rate of two-fig-bars per day, and customers of the "individualist's" institution will be forced to "tote" their own purchases home.

Local working people will watch with considerable interest the operation of the "Home Stores" under restrictions of the code, in view of former expressions by the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher regarding the operation of his business.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

The patent medicine vender of a few years ago, on the street corner, has changed his ways and now talks over the radio.

* * *

Minister—Don't you ever attend a place of worship?

Youth—Yes, sir, and I'm on my way to her house now.

Operation Fatal To Miss O'Guin, School Teacher

Popular Member American Federation of Teachers Victim of Appendicitis.

MISS HARRIETTE O'GUIN

Sympathy of local trades unionists will go out to the surviving relatives of Miss Harriette O'Guin, popular member of the faculty of Anna B. Lacey school, who passed away at a local hospital last Saturday of complications following an operation for appendicitis.

Miss O'Guin had been a teacher in the Hamilton county schools for several years, having been a member of the faculty of Tyner High school for two years previous to her transfer to the Anna B. Lacey school, and was a member of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers.

She was one of the youngest graduates of the University of Tennessee, having finished at that institution at the age of 18. She also attended Peabody college, in Nashville.

Miss O'Guin was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Guin, and lived with her parents at 642 Boynton Terrace. Her father is a well-known local newspaper man and attorney, and has in the past frequently furnished interesting contributions on economic conditions for readers of The Labor World.

Besides her parents, Miss O'Guin is survived by two brothers, Billy and Lamar, and her grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Parris, of Nashville.

The Labor World joins a host of friends in extending to the bereaved relatives heartfelt condolences in their great loss.

Rules Destitute Strikers Eligible For Federal Relief

Washington.—State, municipal and other relief organizations which have been refusing aid to destitute families of striking mine and factory workers in Pennsylvania and other commonwealths have been called to a turn by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, in charge of the half million dollar fund voted for the relief of the jobless and their dependents by the last congress.

Replying to Eric H. Biddie, executive director of the Pennsylvania state emergency relief board, who asked for a ruling on a strike case in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hopkins replied:

"The federal emergency relief administration is concerned with administering relief to the needy unemployed and their families. Each case applying for relief to the local emergency relief agencies should be treated on its merits as a relief case wholly apart from any controversy in which the wage earner may be involved.

"The federal emergency relief administration will not attempt to judge the merits of labor disputes. State and federal agencies as well as courts exist which are duly qualified to act as arbiters and adjustors in such disputes.

"Unless it be determined by the department of labor that the basis for the strike is unreasonable and unjustified, the federal emergency relief administration authorizes local relief agencies to furnish relief to the families of striking wage-earners after careful investigation has shown that their resources are not sufficient to meet emergency needs."

Building Craftsmen Urge Government to Put 'Pep' in Program

Fear Results of Another Winter of Unemployment.

Secretary Ickes Urged to Speed Up Plans for Re-Employment — Workers Hold Time Element Particularly Vital in View of Approaching Cold Weather. Deplorable Delay Irks Heads of Builders' Unions.

Labor association will assemble in Chattanooga again Sunday at 1 p.m., for further prosecution of plans outlined at two previous sessions of the new body, and for the election of permanent officers, according to Z. B. Bender, secretary.

Two previous sessions of the body have discussed plans for the protection of conditions for workers in the valley program, and a general outline of procedure has been set, Mr. Bender said.

Delegates are expected at Sunday's meeting from Knoxville, Memphis, Atlanta, and Sheffield, it was added.

"NIRA" probably is a nice girl. Uncle Sam is a nice fellow. All Uncle Sam's rehabilitators earnest and well-meaning agents—but they will have to step on the gas and deliver work instead of talk if winter is not to steal up on the unemployed toilers and maltreat them as badly as they were maltreated last winter, the Philadelphia Trades Union News points out.

Secretary Ickes and Secretary Perkins have been urged by President McDonough and his fellow associates of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to hurry building trades work pronto. Delay is fatal. The armies of unemployed in the industry simply can't "stand the gaff" much longer. The entire situation is intolerable. There is just so much human resistance.

The entire subject matter has also been brought to the attention of President Roosevelt. The union chiefs are hoping the chief executive will find some influence persuasive enough to facilitate quick action on jobs for the building craftsmen. Road and bridge building contracts mean but the minimum for the building trades men. The only thing helpful will be an immediate release of big building operations through the land.

Holding in abeyance of contracts by the various departments of government has sorely irked the union chiefs who are contacted with myriads of jobless toilers. It is a sad and grievous situation. Action, not talk, will save a bad situation.

James M. Myles, international vice-president of the Operative Plasterers, is working night and day trying to obtain action. Myles has contacted congressmen, senators, chief executives, legislative heads, departmental commanders and what not—in an attempt to hurry the lagging footsteps of those in charge of building contracts and projects.

Codes and codes have been scanned but appropriations of congress have been held up by the ramifications of "NIRA" activities. The situation, according to Myles, must be hurriedly cleared before many more weeks. The advent of winter minus activity in the building trades spells disaster.

Industrial Recovery Explained by Richberg

Counsel for National Recovery Administration Says the Objects of the Law Are to Create More Jobs and Increase Mass Buying Power.

New York.—In the administration of the national industrial recovery act the government is "not trying to establish public management of private business," nor "fix prices by governmental order," nor "unionize labor by federal command," declared Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the national recovery administration, at a luncheon of the Merchants' Association of New York.

"The objects of the national industrial recovery act," Mr. Richberg continued, "are to put more people to work, to give them more buying power, and to insure just rewards for both capital and labor in sound business enterprises by eliminating unfair competition."

"The forces of the depression have not been conquered merely by rise in commodity prices or in the market quotation of stocks and bonds," he added. "We still have millions of men and women out of work and we are spending millions of dollars every day to keep these unemployed masses and their dependents from starvation."

Industrial Codes.

On the fair competition codes made mandatory by the industrial recovery act, Mr. Richberg said:

"Every substantial industry in the country is being urged to prepare and submit promptly a basic code of fair competition to the national recovery administration. This code should provide such a shortening of the hours of labor as will bring about the immediate re-employment of the number of men normally attached to the industry.

"This code should establish minimum wages for the hours of work as limited, so that a decent living may be assured to the humblest worker.

"This code should contain also the mandatory provisions of Section 7a of the act, protecting the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining for all employes."

"We have no panaceas that must be accepted," Mr. Richberg concluded. "We have no patent medicines that must be swallowed, no rigid theories that must be adopted. We have only the earnest desire to carry forward the program of the president in the light of his vision and under his guidance, to the end that the institutions of democratic control may be preserved in government and in business—each in its separate sphere, and each in co-operation with the other."

Glass Workers and Bosses Deadlock Over Wage Rates

Atlantic City, N. J.—At the end of a five-day deadlock, wage negotiations between the American Flint Glass Workers' union and the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed Blown Glassware recessed on July 22 until a date in September to be announced. The next meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many of us will remember 1932 as the year we got a lame back bowing to the inevitable . . . Most men aren't slaves to their own consciences so much as they are to their wives' whims. . . When enemies bury the hatchet they generally keep a blueprint of the spot. . . A real executive is one who can handle people who know more than he does. . . A lot of our troubles, which look like mountains in the distance, are only small hills when we reach them. . . The first offense, in terms of law, merely means the first time the offender had the bad luck to get caught. . . There should be more leisure for men of business and more business for men of leisure. . . A reputation for absolute honesty has pulled thousands of men through tough spots in life.

* * *

The final proof of the identity of the designer of the American home is found in the fact that while today it has plugs for floor lamps in every corner it is short of a miracle if it boasts of a decent shaving mirror.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Are there any American unions with jurisdiction over more than two countries?

A.—Yes. The International Association of Machinists, for example, has jurisdiction over the United States and its possessions, Canada and Mexico.

* * *

Q.—What early union in the steel and iron industry was named after a Roman god?

A.—The United Sons of Vulcan, which joined with other organizations in 1876 in forming the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. Vulcan was the Roman god of fire and of forging and smelting.

* * *

Q.—When was the first union old age pension system established?

A.—In 1905, by the Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

What Next!

German steel fabricators are offering a portable metal house which can be completely erected in eight days. The outer walls are made of two plates, the inside one of steel with a lincusta finish, the outside one of copper. The 4 inch space between the walls is filled with laminations of asbestos, which is claimed to have great insulating properties, with the result that the house requires the use of only half the fuel needed to heat a brick dwelling.

Wisdom

The essence of generosity is in self-sacrifice.—Henry Taylor.

1,200 Striking Silk Weavers Return to Work; 1,500 Refuse

Pawtucket, R. I.—About 1,200 weavers in eight silk mills here returned to work on a four-loom basis, 40 hours per week and $1.50 per 1,000 picks. The workers accepted the conditions pending the approval of a uniform rayon and silk code by the national industrial recovery administration in Washington.

Fifteen hundred operators in three mills remained on strike.

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition—this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

NIRA Marches On!

Like a beneficent storm, sweeping over the landscape with refreshing effect, the National Industrial Recovery Administration moves its forces into faster and faster action.

Employers fuss and fume, bluster and threaten—and give in to more than they ever dreamed of surrendering.

Shipbuilders, rooted in the tradition of union-hating, come to NIRA's office proposing a 40-hour week and depart with a code calling for but 32. They hate unions, but in General Johnson's office these magnates obediently sat for nearly two days with union spokesmen and threshed out the question of hours and wages.

Here was a collective bargaining affair that had teeth in it—the magnates came down to earth and stayed where they were until an agreement was reached.

NIRA marches on.

And there is child labor and prison labor—both departing from the American industrial field forever. What a revolution we have before our eyes! Not in the memory of men now living has there been such tremendous change. Had these things come because of rebellion the world would be talking of nothing else. But they came through the machinery of peaceful ways in a nation devoted to the practice and the extension of democracy. THAT IS A GREATER MARVEL THAN TO WIN IN WAR.

Of course there are employers who are trying to "beat the game." That was to be expected. We shall have more of it and for a long time to come. But that is the irritant, not the main symptom.

Now comes the blanket code, to lift, almost in a day, the whole level of living. There are those who say it can't be done. BUT IT CAN BE DONE AND IT WILL BE DONE BECAUSE IT MUST BE DONE.

Organized labor must be the advance guard and it must furnish the sentries in this tremendous campaign. It must keep its head, act with wisdom and press onward.

These are days of tremendous doings. These are days of amazing speed in the development of American civilization. Labor marches on. All America marches on. NIRA MARCHES ON.

This Matter of Prices

There is great discussion of prices and price increases.

There will be price increases. That must be clear to everyone.

Naturally, certain lines of business will seek to tie prices to a skyrocket. But in this instance there will be a great organized machine for the expression of public opinion and public opinion, as never before, will act to check greed.

It will be best if the people are well armed with facts. The people will not wish to kill any good business. There are businesses in which there must be price increases, because of increased wages and shorter hours. Let us pay those cheerfully, but let us SOCK THE PROFITEER.

Organize

Throughout the land the rallying cry of labor is being sounded. Organizers are abroad, taking to men and women the message of a new freedom.

Join a union. Get where your voice will be heard—where it will count. Get citizenship in the coming democracy of industry. BE UNION!

An Important Compensation Decision

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia has handed down an important decision in a workmen's compensation case involving the status of labor unions as to employers and the dividing line between employes and officials.

Opie F. Lindsay was the business agent for the Lathers' International union, Local No. 9, Washington, D. C. Acting in this capacity he went to Fredericksburg, Va., to investigate certain charges concerning labor conditions. While returning from Fredericksburg his automobile came into a collision with a passing motor vehicle, and Lindsay received injuries from which he died.

Mrs. Clara A. Lindsay, his widow, filed a claim for compensation under the workmen's compensation act of the District of Columbia. The claim was allowed by Deputy Commissioner Hoage, of the United States employes' compensation commission, charged with administering the act.

The insurance carrier of Lathers' Local Union No. 9 contested the claim on the ground that Lindsay was not an "employe" of the union within the meaning of the act, but an "official," and consequently not covered by the contract of insurance.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia upheld the award of the deputy commissioner. The insurance carrier thereupon carried the case to the court of appeals, whose decision now sustains the finding of the lower court.

In support of its decision the court of appeals declared that the Lathers' local union was an employer and that Lindsay when he met his death was an employe within the purview of the statute, and that at the time of the accident he was the business agent of the union performing duties defined by the union's constitution. The court added:

> "In the present case we think that inasmuch as the insurance carrier insured the labor union for the protection of its employes, among whom the business agent was known to be numbered, and received and retained its compensation for such insurance, it cannot complain if the courts call upon it to perform its contract in the spirit in which it was made."

In judicial circles it is believed that the decision of the court of appeals will stand as a precedent in holding that employes of a labor union, and the union itself, come within the protection of the workmen's compensation law.

The briefs supporting the claim of Mrs. Lindsay and the award made by Deputy Commissioner Hoage were prepared by the United States employes' compensation commission.

Rest Periods and Fatigue

The relationship between industrial fatigue and efficiency and the necessity of frequent rest periods in the interest of both the health of the workers and the output in commodities and services have received emphatic confirmation from the invention of a notable instrument by the eminent British doctor, Alex Cannon, K. C. A.

Believing that there is a definite connection between various mental activities and the movement of the chest in breathing, Dr. Cannon found that there was no apparatus capable of measuring these movements. He therefore exercised his inventive capacity and produced an instrument to meet the emergency. The instrument, which bears the rather formidable name, the Psychostethokyrtographmanometer, measures thought processes, including the mental power of endurance, and enables graphic records to be taken which record the individual's reaction to various stimuli.

After many experiments with the instrument, Dr. Cannon reports that prolonged mental concentration reduces the proper action of the lungs and the amount of oxygen in the blood so that mental fatigue results. This fatigue, he asserts, can be prevented by five minutes break every hour.

Organized labor and students of industrial fatigue have long held that frequent rest periods are necessary in the interest of efficiency for all workers, mental as well as manual. It is a pleasure to note that this conviction has received added proof, so far as mental workers are concerned, by Dr. Cannon's researches.

Even employers who are blind to humanitarian labor conditions would undoubtedly give their educated proletarians frequent brief rest periods if they were convinced that increased production, and consequently larger profits, would result therefrom. Dr. Cannon's instrument and the researches based upon a larger number of cases to which it has been applied seem to afford the means of imparting this conviction.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Disquieting reports of attempted intimidation of union representatives are coming from many sections. These reports have been placed before the administration of the national industrial recovery act. All fair-minded citizens will hope that the recovery administration authorities will act with speed and decision to put a stop to such discrimination, which is prohibited under the terms of the recovery act. When public authority is against the workers they will seldom organize; the United States government must stand back of the workers in their fight to establish their constitutional and human rights to form trade unions and to have these unions recognized if it wants the new deal to be a success.

* * *

Miss Josephine Roche, of Denver, is president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, second largest coal mining company in Colorado. She is a modern employer and believes in unions, high wages, efficiency. While her big open-shop Rockefeller rival was writing its business in the red, Miss Roche's annual report for 1932 recorded a net profit and a bigger one than the year before.

The report shows that the Roche miners worked an average of 191 days in the year, compared with the state average of 126 days. Their average earnings were $1,650 a year, two or three times larger than in some non-union fields.

Why?

Through a high degree of union efficiency Miss Roche reduced operating costs. Through what she calls "The intelligent co-operation and careful work of the hundreds of employes of the company," production per man increased. The worker in the Rocky Mountain company mines produced an average of 10.5 tons of coal per day. That was three tons per day more than the average for Colorado.

The better paid worker is more profitable to the employer.

* * *

Hitlerized Germany the other day carried out a nation-wide search for "enemies of the state" that is described as probably unique for its vast extent. Promptly at noon every person found in a railroad train anywhere in Germany and every person in a vehicle in any principle highway or city street was subjected to search, both of persons and belongings. It was announced that the entire search was carried through without incident but the "result was somewhat disappointing." The vast search revealed only a few fugitives from justice, persons carrying arms without authorization, auto drivers without proper licenses and a little "forbidden literature."

The Hitler followers are still evidently doing their best to keep Germany in a state of alarm and hysteria. They are so impressed with the sence of their own importance that they do not realize the ridiculousness of their latest "stunt," which reminds one of the celebrated exploit of the king of France who marched with 20,000 troops up a hill, and then marched down again.

* * *

Government alone cannot start the wheels of industry. Government is only a symbol of power—the people's power, yours and mine. At least this is the theory of our democratic form of government. It has been a rather hazy theory, in recent years. But it is for us—all of us—to make it a living, burning reality.

* * *

Hitler goes on his mad way. His outlawing of the great social-democratic party, second largest party in Germany, evinces his determination to crush all opposition and make all Germans think and act alike. He seeks a regimented Germany—more regimented than even in the palmiest days of the Hohenzollerns—with every citizen a supporter of the Nazi dictatorship.

So far the Germans, with here and there honorable exceptions, appear to have taken the Hitler regime "lying down." Of course there may be tremendous opposition under the surface, but as yet it has not manifested itself.

Lovers of liberty all over the world are not reconciled to the idea that Germany democracy will continue to tolerate the Nazi tyranny. They have not given up hope that it will be overthrown. But if the Germans continue to stand for Hitler's rule, they will get little sympathy from the rest of the world for whatever evils it may bring upon them.

Every trade unionist can help in the recovery movement by buying union made products. The purchase of union made goods and the demand for union services make for higher standards of wages and the shorter work week and day, which are main objectives of the national industrial recovery act.

Yet now it is a brambled path,
And not one star the same,
With never any turning back
The way I came.

DEPARTMENT STORE HEAD SHOWS EMPLOYERS SACRIFICE NOTHING BY CUTTING HOURS, RAISING PAY

New York City, July 27.—Employers sacrifice nothing in agreeing to maximum hours and minimum wages under the national recovery act codes, Percy S. Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., big New York department store, told fellow members of the National Retail Drug Goods association, meeting to discuss their status under the recovery act.

"I have heard employers say, in agreeing to maximum hours and minimum wages," Straus said, "'We are making a sacrifice to labor. We must not do it without getting something in return.'

"I say to you that we employers sacrifice nothing in such an agreement. Insofar as the code controls every unit in every industry, no one suffers by comparison with his neighbor or competitor.

"Wages and hours are not absolute factors; they are purely comparative. If I pay no lower wages and work my employes no longer hours than others in my occupation, I gain nothing and I lose nothing by agreeing to such limitations. Wherein, therefore, lies the justification of employers in asking for something in return for that which they claim to have conceded, but which, in actual fact, means no material concession at all?

"The purpose of the national industrial recovery act is obvious. It aims to increase employment by decreasing hours of labor and increasing wages that are now below standard. These objectives, however, have been completely misconceived by many business men, both manufacturers and merchants.

"This is no time for petty arguments. All must quickly realize the implications of the recovery act and its possibilities for overcoming most of the difficulties that stand in the way of the return of prosperity. There is an urgent need for wholehearted co-operation by large and small businesses if industrial recovery is to be achieved. We are at war against depression. There is no place for 'slacker industry.'

"I have heard business men say they cannot afford to pay higher wages and work less hours unless competition is so regulated that profits will be assured. To me, that seems a contradiction. Competition, whether or not it be the life of trade, is the mother of efficiency. Without it neither higher wages nor more profits will be possible."

Clothing Workers Strike Wins Big Wage Increase

Port Chester, N. Y.—Dead tired of trying to buy a decent living with the low wages received, 400 clothing workers employed by the S. & K. Manufacturing company here went on strike. The walkout has brought to an end by an agreement under which the company granted increases of 10 per cent to employes receiving $20 a week or more, and increases of 15 to 18 per cent for workers receiving less than $20 per week.

Deportations of Unemployed Aliens Planned by Panama

Panama City.—Shouting "Panama for Panamans," some 5,000 persons gathered before the presidential palace and demanded deportation of all unemployed foreigners as a measure of relief for native workers.

President Arias from the balcony promised early action to repatriate the many West Indians who, left jobless by reason of reduced appropriations for Panama canal work, are a burden on the Panama government.

Silk Workers Strike Against 1½ Cents Per Hour Pay Ba

Weatherly, Pa.—Thoroughly di gusted with the microscopic pay crease granted by the officials of Reed & Lovatt Silk mill here, o half of the employes walked out.

Mill officials expressed surprise the militancy of the strikers w struck in the face of a recent pay crease of 10 per cent for some e ployes and 5 per cent for others. T percentage sounded big, but when workers got their pay envelopes increase amounted to the insignific sum of approximately 1½ cents hour. And out they walked!

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a ... dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK"

MR. PRESIDENT, *Of course we are with you . . . .*

We Open Strictly at 7 a.m. and Close at 5 p.m.
On Saturdays We Close at 7 p.m.

This Is In Accord With Grocery Code

All Grocerymen Who Are Loyal and Patriotic Will Observe These Hours.

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

EASY WAY GROCERY
Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor comider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Notice of Biennial Registration

August 14 to 24, Inclusive

Notice is hereby given that the books for the regular Biennial Registration will be open from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. in each Ward and Precinct of Hamilton County at the places designated below, beginning August 14th, 1933, and will continue open up to and including August 24th, 1933:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct	Courthouse
First Ward, Second Precinct	Courthouse
Second Ward	Sixth Street Pharmacy
Third Ward	No. 1 Fire Hall
Fourth Ward	Normal School
Fifth Ward	Stoner's Garage
Sixth Ward	City Hall
Seventh Ward, First Precinct	McCallie Avenue Pharmacy
Seventh Ward, Second Precinct	Central Avenue Pharmacy
Eighth Ward	Lee's Drug Store
Ninth Ward, First Precinct	1700 Chamberlain Ave.
Ninth Ward, Second Precinct	No. 6 Fire Hall
Tenth Ward	No. 7 Fire Hall
Eleventh Ward, First Precinct	No. 8 Fire Hall
Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct	Drug Store, Willow and Main
Twelfth Ward, First Precinct	Bacon Drug Store
Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct	Brown's Drug Store
Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct	Cate's Store
Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct	405 North Hickory
Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct	Clarence Jones' Residence
Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct	Paul Caruther's Store
Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct	East Lake Drug Store
Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct	V. Clark's Electric Shop
Fourteenth Ward	Fire Hall
Fifteenth Ward	Brainerd Drug Store
Sixteenth Ward	1418 Hixson Pike
Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct	Northside Pharmacy
Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct	Tomlinson's Drug Store
Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct	Riverview Pharmacy
Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct	Fire Hall
Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct	3819 St. Elmo Ave. Cherry Dry Cleaning Place
Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct	Fire Hall
Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct	1014 W. 33rd St.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola	Blake's Store
Bartlebaugh	Champion's Store
Chickamauga	Volunteer Grocery Store
Eastdale	Varnell's Store
East Ridge	Town Hall
Kings Point	Potter's Store
Tyner	Hundley's Store
Worley	East Brainerd School

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell	Barnes' Store
Daisy	Daisy Pharmacy
Fairmount	Old Academy
Falling Water	Selcer's Store
Flat Top	Post Office
Ganns	Community House
Goldpoint	Robinson's Store
Grandview	Mrs. Banks' Residence
Hixson	Hixson's Store
Jones Store	Jones Store
Lookout Mountain	Incline Station
Lupton City	Company Store
Midvale Park	Ben Cain Place, Dayton Pike
Mowbray	Millsaps' Store
Red Bank	Red Bank Pharmacy
Sale Creek	Coppinger's Store
Signal Mountain	Hotel
Sivley	Sivley's Store
Soddy	Mode Clift Building
Wauhatchie	Friar's Store
Woodland Station	Wilder's Store

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison	Wilson's Store
Birchwood	White's Store
Howardville	Marshall's Store
Maddux	Lowe's Store
New Union	Community House
Ooltewah	Squire Robinson's Office
Salem	Salem Church
Snow Hill	Lee Bros., Store
White Oak	Westview School
Work	Friendship Schoolhouse

This August 4, 1933.

I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman
PEABODY HOWARD, Secretary
TOM CRUTCHFIELD
Hamilton County Election Commission.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Druggist—Say, doctor, can you fix his twitching eye of mine?

Doctor—Is it troubling you very much?

Druggist—Well, yes, in a way. You see, every time I wait on a man and he sees that twitch he says: "I don't care if I do."

Doctor (gazing critically at patient)—Did you take my advice and sleep with all the windows open?

Patient (murmuring)—I did, doctor.

Doctor—Good, and I suppose you've pretty well lost that cold you had?

Patient—No, doctor. Only my best suit, watch and chain.

Green Points Route to New Unionist Army

Federal Unions Being Formed in Mass Production Industries, Including Autos and Steel—Organizing Office Operates in Detroit.

Washington, Aug.3.—To an extent never expected, the American Federation of Labor is plunging into the field of collective bargaining directly and may soon be drawn into wage negotiations and recovery act proceedings as the spokesman for great numbers of workers who have no international union.

This situation is the result of the present national organizing campaign, through which workers in the mass production industries are being organized in federal unions directly chartered by the A. F. of L.

With a headquarters office opened in Detroit, inroads are being made in the automobile industry, though not without the stiff opposition of the great auto makers. In the steel centers the federation has put some of its best and shrewdest campaigners. Workers, under the freedom established by the recovery act, are literally flocking into unions.

An example of union methods was found this week in this city when the Bookkeepers and Stenographers' union, E. J. Tracy, president, went into newspapers with a three-quarter page display advertisement calling upon office workers to organize.

President Green explained the organizing situation in a statement in which he said:

"The American Federation of Labor is pursuing its traditional policy in organizing the workers in the automobile, rubber, steel and miscellaneous industries. The establishment of federal labor unions in mass production industries means that the American Federation of Labor itself will represent these federal labor unions as they are directly chartered by the parent organization.

"Federal labor unions have been formed by the American Federation of Labor for many years. Through this form of organization the workers who do not come under the jurisdiction of national and international unions already formed become identified with the organized labor movement. The American Federation of Labor represents these federal labor unions just the same as national and international unions represent local organizations directly chartered by them. Through these federal labor unions the workers in mass production industries may become organized, may engage in collective bargaining and may be represented by men of their own choosing, as provided for in the industrial recovery act.

"As a matter of convenience and practicability federal labor unions will be established at different plants if conditions seem to make it necessary so that the workers may conveniently conduct their business affairs. In considering industrial codes applicable to these mass production industries the workers will be given the benefit of such expert, technical and trained service as the American Federation of Labor can supply. There is no way by which these workers may engage in collective bargaining except through the establishment of federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The officers and members of these federal unions will be free to choose American Federation of Labor representatives to speak for them and to represent them in wage negotiations at hearings here questions affecting their interests are considered under the authority of the industrial recovery act.

"In following such a plan of organization the American Federation of Labor is not in any way departing from the organization and the traditional policy which it has pursued from the beginning. This policy is the only one by which the workers can become organized and enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining as provided for in Section 7 of the industrial recovery act."

Mill Strike Brings 12½ Per Cent Wage Boost

Dover, N. H.—More than 1,000 employes of the Dover branch of the Pacific Mills corporation of Lawrence, Mass., won their strike for a comfortable wage increase.

The employes walked out on May 12 after the mill management refused to make a 25 per cent advance in pay. Later the company offered to raise wages 10 per cent, which the employes refused to accept. Finally the strikers fixed on a 12½ per cent increase, and the mill officials agreed to pay it.

The strike lasted a little over two weeks.

PRICES UP.

Washington.—U. S. bureau of labor statistics wholesale price index stands at 69.7 this week, against 68.9 for week ending July 15.

SHERMAN CORPORATION OFFERS TO "HELP" LABOR RELATIONS UNDER NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

Concern Sets Up New Organization Whose Advertising Indicates It Is Seeking to Promote "Company Unions" Under Guise of "Constructive Measures."

Washington, July 27.—The Sherman Corporation, known directly and through many subsidiary corporations for its strikebreaking and "agent provacateur" operations, has organized the National Industrial Advisory corporation to assist corporations and trade organizations "in promoting the principles of the national industrial recovery act."

The staff of Administrator Johnson, of the national industrial recovery administration, is analyzing the advertising matter and operations of this new corporation to learn whether this is an attempt to organize company unions generally to meet the purposes of the act and to prevent the organization of trade unions in industries where labor is not completely organized.

Advertisement Tells Story.

In view of the past history of the Sherman corporation, quotations from the elaborate brochure sent to corporations throughout the United States are of interest. An advertisement in the New York Times and in other publications offers two classifications of service, under which, among other reading matter, is found:

"CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES: To develop sound bases of employer-employe relationship.

"PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Protection from aggressive acts of non-representation groups."

Industry Planning" Offered.

In the brochure the corporation offers similar service under other headings:

"MISCELLANEOUS PLANNING ACTIVITIES: There are many other phases of industry planning which it is not feasible to discuss in detail, such as—

"Employment policies, continuity of employment, wage stabilization, arbitration procedure, defensive work, inter-industry co-ordination."

"NIAC SERVICE AND MANAGEMENT: Advise and counsel from a practical standpoint as to any modification or amplification of the code that may seem to be essential for the benefit and protection of all the interests that must be considered."

"Determine a sound basis for establishing fair wages, working hours and standards of employment and any possible increase in number employed and in spendable incomes."

"The development of sound and constructive methods of employer-employe relationship."

"Provision for protection from external aggression and interference, and control of internal violations.

"Collection and interpretation of information of an intimate or confidential nature which individual members might otherwise hesitate to disclose."

"Entire industries or trades will do well to bring to the National Industrial Advisory corporation the task of assisting them to take advantage of the opportunities found in the recovery act as well as meeting the obligations which it also imposes." (Bold type as an advertising matter.)

Offices of the NIAC have been opened at 1001 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

It is believed warnings will be issued by representative labor organizations to keep on the lookout for the activities of the new corporation. It would not, it is contended, be surprising if there were not a large group of employers willing to organize in every possible way to restrict trade union organization.

Labor Organization Necessary for Benefits Under Recovery Act, Plumbers' Secretary Says

Washington.—Thorough organization of the workers in aggressive trade unions under American Federation of Labor leadership is imperatively demanded if they are to realize the advantages made possible for them under the national industrial recovery act, according to Thomas E. Burke, general secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

In an article in the Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters Journal entitled "The Dawn of the New Era," Mr. Burke says:

"Many employers' associations, or trade associations, have been at work on their codes of practice. The National Association of Manufacturers furnished what is called a model code to its members in the week before labor held its conference. Employers' representatives have besieged the capitol for weeks. Many trade association executives have completed codes, some of them drawn in co-operation with the organized workers in their industries.

"It is clear that the new legislation offers labor its great opportunity to organize. It practically makes organization necessary. There cannot be wage agreements without organizations of workers."

Mr. Burke points out that while bona fide trade unions are necessary for the workers to achieve their just demands, the recovery act does not stipulate that the unions shall be A. F. of L. unions. "Independent or dual unions," he says, "may spring up—and they will spring up if labor is not energetic in seizing its opportunity. The future of labor organization under the new legislation will be what the workers make it."

Swanson Asks $77,000,000 To Modernize Battleships

Washington. — Secretary of the Navy Swanson announced that he would ask President Roosevelt to allocate $77,000,000 for modernizing all units of the United States fleet from the $3,300,000,000 congress authorized in the industrial recovery act for emergency public works.

About 85 per cent of this and of the $238,000,000 already granted from this fund for construction of thirty-two ships in the three-year naval building program would be to labor, Secretary Swanson said. The modernization allotment, like the construction fund, would be spread over a three-year period.

97 Ontario Workers Killed In 6 Months; 17,009 Injured

Toronto, Ont., Canada. — Ninety-seven workers were killed in the establishments coming under the Ontario workmen's compensation law, and 17,009 injured during the first six months of 1933, the workmen's compensation board announced.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Phone 6-3163
Clean linkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

REGISTER!

To the Members of Organized Labor:

Registration books will be open in all wards and precincts in Hamilton county from August 14 to August 24.

The Labor Movement is engaged in a campaign to have new legislation passed and to remedy certain conditions which now exist. Our protests against unfair conditions are powerless unless we are able to back them up with votes—and you must qualify in order to exercise that privilege.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council now has a committee to make a survey of qualified voters in our local unions.

Take the first step toward enrolling NOW, by registering yourself, your families and friends during the biennial registration.

CO-OPERATE WITH YOUR CENTRAL BODY AND ITS COMMITTEE.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Chattanooga Trades
and Labor Council.

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT
For Distress After Meals

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ARMOUR-LOOKOUT CREDIT UNION

Located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the Close of Business June 30, 1933.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$477.00
Due from Banks and Bankers (on demand)		221.30
TOTAL		$698.30

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid In	$640.85	
Surplus Fund	32.00	
Undivided Profits, Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	25.45	698.30
TOTAL		$698.30

STATE OF TENNESSEE.
COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

I, J. F. Stinecipher, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

J. P. STINECIPHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22nd day of July, 1933.

CARL A. FISCHER, JR., Notary Public

(SEAL)

O. H. ROBINSON, Director
JAS. E. SANDERS, Director,
J. E. HAMILL, Director.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17605

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
National Manufacturing & Stores Co., doing business as Empire Furniture Co., vs. Harry Guess

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of thee state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one Baby Grand Philco Radio belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on August 14, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 20, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

8-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48536

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

R. E. Maloney vs. Irma Maloney

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irma Maloney is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of July, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 8-11

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. J. E. Carter and J. E. Carter

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant, J. E. Carter, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford roadster, Motor No. A-3211548, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal service was had on J. R. Carter. Therefore, the said J. E. Carter is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace.

8-18

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Marshall Crawford

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Dodge Sedan, **Motor No. D-18346,** which has been possessed by the sheriff, Marshall Crawford is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace.

8-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48506

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Alton Turner vs. Irene Turner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene Turner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labr World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 15th day of July, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

S. H. Seymour, Atty. 8-18

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace

G. T. Gillespie vs. Arikraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been levied on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 100 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Aug. 28, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 4, 1933.

KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace.

8-25

Insurance Agent—Yes, I once got a man to insure his life for $50,000, and the next week he fell out of a window and broke his neck.

The Other Man—By Jove! You must have been sorry you persuaded him to insure.

Insurance Agent—Not a bit. I married his widow.

Code Cuts Union Hours, Not Wages, Green Holds

Pay for 35 Hours Is to Be the Same As for the Longer Work Week, A. F. of L. Chief Asserts.

Washington.—Employers who have contracts with trade unions will be expected to reduce the number of hours for industrial workers to 35 a week, without reduction in weekly earnings, if they accept President Roosevelt's voluntary blanket code as an emergency measure to increase employment until specific codes are adopted, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in discussing rumors of wage reductions for union members under Roosevelt's proposal.

Mr. Green pointed out that the code provides that clerical workers shall be employed no longer than 40 hours a week and shall be paid from $12 to $15 a week depending on the community, while mechanical employes are to be employed 35 hours a week during the emergency period until Dec. 1. A maximum work week of 40 hours may be adopted for six weeks, but the employe must not be worked in excess of eight hours a day.

Not Devised to Reduce Wages.

"My understanding of the blanket code is that it was never intended as a device for reducing wages," said Mr. Green.

"The primary purpose of the act is to reduce unemployment and to increase wages. If a reduction in the number of hours worked by employes in any line of industry is brought about under the operation of the blanket code, the wages paid for the reduced number of hours must be as great as those under the longer hours worked.

Code Forbids Cuts.

"This provision is sustained by Section 7 of the blanket code, which states as follows:

"'Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.'

"For example, suppose a contract between union workers and an employer in a shop provides for 44 hours a week. In the event that the employer agrees to the blanket code, he is expected to reduce his hours to 35 and 40 as provided in the voluntary code. The pay must be at least as much as that paid under the 44-hour week."

One trouble with the country seems to be that too many of the sinking funds have already sunk. . . It is not what you want to do, but what you do that really counts. . . Half the people in the world are unhappy because they can't afford the things that make the other half miserable. . . . Easy divorce is the result of too easy marriage. . . Kissing is dangerous to some and it certainly has put an end to a great many bachelors. . . Many girls get husbands through sheer luck; others through sheer silk. . . . Nowadays its the blind pig that has nine lives. . . Opportunity knocks but once but the stork is not so particular.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 49611

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

T. M. Cavender vs. T. A. Cavender

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that T. A. Cavender is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This third day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 8-25

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by the EAGLE OIL REFINING COMPANY to the undersigned as trustee, dated the 30th day of September, 1930, conveying the property hereinafter described, to secure an indebtedness of Two Thousand ($2,000.00) therein mentioned, with interest and cost, I will on

SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1933,

within legal hours, in front of the west door of the court house of Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and described as follows:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 ft. South of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the East line of Tennessee Avenue (old Blowing Springs Road); thence South along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue, 70 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant road; thence Southeastwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic road 132 feet, more or less, to the Northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' shop site; thence Eastwardly along the North line of said J. V. Lewis' Shop Site and parallel with and 122 feet South of the Belt Railway Company's right of way 289 feet, more or less, to the West line of the Town of St. Elmo Company's disposal or septic plant land; thence Northwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant land 47 feet, more or less, to the Northwest corner of said disposal or septic plant land; thence Southeastwardly along the line of said disposal or septic plant to the Chattanooga Creek; thence North 240 feet, more or less, along Chattanooga Creek to a point 25 feet from the center of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence Northwestwardly and parallel with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the point of beginning.

Being the same property that was conveyed by Fowler Lewis Oil Refining Company, Inc., to the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc., by deed registered in Book X, Vol. 22, page 479, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, including equipments, machinery and patent rights of said Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc.

The sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes. Title believed to be good, but will sell as trustee only.

This fourth day of August, 1933.

8-25 CHAS. C. MOORE, Trustee.

Shirt Factory Employes Paid $2 Per Week; Many Get $5.50; Half Get Less Than $7.40

Washington.—Sweatshop conditions in the shirt industry, with plants working overtime and half the employes earning less than $7.40 in a busy week, were revealed in a report made public by Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor.

The survey of the shirt industry, the first of a series of investigations which the department hopes to undertake in co-operation with state and industrial groups, showed median earnings ranging from $9 in New York to $5.50 in Delaware, with a record "low" of $2 a week in one Pennsylvania plant.

"If the earnings of the women, who constitute the bulk of the employes, are considered separately, each of the medians is 10 to 30 cents lower," the report stated.

"The men and boys employed in the shirt industry work mostly in the cutting rooms, cutters and markers being among the highest paid workers. Of the employes in the cutting rooms, 53 per cent earned $15 or more a week.

"But of the 18,378 women workers studied in the nine states only 10 per cent earned as much as $12 a week, and 35 per cent earned less than $6 a week.

"Machine operators averaged $7.30; pressers, who mostly use gas hand irons, $7.90; and miscellaneous occupations, including thread clippers, examiners, sorters, boxers and floor girls, earned the lowest pay, their median earnings being $6.60. Many of the youngest and older workers are employed in these latter occupations.

"Most of the plants visited were found to be busier than they had been for the past year or two. In a few cases plants were working overtime, hours ranging up to 57½ a week."

About 20,000 payrolls were investigated, but the report added that the industry keeps very poor records.

The survey included the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Federal Labor Unions for All Mass Production Workers Urged by Green

A. F. of L. Chief Says This Form of Organization Is Necessary to Secure the Benefits of Collective Bargaining Protected by the Recovery Act.

Washington, Aug. 3.—A succinct and clear explanation of the set-up and purpose of the federal labor unions which the American Federation of Labor is organizing in mass production industries throughout the United States was made in a statement by William Green, president of the federation.

Pointing out that the federal labor union has been an integral part of the A. F. of L. organization plan for many years, he added that present emphasis on this form is necessary in order that hundreds of thousands of workers may now realize the benefits of collective bargaining, the free exercise of which, without interference from employers, is guaranteed by the labor section of the national industrial recovery act.

Text of Statement.

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"The American Federation of Labor is pursuing its traditional policy in organizing the workers in the automobile, rubber, steel and miscellaneous industries. The establishment of federal labor unions in mass production industries means that the American Federation of Labor itself will represent these federal labor unions as they are directly chartered by the parent organization.

Federal Labor Union Principle.

"Federal labor unions have been formed by the American Federation of Labor for many years. Through this form of organization the workers who do not come under the jurisdiction of national and international unions already formed become identified with the organized labor movement.

"The American Federation of Labor represents these federal labor unions just the same as national and international unions represent local organizations directly chartered by them. Through these federal labor unions the workers in mass production industries may become organized, may engage in collective bargaining and may be represented by men of their own choosing, as provided for in the industrial recovery act.

Plant Organization Approved.

"As a matter of convenience and practicability federal labor unions will be established at different plants if conditions seem to make it necessary so that the workers may conveniently conduct their business affairs.

"In considering industrial codes applicable to these mass production industries these workers will be represented by the American Federation of Labor and will be given the benefit of such expert, technical and trained service as the American Federation of Labor can supply.

"There is no way by which these workers may engage in collective bargaining except through the establishment of federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Represented by A. F. of F.

"The officers and members of these federal unions will be free to choose American Federation of Labor representatives to speak for them and to represent them in wage negotiations at hearings where questions affecting their interests are considered under the authority of the industrial recovery act.

"In following such a plan of organization the American Federation of Labor is not in any way departing from the form of organization and the traditional policy which it has pursued from the beginning.

"This policy is the only one by which the workers can become organized and enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining as provided for in Section 7 of the industrial recovery act."

Two little words that make the world run more smoothly, that ease the hard places of life and absorb many of its knocks, are "Thank you."

• • •

Brown—What's the idea of the suit case—going away?

Neighbor—No; I heard there's going to be a rummage sale in the school, and I'm taking my best clothes down to the office, until it's over.

• • •

Hubby—It's queer, but the biggest idots seem to marry the prettiest women.

His Wifey—Now, you're trying to flatter me, dear.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Yawsah, Yawsah. Another chapter.

• • •

Brother Worley has a brand new baby girl at his house and we are all glad for him, for now he will have something to do evenings when he gets home. We hope his boss will excuse him if he reports some morning looking sleepy; he will have a good excuse. (May mean a raise in pay.)

• • •

You know that Alfred Cofer? Well, if you don't you should, for he is some Alfred. He has a car and burns kerosene in it instead of gasoline. His paw says that it is getting awful hard on a man of his age to have to work all day and then push that d—— wreck home at night. Alfred's girl friends just simply refuse to ride when he stops at the grocery instead of the filling station.

• • •

She—Now what are you stopping for?

Bill Krug—I've lost my bearings.

She—Well, at least you're original. Most fellows just run out of gas.

• • •

"What are you studying, Perry?" asked Bill Williams.

"Economics," Howard answered.

"I don't see no use in studying that stuff," said Bill, "if it's forced on you, you gotta practice it."

• • •

Ira Patten—Wot am I supposed to have stolen?

Pop Carroll—A horse and wagon.

Ira Patten—All right, search me.

• • •

Red McDaniels—How does your friend like working in the bank?

Fred Adamson—He likes it just fine—says it's wonderful to find out how little money some of his friends have. —DYCHE.

Hay-fever cures are consistent anyway. It isn't a fever and it isn't caused by hay and they don't cure it.

• • •

First Girl Camper—I've got the stomach ache.

Second Girl Camper—Take some automatic spirits of pneumonia.

Mother kicked when daddy first became a traveling man, but now she's sorry he didn't decide to be an arctic explorer.

• • •

Lawyers seem to have the idea that if they can write a brief nobody can understand, they've got a good chance to win.

Advertisement from Reading (Mass.)—Chronicle: "Wanted—Small apartment by couple with no children until Sept. 1."

• • •

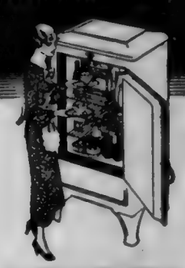
Minister—Will you have this woman to be your wedded wife?

Groom—What the mischief you think I came here, for?

Economical Quality Refrigeration

It has automatic defrosting

and this new Frigidaire uses less current than one ordinary lamp bulb



ECONOMY
Here is a new standard of economy. A genuine Frigidaire that operates on less electric current than one ordinary lamp bulb.

COSTS ONLY $98.50 DELIVERED and INSTALLED

FREE
A BOOK THAT PLANS YOUR MEALS FOR A YEAR
What shall we have for breakfast? Luncheon? Dinner? These puzzling questions are puzzling no longer. For here are menus for tempting meals for every day of the year. Here your meals can have delightful variety . . . correct combinations for taste and health. It's FREE this week at our showroom. Ask for "The Frigidaire Key to Meal Planning."

BEAUTY
This new Frigidaire introduces a distinctive style in cabinet design, with a finish of white Duco and handsome chromium hardware.

CONVENIENCE
Automatic defrosting — automatic ice-tray releasing — one-fourth more food space — extra room for tall containers and bottles — and a compartment for frozen storage.

QUALITY
With stainless porcelain interior, every detail reflects the quality that has made Frigidaire the choice of a million more buyers than any other electric refrigerator.

Hear JANE FROMAN, HOWARD MARSH with JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA on the Columbia Network Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8:30 p.m., Central Standard Time

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Frigidaires Are Displayed at All of Our Stores

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money

With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 11, 1933 — Number 16

ARBITRATION BOARD NAMED BY NIRA BOSS

Administration Aims to Prevent Strife.

KEEPING OF PEACE IS THE GOAL SOUGHT

Campaign Believed Highly Important to Success of Recovery Program.

LOCAL ARBITRATION BOARD APPOINTED

A local "arbitration board," which it is announced will meet every day to hear complaints under the National Recovery Act, was named this week, with T. Pope Shepherd, attorney, as chairman, and the following assistants: George H. Patten, vice-president of the Chattanooga Medicine company; John J. Mahoney, capitalist; Mark Senter, capitalist; Harry Miller, proprietor of The Vogue; Neil J. Crowley, proprietor of the Intertype Composing company, and George Forbes, postal clerk. Messrs. Crowley and Forbes are members of organized labor.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Before this week ends there will be the healthy beginnings of a national network of local, state and regional arbitration boards which will function under a board of seven to be known as the National Board of Arbitration, brought into being by the joint action of the Labor and Industry committees of the Recovery Administration and approved by General Johnson and President Roosevelt.

Hereafter, it is expected, the minute trouble breaks an arbitration board will jump into the situation.

It should be pointed out that the policy and purpose of this enormous arbitration machinery—the greatest any nation ever had—will not be to prevent strikes, but to cure them at once.

Strikes Remain Legal.

Strikes remain legal, but continuance of strikes for any length of time becomes extremely improbable.

Actually, the administration is aiming at a strikeless nation.

Labor, it can be said, is looking for a chance to have its grievances brought before a proper tribunal in such cases as the Pennsylvania coal situation, where hitherto anti-union mines have now agreed to arbitration with men who are union men. The coal case will be handled by a separate board of three, including George L. Berry, Louis Kirstein and Gerald Swope, all named by General Johnson before the big board of seven was named.

Two Labor Members.

Of this board of seven, labor is represented by William Green and John L. Lewis. The other members are: U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, Dr. Leo Wolman, Walter Teagle, Gerard Swope and Louis E. Kirstein.

Perhaps no step taken under the Recovery Act has had more significance for labor. There is a good deal of feeling that, even though the legal status of strikes remains unchanged and even though there may be MORE strikes in newly organized industries, the strike as a general thing and as a weapon for the winning of battles, is probably out of the picture for the duration of NIRA. The strike, it is apparent, will be a weapon for securing attention and for getting arbitration.

There can be no question but that, with a veritable network of subordinate arbitration boards, such as is planned, it is the hope and plan to catch every dispute in its infancy and settle it quickly. The administration point of view is that this will keep the flow of purchasing power continuous.

Contract Hours, Wages, Need Not Be Changed

Washington. — Donald Richberg, general counsel of the national recovery administration, in an interpretation of President Roosevelt's voluntary blanket agreement, declared contracts reached by collective bargaining and which specify a definite number of hours' employment per week, may be maintained unimpaired by those who subscribe to the N. R. A. program.

County Court Formally Commends Co-Operation of School Teachers Through Federation Organization

Hamilton county school teachers were highly commended for "intelligent co-operation" by a resolution which unanimously passed the county court Monday morning following its introduction by Squire Kelso Rice. Attention is called by the resolution to the active and intelligent interest in school affairs, through the medium of the American Federation of Teachers, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the American Federation, and the teachers are invited to "continue their good work."

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the teachers of Hamilton county have during the past year taken an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of our school system; and,

Whereas, they have done this through the medium of the Chattanooga Hamilton County Teachers' association affiliated with Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Hamilton county court, in session Aug. 7, 1933, That we commend the teachers of this county for their intelligent co-operation and suggest that they continue their good work.

Aymon Resumes Work on Staff American Federation of Labor; Hester Named State Fire Marshal

Paul J. Aymon, who has been deputy fire marshal for the state of Tennessee since February, resigned that post this week to again join the staff of southern representatives of the American Federation. A. C. Hester was named to replace Mr. Aymon by Commissioner of Labor W. E. Jacobs.

Mr. Aymon served for some time as southern organizer for the federation, but was temporarily laid off about a year ago. He had been unusually successful in organization work, and when the great wave for unionization began to sweep the south, President Green recognized the need for his services again. Mr. Aymon expressed himself this week as pleased to receive the new assignment.

Mr. Hester, who succeeds Mr. Aymon as deputy state fire marshal, has a fine record of service to the local labor movement. For the past two years he has been proprietor of the Broadway barber shop, and previous to that time had for several years been an active worker in the ranks of union labor. He is a former vice-president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. He had the indorsement of his local union and of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council for membership on the state board of barber examiners.

122 New Charters Issued By American Federation of Labor

New Local Unions, Located in All Sections, Indicate Rising Tide of Sentiment for Organization.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The rising tide of bona fide labor organization is thoroughly emphasized by the fact that the American Federation of Labor has issued 122 charters since July 3, Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, announced.

The new locals are located in all parts of the United States, and are especially numerous and active in those cities where the employers, despite the mandatory provisions of the national recovery act, have endeavored by direct and indirect methods to force the workers to join the notorious company union—a form of organization which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, told Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Iron and Steel institute, had no place in the institute's fair competition code for the iron and steel industry.

A survey of the charters in automobile workers in Michigan, rubber workers in Ohio, sawmill and timber workers in the northwestern states, radio and television workers in Philadelphia, steel workers wherever the iron and steel industry is located, cleaners and dyers, aluminum workers, aircraft workers, and dozens of other trades in which working men and women feel the urge of joining with their fellow workers to secure shorter hours, higher wages, and an increasing share of the wealth which their labor largely produces.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor do not anticipate any material let-up in the demand of the workers for bona fide organization and are continually extending the federation's activities to every section of the country.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR BIG ANTI-UNION IRON CONCERN

Denver, Colo., Aug. 10.—The anti-union Colorado Fuel and Iron company, a $50,000,000 corporation and one of the largest industries in the state, was placed in federal receivership following a default in the company's general mortgage bonds.

The big concern, in which the Rockefellers have a large interest, has a 600-acre plant at Pueblo with a capacity of 600,000 tons of steel a year. Since the company's organization in 1872, it has fought organized labor and its mines have frequently been the scene of labor troubles. A strike against the company and other coal operators in 1914 culminated in the famous Ludlow massacre, in which many union miners and members of their families were killed when their tent colony was attacked by state militiamen. The massacre led to the intervention of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the strike and picketing of the Standard Oil offices in New York by Upton Sinclair and other radicals.

The application for a receivership was filed in federal court by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, as trustee for a large block of defaulted bonds. The company admitted that interest on the bonds had not been paid and consented to an equity receivership. The board of directors had previously voted to default the company's general mortgage bonds and also those of the Colorado Industrial company, a subsidiary.

Arthur Roeder, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, was appointed receiver. He said its business would be carried on as usual, "under direction of the court, with strict economy methods."

No Way Back.

It was so very smooth and wide,
The road I took away,
I thought I could retrace my steps
Most any day.
Doctor—I am going to put you on a milk diet.
Mr. Grouch (growling)—I'm no cat. I lead a dog's life, and you better prescribe bones.

* * *

So many of the so-called strong-minded men didn't get their reputation around their homes.

COLONIAL NOT INTERESTED IN BAKERS' LABEL

Would Not Recognize Union, Says Wasson.

ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS CHECKED

Movement Progresses Satisfactorily in Other Local Plants, Says Report.

The Colonial Baking company does not care for the use of the Union Bakers' label, and would not use same even though the bakery was 100 per cent. organized, according to report of executive officers of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council following a conference this week with Hu C. Wasson, president of the baking company.

The interview with Mr. Wasson was the outcome of rumors of opposition to the organization of bakers employed by his company, and the alleged discouragement of workers in the plant who were considering affiliation with an American Federation of Labor unit.

Executive board members declared this week that some time ago a committee from the bakery called upon them and asked that assistance be given in forming an organization. At a subsequent meeting, it was said, practically every baker employed at the plant was present, and all were enthusiastic in their desire for organization. Other sessions were called, to which bakers from other local plants were invited, and although these latter responded employes of the Colonial were conspicuous by their absence.

Efforts to learn the reasons for sudden cooling off of sentiment for organization among the Colonial bakers developed the statement, first, that they had been told if they organized, within three months union bakers would be brought from other cities to replace the members of the local union employed at the Colonial. This, however, Mr. Wasson denied. It was later reported that one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the movement for organization had been given a title of assistant superintendent, or something, with the provision that he immediately cease all activities for unionization. This was also denied by Mr. Wasson.

Concluding that the movement had been discouraged by the management of the bakery, Central Body officials sought and finally secured a conference with President Wasson this week.

Mr. Wasson also told the labor officials that whereas he is now using "hand labor" on certain work in his bakery, if the plant is organized and a union scale placed in effect, he would be forced to purchase machinery which would result in displacement of half the bakers now employed. He stated that he had notified his employes to this effect.

The committee reported Mr. Wasson had been very courteous, stating that he himself was a former member of the bakery workers' union, but was firm in his statement that he would not recognize a union in his plant, and would not use the union label even though he was forced to unionize his plant.

Organization of the bakery workers is progressing nicely in other local plants, it was said Thursday, although there are none at the Colonial.

E. C. MEETING TO BE HELD AT LATER DATE

Washington, Aug. 10.—Meeting at the A. F. of L. executive council, scheduled to have been held at Atlantic City Aug. 8, has been postponed to Sept. 6, without specifying the places of meeting. Best available information is that the meeting will be held in Washington, due to the fact that the recovery administration is demanding the almost constant presence of many labor officials in Washington.

Correspondent Suggests New Board Investigate "Home Stores" Plan For "Observing" Recovery Code

A reader of The Labor World, who, incidentally, is a well-known local barber, suggests this week that, in view of widespread rumors that Roy McDonald, operator of the so-called "Home Stores," baker, dairyman, printer, publisher and self-styled "individualist," is not exactly living up to the letter or spirit of the industrial recovery act, it might bring interesting facts to light if the new arbitration board should begin a probe into "system" under which McDonald's various interests are working.

The Labor World's correspondent points out that the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher - individualist disagreed with the recovery policies of President Hoover so radically the average citizen is justified in concluding it will be hard for him to fall into line with a "new deal" which is opposed to his own philosophy as expressed only recently to a committee of working people who called upon the merchant, etc., in an effort to induce him to employ Chattanooga people, at decent pay, in the operation of his weekly throw-sheet.

The letter follows:

Editor The Labor World:

I notice in last week's issue of The Labor World that reports persist of "juggling" hours by Roy McDonald, manager of the "Home Stores," and the story of a young man (or young men) who was laid off part time and then paid so much per hour for actual time employed. It was reported this week that at least one of these men was reinstated on full time following your last issue; the others I have heard nothing from.

A new and very interesting story which is going the rounds is that, in at least one case, McDonald's "system" works this way: A young man who works in the warehouse of the chain grocery concern is employed the full number of hours five days per week, after which he is sent to one of the stores on Saturday and labors for a long day. It is presumed that he draws two pay envelopes, one from "headquarters" and one from the individual store.

In view of such reports, and considering the fact that McDonald expressed such strong differences of opinion with President Hoover's plan to return prosperity, because that plan provided for no reductions in pay, wouldn't it be a pretty good idea to have this new arbitration board appointed this week look into the manner in which the Home Stores are observing the code?

Of course, we all want to give full credit for co-operation where credit is due, but I think it is too much to expect any man to change his entire economic views over night, particularly where such views are as radically "individualistic" as are those expressed by the "Home Stores" boss. N. I. R. A.

Chattanooga, Aug. 9.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Will Watch for "Chiselers"

Special N. R. A. Boards to "Police" Industry; Unions Big Aid in Recovery Program; How Some Bosses Are Cheating

(From "Labor")

Complaints received by the national recovery administration emphasize the fact that one of the big tasks confronting the government in connection with its industrial code program is going to be the "policing" of industry—the job of keeping "chiseling" bosses from breaking code provisions and profiteering at the expense of decent employers, labor and the nation itself.

As fast as codes are adopted, each industry will have a special board to investigate complaints. These boards, as explained by Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, will consist of one member nominated by the labor advisory committee of the N. R. A., one named by the employers, and the third appointed by Johnson.

First Board Named.

The "trouble shooters" for the textile industry were named this week. It is the first board of this nature to be formed. The importance of the "policing" job is exemplified by the fact that Johnson "appointed" himself to represent the administration. Leo Wolman, chairman of the labor advisory committee, and Nelson Slater, of the employers' group, are the other two members.

N. R. A. officials say that only a minority of employers are trying to cheat, and that these will be brought to time. Conviction of violation of an approved code carries with it a penalty of $500 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both, for each day's offense.

The most frequent complaint received is that employers are discriminating against employes who are members of organized labor.

Another abuse is an outlandish attempt to evade payment of minimum wages by classifying old and skilled employes as "apprentices." The latter are exempted from minimum wage provisions of the textile code. Cases are reported where men with twenty years' experience have been "reclassified" as "learners."

There are numerous other ways in which the "chiselers" are violating the spirit and letter of the recovery law. Certain hotel and restaurant employers signed the blanket agreement to pay $12.50 a week to employes who had been receiving $5. The bosses then forced each employe to pay $7 a week for meals.

Unions Aid Uncle Sam.

The unionized industries, of course, will provide the least work for the government "policing" boards. Where the workers are organized not many bosses will try to get away with such cheating devices. Those who do make the attempt will be halted promptly by the union.

"The biggest service the workers of the nation can render to America now is to organize in bonafide labor unions," one government official declared this week. "Where an industry is unionized and questions of wages, hours and working conditions are settled by the employers and union representatives sitting around a table, a large bulk of the work will be taken off the government's hands and a real contribution made toward the president's plans for industrial recovery."

Held Will Attend National Convention

Fred Held, representative of the American Federation of Full Fashion Hosiery Workers, who has been in Chattanooga for the past four or five weeks in the interest of his organization, will leave Chattanooga Saturday for Philadelphia to attend the annual convention of his organization, which opens in the "Sleepy City" Monday morning.

Mr. Held expects to return to the city in about a week, to again take up the work of assisting members of his craft locally to perfect the organization which has been placed upon a solid foundation during the past few weeks.

As long as a man and a woman like to be together there is no danger of a divorce suit—provided they are married to each other.

STATES, CITIES CAN HAVE CASH FOR THE ASKING

Money Ready to Put Idle to Work.

MORE THAN BILLION ALREADY ALLOTTED

Public Funds Are Available Upon Application to Federal Authorities.

(By Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 10.—Following the announcement that the public works administration had already allocated more than a billion dollars for construction projects throughout the nation, it was revealed to International Labor News Service that no further allocations would be made from the funds until the various states have applied for financial aid to promote such projects, subject to careful investigation and approval by state boards of regional advisors, respectively.

The exact amount of the allocations for construction projects throughout the nation is $1,023,966,201, Secretary of the Interior Department and Administrator of the Public Works Administration Harold L. Ickes said, adding that indicated speedy action on the part of the administration, which has been in existence only six weeks.

Moreover, Administrator Ickes pointed out that while delay has been eliminated, safeguards were preserved in making the allocations. He expressed his satisfaction that the cumulative effects of this great work will be felt throughout the nation in a very short time. He pointed out that the indirect benefits of these allocations would prove far greater, even than the direct circulation of money involved in the promotion of the construction projects, inasmuch as nearly every phase of the economic structure would be stimulated by demands for material needed in the work, which in turn means more work for miners, railroadmen, draymen, laborers, mechanics, river and lake boatmen, etc., while the payrolls for those actively engaged in these construction projects will stimulate the demand for clothing, shoes, foodstuffs, farm and dairy products, and the minor luxuries of life, such as radios, autos, etc., which in turn will broaden the circle of industrial and commercial activities throughout the nation.

This billion-dollar job-creating allotment will give quick employment to thousands of men who have been idle. It also will benefit many other thousands in almost every branch of industry. Likewise there will be a marked stimulation in all lines of business resulting directly from public works activities.

The billion-dollar mark was crossed when the special board of public works made allotments of $63,000,000 for the Grand Coulee dam project, previously approved by the president, $15,982,745 for the forest service of the department of agriculture, $2,600,000 for the coast and geodetic survey of the department of commerce and $2,500,000 for the geological survey of the department of interior.

The forest service allotment includes many construction and repair projects, fire prevention in the national forests, improvements of public camping grounds, erosion control work, white pine blister rust control work, timber stand improvement and eradication of poisonous plants. Most of the money will be spent directly for labor. Thousands of jobs will be created as a result.

The $2,600,000 for the coast and geodetic survey will be spent in a number of states for surveys and mapping. The geological survey was given $2,400,000 for topographic surveys and $100,000 fo ra survey of underground water resources. This work can be undertaken at once.

The $1,023,966,201 allocated thus far has been almost entirely for federal projects which were selected first because they provided work at once for large numbers of men. The decentralized state public works boards had to be set up before non-federal allotments could be made with safety.

Another reason for selecting federal projects first was because there was earmarked in the public works act

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1933

Wake Up, Uncle Sam

(Editorial in The News)

We learn with surprise that the Nira sign could hardly be displayed on our local postoffice. About 200 postal workers in this city have had their pay cut 15 per cent. More than this, the cut has lately been extended to Jan. 1, and a furlough of three days a month—substantially a new 10 per cent cut—imposed. And all this at the very time Uncle Sam was putting Nira into the homes and factories.

We hear charges, also, that the postoffice is using the "stretchout" system; that when a man is off, his route or work is given onto the shoulders of a regular, instead of a substitute. The substitutes have thus been thrown out of work, and the regulars have to double up.

Of course, local postal officials are not to blame. The policy is national in scope. Nonetheless, we think it too bad that Uncle Sam himself cannot consistently display the Nira sign.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor make its first declaration on prison contract labor?

A.—At the first convention, in 1881, prison contract labor was denounced as a species of slavery in its worst form, as "it pauperizes free labor, demoralizes the honest manufacturer and degrades the very criminal whom it employes."

* * *

Q.—What is the oldest international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—International Typographical union, organized in 1852.

Wisdom

Falsehood is cowardice, truth is courage.—Hosea Ballou.

Sally—I've been married more than you!

Mamie—Yeah, you're two chumps ahead of me.

* * *

There are some women that the others don't talk about when they leave the party earlier than the rest. However, they generally are the ones who have covered the subject themselves before leaving.

Thousands of Women Have Taken Cardui on Their Mothers' Advice

It is an impressive fact that many women have said they learned of the value of Cardui from their mothers.

What stronger evidence of her confidence in a medicine could a mother have than that she advises her daughter to take it!

Cardui is given the credit for relieving so many cases of womanly suffering that it is widely and favorably known. Druggists, everywhere, sell it.

If you are weak, run-down, suffering monthly, take Cardui. Take it for a reasonable length of time and try it thoroughly. As your health improves, you will share the enthusiasm of thousands of women who have written to say: "Cardui helped me."

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HOME OWNED—25c MILE
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"Say it with Flowers"
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Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Codes, Gentlemen, Codes

They come, one by one and in droves, bringing codes. Codes are agreements—nothing more. These codes say in effect, "We agree with Uncle Sam," etc. And what do they agree to, these associations of business? First, to one tremendous new idea—that business of every kind is no longer the sole concern of the man who happens to be boss. Let the enormous significance of that single, simple fact have time to work its way into the deep places of thought.

An age has passed and an age dawns. Further, these men say, "We agree with Uncle Sam (not with you and me, but with Uncle Sam), that workers shall have the right to organize and to bargain collectively without any interference or coercion." What a great new fact that is!

They come bearing codes of agreement like that. What a day. What an hour! Uncle Sam has taken on a new stature and a new dignity. Uncle Sam stands before the whole world in a new role, garbed in new raiment, his face alight with a new inspiration and radiant with a new hope.

Uncle Sam has handed to his people a new freedom and a new kind of future. They can make that future just as good as they are capable of making it. If they fail now they can blame only themselves—they cannot blame Uncle Sam. He who, having freedom, will not avail himself of its blessings deserves no sympathy.

Easing Labor's Burden by Machinery

Of course it is an axiom that those who own and control industry do not install machinery for the benefit of the workers. They put in the iron slaves because they can make more profit out of them than they can by employing men and women.

Nevertheless industrial engineers and machine-mad employers continue to harp about the consideration for the workers which animates them when they introduce "labor-saving" machinery in wholesale amounts in order, they say, to "relieve" working men and women from the arduous toil of hand production. But if one reads far enough one will usually find that this professed altruism is submerged by the profit motive swinging into the picture.

This is illustrated by a recent article in the Railway Age which carries the suggestive title, "Easing the Burden of Labor." The article describes various forms of machinery used by the owners of our railways to eliminate thousands of railway employes and tells what the railroad owners have accomplished in "reducing the burden on labor" performed by section gangs in keeping the tracks free of weeds. The article states:

> Weeding was formerly a hand operation, slow and expensive, which required from 300 to 800 man-hours a mile and cost from $80 to $200. Today through the perfection of suitable equipment, the same track can be cleared of weeds in two or three hours by means of chemical applications or burning for as little as $3.50 to $20 a mile.

The same sort of "easing the burden of labor" has been applied with such revolutionary thoroughness in other work like rail laying and ballast cleaning that "the section gang is being gradually reduced to a policing unit."

The author of the article grows grandiloquent over his theme that this labor-displacing machinery was designed primarily "to reduce the burden on labor," but finally lets the real cat out of the bag. He says:

> * * * From an economic standpoint, few such machines can survive unless they are able to demonstrate savings of sufficient magnitude to pay a satisfactory profit on the investment they represent.

There you have it. Those who own and control the railway industry and every other industry substitute "labor-saving" machinery for working men and women, not from any altruistic desire to "ease the burden on labor," but solely because the dollars and cents cost of the work done by the machines is less than the cost of the same work done by men and women. The owners of industry by the introduction of machinery "save" themselves the cost of human labor and swell the size of their dividends, while the workers whose labor has been "saved" are thrown into the army of the unemployed and live on a near-starvation basis.

The Poor Come First

Observe in what stores the NIRA emblems first are shown. Mostly in the small stores. Many of the big fellows have come through, but the first rush was a rush of little fellows. Always it is so. It is among the poor and those who need help for themselves that America usually finds its first and readiest response to the call of duty. The first consumer's label observed by this writer was pasted to the windshield of a colored man's little auto.

But here the people have a potent weapon. They will not buy where they do not find the N. R. A. blue eagle. That bird is going to pack a grand old wallop and some of the profit-takers are due for a resounding, reverberating sock in the profit plexus.

Liberating the Workers from Toil

The editor of the Washington Post is greatly worried over the provision in the law appropriating $3,300,000,000 for public works that human labor instead of machinery shall be employed wherever practicable. Echoing the out-of-date views of the laissez-faire economists, he goes into ecstasies over the substitution of iron slaves for men and women in industry and sings this theme song to the machine:

> The machine has liberated millions of human beings from toil. Human labor is needed less and less as machine production progresses. No one can truthfully deny that machinery has been a great boon to the toilers of the world, yet in a period of distress they turn from it as the source of their difficulties.

This rhapsody about machinery having liberated millions of human beings from toil will not stand examination. In fact, the only persons who have secured freedom from toil by the substitution of machinery for human workers in the production and distribution of wealth are the few who own and control the machine. So far as the workers are concerned millions of them have lost their jobs because the employers can get the work done more cheaply by machinery. A considerable portion of the world army of 30,000,000 unemployed workers whose feet now pound the pavements in every country looking for employment, are jobless solely because those who own and control industry have installed iron machines to take their places.

Under production carried on solely for the private profit of those who own industry the workers receive practically no benefits from machinery and the only freedom from toil which millions of them do receive as the result of machine production is the freedom to live as best they can on the starvation rations doled out to the jobless by public and private relief organizations.

The burglar's wife was in the witness box and the prosecuting counsel was conducting a very vigorous cross-examination:

Prosecutor: Madam, you are the wife of this man?

Witness: Yes.

Prosecutor: You knew he was a burglar when you married him?

Witness: Yes.

Prosecutor: How did you come to contract a matrimonial alliance with such a man?

Witness: Well, I was getting old, and had to choose between a lawyer and a burglar.

The cross-examination ended.

Hubby (looking at cake very dubiously)—What kind of a cake is this?

June Bride—Lucifer cake, dear.

Hubby—But I thought you were making an angel cake?

June Bride—So I was—but it fell.

* * *

Opal—What is Virginia's reason for wanting to be married in an aeroplane?

Mabel—Well, you see, she once made a solemn vow to marry no man on earth.

He—Will you sail with me on the sea of matrimony?

She—Yes, after you have made a raft of money.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Sixty days, said General Johnson. Sixty days for trial. Sixty days in which to find out whether the recovery act can save the nation.

Sixty days isn't so very long. Let's say ninety. So, ninety days between the American people and either good luck or bad, life or death for the old economic order, jobs or no jobs for the millions. Ninety days for the life or finish of the old order?

That sounds a bit foolish, for the old order has gone anyway and nothing can bring it back. It passed out when NIRA came in. It had been crumbling a long while before that, getting into such a hopeless mess that its doom was sealed. But anyway, there we have that sixty—or ninety—day time of testing.

Will NIRA win or lose? A better question is: Will the people win or lose? Little the people care what name may be borne by the vehicle that bears them through a promised land of jobs and bread.

* * *

Well, where are we at today? The answer is simple, short. We are on the way. Moreover, NIRA will win, for the simple reason that it has to win.

History is filled with records made by men who made the records just because failure was out of the question. They had to win. But this winning will be at the cost of terrific effort. Big business, blind as ever and maybe blinder, is putting in the path every block it can think of. Those who heard Donald Richberg, NIRA counsel, make his magnificent radio address heard him excoriate the ten percenters—those whose only idea in life is to make 10 per cent off their fellow men, to give back as little as possible and to rule the roost. Well, those ten per cent boys are busy. In steel and oil and coal they are busy, trying the old game. Richberg said this war isn't to their liking, because it is a war against them.

The 10 per cent boys are going to get licked.

* * *

The ten per cent boys have to get licked. If they don't get licked, then the rest of us have no chance. And that's why there is a war on right now. The long, long struggle has come to its climax. It's a great experience to live at a time of such climax. It's a great thing to be in this war. It will be a great thing to see the 10 per cent boys get wiped out, their graft taken away.

* * *

Mr. Kipling ought to get back into his old-time stride and write us some poems about today's fuzzy-wuzzys. He ought to write us some "boots" poems about this tremendous conflict, in which strength of character and ideas are the weapons.

Meanwhile America watches such a spectacle as men never before observed—the great men of big business and high finance, walking up to a witness stand to confess the secrets and the ambitions and the little cheatings of their industry, bringing the whole mess into the light of day.

And, ladies and gentlemen of America, it is the light, after all, that will determine the issue in this great sixty days.

When Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recently visited Homestead, Pa., in the course of an investigation of steel industry conditions, the mayor and the police openly tried to bar her from addressing a meeting and attempted to prevent certain workers from hearing her speak. It was perhaps the first time in the history of the nation that a cabinet officer had been the victim of such tactics and was a sensational incident of Miss Perkins' visit to the steel region. Yet not a word of it appeared in the newspapers until Miss Perkins returned to Washington, three days later, and the story was told by Father J. Haas and confirmed by the secretary.

Miss Perkins, asked where the reporters were while the Homestead authorities were "acting up," facetiously replied she supposed they must have been drinking coca-colas. Whatever they were doing, they were not telling all the news of Miss Perkins' visit to the bailwick of steel. It is plain that either one of two things happened: the newspapers and news gathering agencies suppressed the story or they fell down on the job. In either case, no credit is reflected on the newspapers and news services.

* * *

From June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933, total local and international benefits paid by the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America were $2,428,448.86. The total was made up of $2,105,394.52 local benefits and $319,053.93 international benefits. Of the local benefits, the largest was $1,959,617.96 to aid unemployed members. The largest item in the international benefits was $181,409.83 for strikes and lockouts.

The figures make a remarkable record, a record all the more remarkable when it is considered that the International Photo-Engravers' union is composed of less than nine thousand journeymen, of whom 36.9% were unemployed, an additional 41.4% working but part time, leaving 21.7% steadily employed on a full time basis for the past year, and that all of this money was contributed from greatly reduced earnings.

When the railroads came down from their high horses and agreed to drop their demand for an additional 12½ per cent wage cut, common sense scored a triumph. How they could have thought for an instant that cutting wages at this stage of the game would help them is beyond comprehension. With prices rising, men going back to work and the faces of the people turning toward recovery, to have cut pay further in the railroad industry might easily have nullified all recent gains and sent industry again on the downward path.

Joseph B. Eastman, newly appointed federal co-ordinator of transportation, performed a big public service in making the railroads see there must be no downward revision of wages. His action, which was taken in his capacity as a private citizen, means there will be no change in railroad wages until June 30, 1934. By that time the industrial and business situation may be so much better that the railroads will be unable to find even the shadow of an excuse for seeking pay reductions.

Criticism of the time spent by congress in debate is common. The criticism has often been justified, as congress has in too many cases been guilty of wasting time in useless talk. But the criticism does not hold good for the congress session recently ended, according to figures made public by Representative Martin F. Smith, of Washington.

Smith shows that only sixty hours of debate were consumed in the house in passing the twelve major bills comprising the administration's legislative program. In view of the tremendous importance of the legislation, this seems a surprisingly low figure and indicates that the house took its job seriously and did its work without unnecessary delay.

To the freezer which makes a continuous roll of ice cream has now been added a device which incorporates a fruit syrup in the center of the extruded bar. A hundred Cleveland dealers are now using the device which introduces the flavoring material through a tube in the center of the bar as it comes from the freezer. Five-cent bars are cut off automatically and wrapped in wax paper.

Would you call a lingerie salesman an undercover man? . . . A hen doesn't stop scratching when worms are scarce. . . Watching the parade from the curb never made a leader. . . The man who is guilty of sharp trades will find his business growing dull. . . If business waited for the "right time" there would be no business. . . If somebody else is doing your thinking, you are probably doing someone else's work . . Speaking straight from the shoulder is usually done by a man who does not use anything higher up. . . Never meddle with a hornet, a man who is minding his own business. . . Radio singers should practice what they screech. . . You can't expect your ship to come in unless you have sent one out.

* * *

Mrs. Miggs—Sometimes, Mrs. Hopkins, I wonder if my husband is grown tired of me.

Mrs. Hopkins—What makes you say that, Mrs. Miggs?

Mrs. Miggs—Well, he ain't been home for six years.

Easy Way Is Discontinuing Their McCallie Avenue Store.

WILL NOT BE OPEN AFTER SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th

The present higher price of merchandise, with still many more advances anticipated, requires several thousand dollars more to carry a normal stock. We think it best to play Safety First. What hurts us most is the thought of inconveniencing the thousands of good customers of this store who have supported it so loyally, thereby showing their appreciation of the EASY WAY methods of doing business.

You will find our 137 Market Street EASY WAY one of the largest, most convenient and best equipped cash grocery establishments in the entire south. In the same building we have Meier's New Market, Lieb's Bakery, Crane's Fish and Poultry Market and the Easy Way Lunch Counter, with abundance of convenient parking space for hundreds of cars.

EASY WAY GROCERY
Store No. 1, 2nd & Market Store No. 2, 2310 McCallie Ave.

EVERY EMPLOYEE
From the Porter to the Highest Executive of the H. G. Hill Company
Is Under the NRA Banner

WE DO OUR PART

H. G. HILL STORES
"Chattanooga's Pantry"

FREE! A book that plans your meals for a year. Get your copy at any of our stores.

THE SUPER-SERIES

Frigidaire

AN ENTIRELY NEW CONCEPTION OF BEAUTY, CONVENIENCE AND VALUE!

Frigidaire offers a new type of cabinet—new in beauty, style, design, convenience and construction. It is spotless, white, lifetime porcelain inside and out. An amazing new insulation saves electric current and provides **one-fourth greater food space in the same sized cabinet.**

The Super-Series Frigidaire has twice the Hydrator capacity of former models—ample space for keeping great quantities of vegetables fresh and crisp — fruits plump and juicy.

And here are movable shelves, adjustable up and down so that every available inch of the food space can be used to best advantage. There are special shelves for tall bottles and a cold storage compartment where meats, poultry and ice cream can be kept frozen.

A light flashes on when you open the door. New cam-handle ice trays almost float out of their sleeves at a touch of the finger. In every detail the Super-Series Frigidaire offers a new standard of beauty, efficiency and convenience.

DO YOU KNOW . . .

That if you are using electricity only for lighting you can also be enjoying an electric refrigerator at very little increase in your bill? The new rate reduction makes this possible. In EVERY case, without exception, the cost of using an electric refrigerator is now surprisingly small. Let us show you how little this cost will be in your own case.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Frigidaires are displayed ETP *at all of our stores.*

ON'T JOIN UNIONS, SAY LOW-PAY BOSSES IN EFFORT TO STOP DRIVE

Alarmed at the prospect of having to surrender their dictatorial powers over their employers, anti-union "company" associations are resorting to a widespread campaign of lies and misrepresentation in an effort to stem the tide of labor organization which is sweeping over the nation, says the current issue of "Labor."

Unionism, however, continues to move forward. The flood of membership applications is still pouring into practically every labor union headquarters in the land and is increasing every day.

Vast Army of Recruits.

The American Federation of Labor, alone, issued 116 charters to new, directly affiliated local unions during July. The significance of that gain is emphasized by the fact that for the 12-month period ending Aug. 31, 1932, charters of all kinds—national unions, central labor unions, local trade unions and federal labor unions—issued by the A. F. of L. totaled only thirty-three.

During the "boom" year of 1929 the total number of all charters in all four classes was seventy-five.

The actual and potential membership of the new unions chartered by the A. F. of L. during July runs into hundreds of thousands, Secretary Frank Morrison said.

The new A. F. of L. charters, however, are only a tiny portion of the picture of what is taking place in organized labor circles. Every national and international unio nis making similar gains. Those affiliated directly to the A. F. of L. are workers in industries where no international or national unions exists for them to join.

Where the latter organizations are available, the workers are joining them. Their figures on membership increases will not show in A. F. of L. records until reports for the next fiscal year begin to be filed. The A. F. of L.'s fiscal year always ends on Aug. 31.

Low-Wage Bosses Frantic.

Labor headquarters are also flooded with evidence of the march of workers into the bonafide labor movement.

At first these anti-unionists based their hopes on the "company union." They were sure they could slip it into the codes in some form. The decision on the "Steel Trust's" code scattered that hope.

Now the bosses are trying to put over a concerted drive to convince workers that they do not need unions to protect them. That the employers will see that they "get a square deal" and that the N. R. A. will also protect them.

The propaganda is nation-wide. Full-page advertisements are being run in daily papers by bosses' organizations. Hand bills are being distributed to workers by bosses' agents. All are highly misleading.

Workers Need Unions.

The workers now need unions more than ever before. The codes presented to the N. R. A. from non-union industries—all drawn up by the bosses—amply demonstrate this. One code formulated this week calls for wages as low as $3 for 54 hours' work. That's only one example.

The national industrial recovery act, itself, is sufficient answer to the bosses' claim that the act does "encourage or expect" workers to join unions. Section 1 of the law declares that one of the purposes of the act is to "induce and maintain united action of labor and management." It further says (Section 7B) that "the president shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity, to employers and employes in every trade and industry . . . to establish by mutual agreement, the standards as to the maximum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary . . . to effectuate the policy of this title"—that is, industrial recovery.

Have "F. D.'s" Assurance.

And when the employers insert anti-union advertisements in newspapers, or circulate handbills, or in any way attempt to keep workers from joining unions they are violating Section 7A of the law. That section reads, in language so plain that it cannot be misunderstood by anyone, as follows:

". . . Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, **and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, OR THEIR AGENTS**, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

". . . No employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any 'company union' or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing."

American workers have the assurance of President Roosevelt, himself, that no one will be permitted to "whittle away" that guarantee.

Clemons Brothers

READJUSTMENT
SALE
STARTED YESTERDAY

The store was full of customers all day . . . for the reason that they know when Clemons Brothers puts on a sale . . . it means a REAL sale. This sale was caused by the death of one of the partners which necessitates the settling of an estate . . . the stock must be sold to settle the estate . . . prices will move it. Take advantage of these bargains in a time when prices are ADVANCING all around you. Come in tomorrow.

THE SALE WITH A
REAL REASON

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES
YOUR CHOICE
$1.49

Space does not permit us to illustrate all of the items but they are listed below . . . any one of them can be bought at this low price. A complete close-out of these items.

- PIER CABINET
- REVOLVING BOOK TABLE
- TEA CART
- LAZY SUSAN
- BOOK TROUGH TABLE
- PIER END TABLE
- COFFEE TABLE
- TELEPHONE TABLE

CASH AND CARRY

Clemons Bros
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
WEST EIGHTH AT CHESTNUT

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Brother McDaniel has a sick Ford, which is in the hospital. Which explains his absence from his usual hangouts this week.

* * *

Saw Ira Patten "toting" home two fine fryers the other day. Wonder if he's going in the raising or eating business?

* * *

Understand Painters' Local 226 has an application for an apprentice from a gentleman aged 104. That's fine, boys; take 'em up to 200, anyway.

* * *

One day last week Dyche became hungry and went window-shopping to see where he could get the most to eat for his two-bits. Picking out a restaurant with a big sign, he entered and spent his dough. Asked about the result, he remarked, "Believe that's the place where Ghandi eats."

* * *

Wendel Worley reports the stork left a fine girl at his home last week. So that's why he hurried home every night. They have named her Miss Elizabeth. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Worley.

* * *

Ed Carroll has posted the following "code" at his home: "Come after breakfast, bring along your lunch and leave before supper." Amen.

* * *

Brothers Frank Krug and E. E. McDaniels have been named representatives to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and also to the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor association.

Neighbor—I heard the Gadabout's home was swept by fire.

The Cat (snapping)—Well, I'll bet that is the first time that woman's house has been swept by anything in two weeks.

* * *

The Prospect—Am I the first man you ever kissed?

The Maid—Why? Do I go about it like an amateur?

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND OPENING
AUGUST 8, 1933
. . . of . . .

The Commercial National Bank Of Chattanooga

Capital and Surplus . . . $750,000.00
Undivided Profits 50,000.00

Z. C. PATTEN.....President
EDWARD FINLAY.....Vice-President
ROBERT L. HALL Executive Vice-President
GORDON L. NICHOLS.....Cashier
H. A. MINOR.....Assistant Cashier
W. H. DEWITT.....Assistant Cashier

We offer to this community the facilities of The Commercial National Bank of Chattanooga, with capital and surplus of $750,000.00 and undivided profits of $50,000.00 fully paid in cash.

The government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has purchased $400,000.00 Preferred Stock.

The Board of Directors and the Officers of The Commercial National Bank have the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This institution has no connection with any other bank, nor will it have any affiliates.

The Comptroller of the Currency has instructed the Conservator of the Chattanooga National Bank to deposit with us the funds necessary for the first 40 per cent. dividends to the depositors of the Chattanooga National Bank.

The Commercial National Bank, on opening, will have no real estate, and its entire capital and deposits will be in cash and government bonds.

The Officers are all well known throughout this community, except the Executive Vice-President, Mr. Robert L. Hall, who joins us, after ten years' successful experience with the First National Bank of Miami and its associated bank, the Coral Gables First National Bank. He resigned the Presidency of the Coral Gables Bank to come with us.

We shall exert every effort to operate an institution that will merit the full confidence of the citizens of Chattanooga and surrounding territory. It is our desire to be of every service consistent with sound banking principles and with due regard to the protection of our depositors who entrust their funds to our care. This we consider our primary obligation.

The Comptroller of the Currency and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, after a careful investigation of the local situation, recommended and approved the organization of another strong bank to help serve the needs of this community. In accordance with these recommendations, this bank has been established.

Z. C. PATTEN, President

DIRECTORS

Cartter Lupton
President Dixie Mercerizing Company
Hardwick Caldwell
President Tennessee Stove Works
Peyton L. Carter
Vice-President and Treasurer Carter Bros., Inc.
J. H. Davenport
Secretary-Treasurer Davenport Hosiery Mills
Edward Finlay
Attorney
Robert L. Hall
Executive Vice-President
C. L. Hardwick
President Hardwick Stove Company
Fred W. Lupton
Capitalist
Burkett Miller
Attorney
Z. C. Patten
President Chattanooga Medicine Company, President St. Elmo Bank and Trust Company
Geo. H. Patten
Vice-President Chattanooga Medicine Company
J. S. Poindexter
Capitalist
Mark H. Senter
Capitalist
Clarence S. Steward
President D. M. Steward Manufacturing Company, President Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association
D. H. Wood
President Southern Chemical Cotton Company
President Converse Bridge and Steel Company

A TONIC Laxative

CONSTIPATION, with the annoying symptoms that usually come with it, cuts down organic force and disturbs normal health and well-being. A thorough cleansing of the digestive tract is of great assistance in the removal of sickening constipation symptoms.

When excessive accumulated waste matter disturbs and strains the muscles of the large intestines, rendering them temporarily unable to perform their wave-like evacuating movements, Thedford's Black-Draught is useful in stimulating them to activity, which, again started, should continue regularly until some future disturbance interferes. In this way, Thedford's Black-Draught is one of the TONIC laxatives, tending, as it does, to establish a regular habit of evacuation.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17640
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
National Manufacturing & Stores Co., doing business as Empire Furniture Co., vs. Harry Guess

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of thee state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one Baby Grand Philco Radio belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on August 14, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 20, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

8-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48536
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
R. E. Maloney vs. Irma Maloney

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irma Maloney is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of July, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 8-11

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. J. E. Carter and J. E. Carter

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant, J. E. Carter, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford roadster, Motor No. A-3411643, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal service was had on J. E. Carter. Therefore, the said J. E. Carter is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

8-18

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Marshall Crawford

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Dodge Sedan, Motor No. D-18836, which has been possessed by the sheriff, Marshall Crawford is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE.
Justice of the Peace.

8-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48506
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Alton Turner vs. Irene Turner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene Turner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labr World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 16th day of July, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. H. Seymour, Atty. 8-18

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
G. T. Gillespie vs. Artkraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been levied on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 109 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Aug. 28, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 4, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

8-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 48611
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
T. M. Cavender vs. T. A. Cavender

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that T. A. Cavender is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This third day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 8-18

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Floyd Burton.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Model A Ford Touring Car, Motor No. A570325, which has been possessed by the sheriff, Floyd Burton is required to appear on or before Tuesday, September 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

9-1

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

MORE ABOUT

CASH FOR ASKING

(Continued from First Page)

funds for specific purposes. Included in this list were $400,000,000 for public roads, $50,000,000 for roads and trails on Indian reservations and other public lands, $25,000,000 for subsistence homesteads and $100,000,000 for the farm credit administration.

The president by executive order made available $238,000,000 for naval construction. In addition the president has drawn from the public works fund $50,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, $20,000,000 for the civilian conservation corps, $20,000,000 for the purchase of land, $130,000 for industrial recovery administration administrative expenses and $100,000 for public works administration administrative expenses.

The $400,000,000 for roads already has been equitably distributed among the states and actual construction work putting thousands of men back to work will begin within a few days. Bids have been received for the naval vessels and contracts will be awarded soon.

Non-federal projects are to be presented to the state advisory boards, the personnel of which will be disclosed, Administrator Ickes said, indicating that the make-up of these state advisory boards would include representatives of labor.

The construction program is being administered through ten regions, each with a regional adviser. The advisers have been appointed, with one labor man in the list. The sole labor man is Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, with headquarters in Chicago. His region is No. 3, including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Functions of the regional advisors will consist of obtaining from the state boards within the region lists of projects under consideration by them, together with recommendations or rejections. Each regional advisor will from time to time visit the offices of the state boards within the region and advise and consult with those boards, to the end that action may be consistent with sound local and district planning.

The regional advisors will keep the national planning board in Washington advised of developments and accumulate, collect and submit to the Washington planning board all information useful to it.

The advisors will also serve the federal public works administrator in any manner that he may order for the purpose of speeding up the work, investigating and solving such problems as may arise.

Clemons Bros. Force Increased by Five

Clemons Bros., local furniture dealers, have increased permanently their forces under the new code, five people being added to the payroll under the "new deal," it is announced.

A representative of the firm told The Labor World Thursday the increase in number of employes was not for the duration of the "readjustment sale" which is now in progress at the store, but the new employes were added in an effort to co-operate with the president's program of re-employment.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48638
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mattie Porter vs. James J. Porter

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James J. Porter is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-1

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by the EAGLE OIL REFINING COMPANY to the undersigned as trustee, dated the 30th day of September, 1930, conveying the property hereinafter described, to secure an indebtedness of Two Thousand ($2,000.00) therein mentioned, with interest and cost, I will on

SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1933,

within legal hours, in front of the west door of the court house of Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and described as follows:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 ft. South of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the East line of Tennessee Avenue (old Blowing Springs Road); thence South along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue, 70 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant road; thence Southeastwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic road 132 feet, more or less, to the Northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' shop site; thence Eastwardly along the North line of said J. V. Lewis' Shop Site and parallel with and 122 feet South of the Belt Railway Company's right of way 288 feet, more or less, to the West line of the Town of St. Elmo Company's disposal or septic plant land; thence Northwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant land 47 feet, more or less, to the Northwest corner of said disposal or septic plant land; thence Southeastwardly along the line of said disposal or septic plant to the Chattanooga Creek; thence North 240 feet, more or less, along Chattanooga Creek to a point 25 feet from the center of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence Northwestwardly and parallel with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the point of beginning.

Being the same property that was conveyed by Fowler Lewis Oil Refining Company, Inc., to the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc., by deed registered in Book X, Vol. 22, page 479, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, including equipments, machinery and patent rights of said Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc.

The sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes. Title believed to be good, but will sell as trustee only.

This fourth day of August, 1933.

8-18 CHAS. C. MOORE, Trustee.

BRICKLAYERS WIN BIG VICTORY BY ARBITRATION

New York Employers Lose Fight to Cut Pay and Subcontract Work, by Decision of Board of Three—Union Reveals Bankers' Grasp on Contractors.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Organized labor has just won a signal victory through arbitration.

Announcement of an award covering wages, hours, sub-contracting and working conditions giving the union complete victory on all except one or two minor points, has just been handed down in the case covering bricklayers in New York. Announcement was made at international union headquarters here.

Hearings in arbitration proceedings began June 15. James A. Beha, former New York state insurance commissioner, presided as umpire. Henry D. Sayer represented the Mason Builders' association, while John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer, A. F. of L. Metal Trades council and NIRA Labor Advisory Board member, represented the New York bricklayers' unions and the Bricklayers' Masons and Plasters' international union.

Employers Lose Big Points.

The employers sought a reduction in wages and sought the right to subcontract their work. They made their hardest fight on these two points and lost on both. They also made a desperate effort to deprive the new agreement of jurisdiction over Long Island. They lost on this also.

The wage rate remains at $1.65 an hour, the figure set by arbitration a year ago. The work day is one of eight hours, five days a week.

The case was perhaps the hardest fought arbitration case in years. Both sides presented voluminous briefs, including charts and graphs.

Key to Building Pay Rates.

It was generally felt that the award would serve as the key to other building trades wage rates.

In addition to local union officials, the unions were represented in the hearings by Acting I. U. President Harry C. Bates and I. U. Treasurer R. J. Gray.

Recovery Act Cited.

In the lesser provisions the award was signed by the three members of the board, though on the vital questions of sub-contracting, hours and wages the decision was by majority.

The award cites the Recovery Act and says that in view of the emergency and the efforts of the Recovery Administration "and the presentation and record established in this arbitration" practically no change is made in the terms of the old agreement.

Nevertheless, the victory is regarded as one of tremendous importance.

CENTRAL BODY MEETS MONDAY IN NEW HALLS

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will meet Monday night, for the first time, in Roosevelt Hall, corner Seventh and Market street over Liggett's. The meeting comes after one of those rare three-week intervals, the schedule calling for sessions on the second and fourth Monday nights in each month.

Secretary Cuthbert Friday morning asked The Labor World to request all delegates to be present for this initial meeting in the new halls. "There are some delegates," he said, "who have not been in attendance in months, and some who appear only at occasional meetings. I believe the 'new deal' which is very much in evidence among the workers, in the matter of organization, should cause every loyal trades unionist to take a new lease on life and 'start from taw' in his efforts to assist himself and his fellows to better conditions for all."

Railroads Asked To Give Jobs to Additional Men

Federal Coordinator Urges Action, Following Labor Charge Carriers Are Not Doing Share in Work Drive.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Taking cognizance of railroad labor's charge that the railroads are not co-operating with President Roosevelt in the campaign to provide increased employment and restore prosperity, Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, urged that the carriers spend every available dollar in putting men back to work.

In a telegram to the presidents of all large railroads, Eastman pointed out that men could be given work on "long overdue repairs." He said reports had indicated that the railroads had put about 40,000 men back to work in the last two months and had extended the hours of part-time workers in many instances.

Must Pull Together.

"This is good," his telegram said, "but is it all that can be done?"

"A countrywide drive is on to increase employment, build up purchasing power, increase production and sustain it by consumption.

"If all pull together this drive will succeed, but it may fail if some hang back. The railroads will gain directly and immediately if it succeeds and they have much deferred maintenance work which sorely needs to be done. Money spent for such work will be well spent and consistent with economy."

Labor Criticizes Roads.

Labor's charge that the railroads are not doing their part in the re-employment drive was voiced by the Railway Labor Executives' association, meeting at Cleveland. The meeting estimated that 700,000 rail workers are now without jobs. A statement issued by the association, following the meeting, said:

"Member organizations reported that the railroads are continuing to throw employes out of work, thereby increasing unemployment at an alarming rate. The organizations view this action as contrary to the president's emergency re-employment program. It represents a complete disregard of the rights of railroad labor as defined in the emergency railroad transportation act. * * * "

Jim—I don't mind looking after your horses, but I don't want to be called a hostler.

Tom—Oh, that's all right—I'll call you our stabilizer.

Bad Actor, This Boiler Concern

Hedges-Walsh-Weidner Sublets Navy Contract to Concern in Germany and Fires Men for Joining Union.

(By International Labor News Service)

Washington, Aug. 10.—Hedges-Walsh & Weidner Co., a firm manufacturing boilers and cast iron soil pipe, who received a contract from the U. S. navy for drumheads on naval ships, has sublet this contract to a firm in Germany. The same firm recently discharged two men for joining the union, according to C. W. Wilkerson, representative of the Metal Trades Department of A. F. of L. The firm refused to come into the Cast Iron Soil Pipe association in submitting a code of fair competition for the industry.

Use of Manual Labor Directed On Public Works

Hand Work Must Be Employed Wherever Practicable, Advisory Bodies Told — 30-Hour Week Set.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Human labor instead of machinery must be used wherever practicable in projects built with money from the $3,300,000 public works fund, state advisory committees have been informed.

Direction for the employment of manual labor was contained in a new outline of purposes and policies issued by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is administrator of the public works money.

The outline specified that a 30-hour week, "so far as practicable and feasible," should be established, with working time lost because of bad weather and unavoidable delays made up in succeeding days.

Other instructions included the following:

Jobs shall be equitably distributed among unemployed qualified workers.

Employment of convicts and use of materials produced by them is prohibited.

Local labor should, as far as practicable, be selected from lists of qualified workers submitted by local employment agencies.

Highly skilled or organized labor should be obtained through recognized trade union locals.

Wages should be "just and reasonable," "sufficient to provide . . . a standard of living in decency and comfort."

No deductions from minimum wages shall be permitted on account of goods purchased, rent or other obligations.

Preference shall be given to materials produced under codes of competition approved by the industrial administration, "if prices, quality and quantities available are satisfactory. . ."

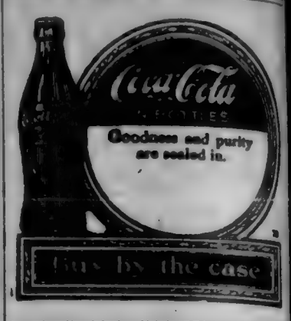
1,000 EMPLOYES ON OKLAHOMA WORK RELIEF PROJECTS STRIKE

Tulsa, Okla.—About 1,000 men employed on work relief projects struck here and sent a committee to authorities demanding a five-day week and a minimum wage scale of 40 cents an hour.

Under the prevailing scale, the men worked seven hours daily, two to seven days a week, at 1.25 a day.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Old Ragson Tatters, of Brushvill[e] says he knows night prowlers w[ill] never hold his Sary Jane up for an[y]thing else but her money, so he nev[er] gives her any.



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IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a [sec]ond dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK"

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Clean clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money

With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 18, 1933 | Number 17

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

National Figures May Participate In Labor Day Program

Norris, McKellar, Bachman and McReynolds Invited to Chattanooga.

Central Body Will Co-operate With N. R. A. Officials in Morning Parade, Sponsor Great Program for Afternoon at Warner Park---Lines Out for Major Entertainment Features.

Senators George W. Norris, Kenneth McKellar and Nathan Bachman have been invited to take part in the great Labor Day program to be staged in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September, and if plans outlined by the special Labor Day committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council are carried out these three outstanding national figures will take part in the big N. R. A.-Labor parade in the forenoon and will deliver addresses at Warner Park beginning at about 2 p. m.

Wires were sent the three statesmen Thursday night, following a meeting of the committee at Roosevelt Hall.

Congressman McReynolds, who is in Chattanooga, was extended an invitation personally Friday morning.

An invitation to Central Body to co-operate with the N. R. A. local officials in a morning demonstration was unanimously accepted by the delegates present at Monday night's meeting of Central Body, although exact nature of Labor's participation has not yet been decided. Delegates from Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, announced, however, that this organization would be pleased to contribute a first-class band to the celebration.

Officials of Central Body Friday urged all local unions to make preparations for participation in the parade. It is the purpose of the committee, President A. C. Kamin said, to have if possible a number of floats representing local unions, and he asked that organizations contemplating such participation communicate their plans to the committee at the earliest possible time.

Due to unprecedented demands made upon the time of practically every trades union official in the county, plans for observance of Labor Day have been somewhat delayed, and the usual type of program will not be attempted. However, it was said Friday morning there will be plenty of entertainment offered as a sideline to the great speaking program which will be of itself a stellar attraction, even though all three senators are not able to be present.

Lines are out for a number of major amusement features, and really worthwhile prizes will be distributed free at stated periods during the progress of the afternoon program, spokesmen for the committee said.

General Meeting Textile Workers Called for Sunday Afternoon at 3 At Roosevelt Hall, Market at Seventh

A general meeting for all textile workers, union and non-union, has been called for Sunday afternoon at Roosevelt hall, Seventh and Market streets (over Liggett's), at 3 o'clock.

John Peel, representative of the United Textile Workers of America, announced Thursday that a cordial invitation is extended all workers in the mills in and around Chattanooga to attend and hear the present status of the president's recovery program, as it relates to this craft, explained.

At the conclusion of the open meeting, Mr. Peel said, a closed session will be held for members of the four local unions which have already been organized, and any desiring to affiliate may present their applications at that time.

Should Roosevelt Hall be inadequate to accommodate all comers, it is possible to connect with another hall, providing space for several hundred additional visitors.

Progress of the battle to force a "fair deal" for local textile workers under the codes will be related, and plans for further prosecution of the fight will be made, it was said.

The meeting will open promptly at 3 o'clock.

Peel Urges Textile Owners to Join In President's Program

Appeals to the Patriotism of Recalcitrant Bosses.

Union Representative Says Failure of N. R. A. Would Mean Neglect of Duty "to Our Government and to Civilization"---Organization Movement Progresses Satisfactorily.

"Thirteen million people are not going to be satisfied to remain public dependents, begging from house to house, sleeping on park benches and in doorways," says John Peel, representative of the United Textile Workers of America, who was called into Chattanooga several weeks ago to assist in organizing the workers in that industry under the banner of trades unionism.

"If the NIRA fails," the textile union official declared, "we will have failed in our duty to our government and to civilization as a whole."

In a prepared interview for The Labor World this week, Mr. Peel also pays his respects to the unfair employer, particularly those local mill owners who are crying their patriotism from the housetops and using every low trick of which they are capable to defeat the purposes of the national recovery act.

"We are not appealing to textile workers to join the union," he said, holding that if workers are not now convinced their only salvation lies in organization, an appeal of any character would be useless. "However," he continued, "I have no hesitancy in advising all workers in our industry to affiliate with the only organization which understands our problems sufficiently to insure proper protection against the combinations of employers who are in many cases endeavoring to circumvent the provisions and intentions of President Roosevelt's recovery program."

Mr. Peel's statement follows, in full:

"Organization of textile workers in this vicinity is progressing at a rapid pace. Each day we are receiving calls from new localities, requesting that some one connected with the labor movement come and explain the national industrial recovery act, and assist the workers in forming an organization. We are responding to these calls for assistance as rapidly as is possible under the circumstances. With a limited number in the field who are able to devote time and attention to the unorganized, it will require patience on the part of those outside the pale of the organized labor movement. However, we will get to them in time.

"The unfair employer in Chattanooga is making the problem increasingly hard for both the workers and the fair employer. Intimidations of the usual kind are being practiced by the unfair employer. Superintendents and overseers, and some of the 'higher-ups' are saying to employes, 'If you join the union you will be fired; we do not intend to have a union in this plant'. 'Sign a learner's agreement if you want to hold your job.' 'Why did you appear before the arbitration board? Don't you know you are fixing to close the plant down? If you had not appeared before the board we might have called you back to work.'

"In spite of all this the workers are rallying to the banner of trades unionism with an honest desire to cooperate with the fair employer under President Roosevelt's 'new deal,' as well as to assist in defeating the purposes of the unfair employer, whose policies are unethical, unsocial and economically unsound.

"The fair employer will not hesitate to recognize the rights of his employes to organize themselves into an organization of their own, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, an institution recognized by our government, and one that has, since its inception, fought for the betterment of humanity. It is to be expected of the unfair employer that he will fight any recognition of his employes. He is the type that has sunk us in the mire of degradation, misery and despair, a menace to his own locality, to his government, and to civilization as a whole. To the unfair employer may we ask this question: What plan have you to offer to prevent our nation from becoming embroiled in a revolution, if you defeat this plan with which we have been presented? Thirteen million people are not going to be satisfied to remain public dependents, begging bread from house to house, sleeping on park benches and in doorways. This army of unemployed represents approximately one-third of our entire industrial army. To feed them from the federal treasury for weeks, months or years means only that in the end the huge sums of money wasted in such manner must be repaid, all of us must share the burden of repayment; hence it is much better to provide jobs at decent wages that all citizens may resume their places among those who believe in the preservation of our present form of government and the ideals of Americanism.

"We do not appeal to textile workers to join hands with us in an endeavor to pull the textile industry out of the mire. If after almost four years of intolerable conditions in our industry, into which we put our capital (labor) and our lives, the workers are not yet convinced that organization is the only remedy, an appeal of any nature would be useless. If we are to correct the evils and abuses to which we have been subjected, we must organize. If the NIRA becomes void, and should we fail to co-operate with President Roosevelt and others of our federal administration in an honest effort to better our conditions, we will have failed in our duty to our families, to our government, and to civilization as a whole, and we will have no one to whom we can appeal for assistance, because we were not sufficiently interested in our own welfare to take advantage of our opportunities.

"I have no hesitancy, therefore, in advising all workers in our industry to affiliate with the only organization which understands our problems sufficiently to insure proper protection against the combinations of employers, who are, in many cases, endeavoring to circumvent the provisions and intentions of President Roosevelt's recovery program."

Roosevelt Hall 'Dedicated' With Great Delegation

New Quarters Enjoyed by Large Number at Busy Session Central Body.

Roosevelt Hall, new quarters of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, served a fine purpose Monday night, when first regular meeting of Central Body was held in that fine new auditorium provided for sessions of the larger labor organizations of Chattanooga.

Attendance was so large that had the meeting been held in the old halls the delegates could not have been accommodated. More than 100 were present, representing old organizations and new, and the clean, newly-overhauled quarters seemed to spur the delegates on to a more enthusiastic consideration of the many and varied problems which faced the union men and women for discussion.

Representatives were on hand from eight or ten new unions, and reports of the various officers and committees were followed by plans to further prosecute the campaign of organization which has swept the city for the past six or eight weeks.

Carter Lynch, member of the local N. R. A. organization, addressed the delegates, and was given a cordial hearing.

Under "good of the order," resolutions were introduced calling upon A. C. Hester, newly-appointed state fire marshal, to investigate the Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore fires, and demanding that The Labor World furnish ice water for all visitors and, "in view of the fact that there is no back door in The Labor World office, and the financial condition of the editor being in uncertain state, an opening large enough for said editor to crawl through be cut in the back wall, for use in case it becomes suddenly necessary for him to leave the premises of said Labor World office."

BASEBALL MOGUL, LANE DRUG STORE CALLED "UNFAIR"

Central Body Acts on Complaints.

BUILDING TRADES CHARGE "RAW DEALS"

Allege Lack of Interest Shown by Drug Chain and Sportsman.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night declared Joe Engel, president of the Chattanooga Baseball club, "unfair to organized labor," and on the remaining three days of the week when the club played here pickets were placed in the vicinity of the park notifying the public in general that the attitude of club officials had been deemed unfriendly to working people.

The controversy arose, immediately, over the erection of a summer home, clubhouse, or something, by President Engel, near the Rod and Gun club, by non-union labor. Background of the break, however, dates to the time when Engel came here from Washington to look after the affairs of the local club. Non-union carpenters were used in the erection of the present stadium, and local union officials declare at that time Mr. Engel signed an agreement that at any time in the future when he, as president of the club or as an individual, had occasion to employ workmen, union craftsmen would be employed.

Early this spring, trade union officials relate, it was reported Mr. Engel contemplated some sort of building on his country estate, and he was waited upon by a committee which sought preference for union labor on the job. This committee was told, by Mr. Engel, it was said, that he was not at that time ready to start his building operations, but assurance was given that when the building work was done organized labor would be given every consideration. Recently it was established that the work was being done by cheap colored and white labor, and another conference was sought with the baseball club's president. Mr. Engel, however, was out of the city, and various moguls at the ball park professed to have no authority in the matter. When Mr. Engel did return, however, his attention was called to the matter, and he is said to have readily promised to discharge the non-union workers and replace them with members of organized labor. However, various and sundry efforts to contact him after that were fruitless, and the work continued as it had started.

Action taken by Central Body Monday night, declaring Engel "unfair to organized labor," has been communicated to the Washington club owners and to the Washington Central Body, as well as to central labor

(Continued on Last Page)

Rumored Peace With 'Home Stores' Brings Strong Denial

Local Workers Have Little Hope Merchant Prince Will Change Attitude.

Vigorous denial of rumors that an agreement had been reached with Roy McDonald, operator of the so-called "Home Stores," was made this week by officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

"In view of McDonald's strange ideas about the position of workers in the scheme of things," a representative of Central Body told The Labor World this week, "it is too much to expect that he would have a change of heart even to such an extent that independent, free-born workingmen might discuss with him an agreement. The grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher-individualist — or what have you—can hardly be pictured as agreeing to anything which would give his employes the right to an opinion about wages and working conditions. His philosophy as expressed to committees of local working people surely constituted 'rugged individualism' to the 'nth degree, and his employment of an out-of-town operator for his ambitious advertising scheme, a weekly throw-sheet, when local printers had long been unemployed indicated to us a general contempt for anything which would result in bettering conditions of Chattanooga working men. No, Mr. Editor, there has been no agreement with Roy McDonald, and if there ever is, you may assure your readers he has changed his mind to a great extent, and that a day's work for a 12-year-old will have been raised to more than two penny confections, such as was recently charged to the management of a 'Home Store.'"

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE FIGHT

McComb, Miss.—A one-day strike of 200 operators at the McComb Cotton mills sufficed to bring the management to terms.

The employes returned to work with a general wage increase and a pledge that the stretch-out system in force would be abolished.

About the best response one can get from a hog, unless it be kicked, is a grunt. And unkind as it may sound, that is about as much as one can get from some people.

Engineers Off To Splendid Start

Charter Received and Full List of Officers Selected Last Sunday.

Local 914, International Union of Operating Engineers, got away to a good start last Sunday afternoon at Roosevelt Hall, when officers were installed under the direction of W. M. Welch, international vice-president. The new local union will meet each first Sunday afternoon, according to present plans. The organization "begins business" with a membership of more than a half-hundred, and the officers expect this figure to be doubled within the next few weeks.

The following officers were elected:

President—Ira Sparks.

Vice-President — Herman Bridgeman.

Financial Secretary—Clyde Smallen.

Recording Secretary—John M. Divine.

Treasurer—T. T. Green.

Guard—W. R. Dykes.

Conductor—L. L. Trimm.

Trustees—W. M. Starkey, W. L. Case and P. T. Fitzgerald.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be named at the next regular meeting, it was announced.

15,000 IDLE WOMEN RIOT IN MAD STRUGGLE FOR JOBS

Chicago.—An advertisement for 1,500 experienced women workers by the Curtis candy plant here drew out 15,000 men and women applicants whose frenzied striving to be among the one in ten to obtain jobs resulted in a minor riot.

Miss Cutie Hardtosqueeze of Brushville remarks that all a man asks is that one girl shall wait for him, unkissed and pure, until he gets tired of petting and slobbering over others and comes to her.

A. F. of L. to Aid Enforcement of Codes

Green Considering Plan Whereby Union Membership Will Check Violations.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the entire membership of the federation will be recruited to check violations of blanket codes.

Joining with the consumers' drive, authorized by the NRA to help push the blanket code provision, the unions of the country would check establishments displaying the Blue Eagle to make sure they are living up to the president's agreement.

Mr. Green said details of the A. F. of L. plan were not in final shape, but predicted that the organization would act rapidly to publicize code violations and would recommend "drastic action" where the Blue Eagle was found being used incorrectly.

26,000 HOSIERY WORKERS LAND 25% PAY INCREASE

Philadelphia, Pa.—Goaded to desperation because of the militant strikes of the hosiery workers in this region and in a desperate effort to forestall a federal investigation of sweatshop conditions which are mainly responsible for the recent walkouts of thousands of factory employes throughout Pennsylvania, the board of directors of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., voted a 25 per cent pay increase in piece work and daily wage rates.

The manufacturers said 26,000 employes would receive the wage boost. It was in line with the recent action taken by mill owners in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey. The action climaxed heated debate at a special meeting hurriedly called by George Lang, president of the employer group.

Johnson to Make Labor Day Speech in Chicago

Washington.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, will make the Labor day address at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago.

The invitation to speak in Chicago on Labor day was extended to Gen. Johnson by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied Mr. Fitzpatrick to Gen. Johnson's office and enthusiastically seconded the invitation.

Labor day is around the closing date of the crusade to line up America 100 per cent for President Roosevelt's blanket agreement to shorten hours and raise wages in the interest of providing work for millions of jobless and increasing mass purchasing power to stimulate business prosperity. It is expected that Gen. Johnson will have something important to say regarding the campaign and the principles underlying the president's program.

Plumbers Playful At All-Day Frolic

Members of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, together with the master plumbers and several invited guests, made merry last Saturday at Cummings Springs, on the Cummings highway.

Refreshments had been provided by a committee from the local, and various "stunts" enlivened the proceedings throughout the day. Prizes were given to the winners of various contests.

The affair was arranged by a committee consisting of Frank Watson, Harry Martin, Barney Walker, Joe Dobbs and "Sandy" Wheals, and "a good time was had by all."

10,000 SHOE WORKERS LAND PAY BOOST, 40-HOUR WEEK

Haverhill, Mass. — Some 10,000 Haverhill shoe workers who refused to accept a 10 per cent wage raise offered by the employers as an old union agreement ran out, won a victory here when arbitrators awarded them a 25 per cent boost effective Aug. 12, with a 10 per cent bonus for the time worked from Aug. 1, when the old agreement ran out.

About 150 factories, embracing the entire shoe industry here, are affected by the settlement. The new scale is based on a 40-hour, 5-day week, effective immediately.

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE ..... Editor

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What actors were first to organize in this country?

A.—Vaudeville performers, who formed a union chartered by the American Federation of Labor as Actors' Protective Union No. 6453.

* * *

Q.—Has European labor formed an organization to fight fascism?

A.—Yes. Organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International, it is called the Matteotti fund and its primary purpose is to aid the labor movements of countries without democracy. It has carried through campaigns in defense of the Italian and Polish labor movements and is now aiding the German labor movement to combat the Hitler dictatorship.

* * *

Q.—What is the name of the airplane pilots' union?

A.—Air Line Pilots' association. Headquarters are at 3145 West Sixty-third street, Chicago.

Wisdom

The preacher of false doctrines working off his fervor from a soap box in the open is a comparatively harmless figure; but drive him to the cellar to plot overt acts and he becomes a real danger.—Albert J. Beveridge.

What Next!

Adolf Rohrback, famous German inventor, announces that he has designed a unique new airplane which he says will fly backward, forward, hover motionless or rise and descend almost vertically. He calls the new crafe a "umlauffluegel flugzeug." Locomotion and lifting power are provided by blade-like horizontal fins, three on each side, which revolves in a circle around two axial bars connected with the motor, which is inside the plane.

The optimist—Everything you give away in this world comes back to you twofold, you know.

The Pessimist—Yes, I've noticed it. I gave my daughter away six months ago, and she and her husband came back to live with us last week.

Got Over Weak, Painful Condition By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barranco, of Beaumont, Texas. "I was nervous. I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor.

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did, for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping women just as this Texas lady describes above.

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

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10c Each Additional Half Mile
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"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Arbitration Means Arbitration

There is a fear that the new national arbitration board may be used to stop strikes. Unqualifiedly, this is not the case.

Think a moment: There can be no arbitration until there is a dispute. On its face, the national arbitration board is not to stop strikes, but to END them, to SETTLE them, after they have started.

The Great Hour to Organize

This is the time for the organization of new unions and for the strengthening of old ones. Today labor has the FREE OPPORTUNITY to organize.

Perhaps even more important than that, labor can take part in the new control of industry, ONLY IF IT IS ORGANIZED.

More than ever, the lone and lonesome non-union worker is OUT OF THE PICTURE. This is the great day of organization. We are entering an age of industrial control, THROUGH ORGANIZATION. America is laying the plans for a nation of organized intelligence and organized determination to create a nation GOOD FOR PEOPLE.

If you are not in a union, you are behind the parade. You are out of it. You are on the sidelines, merely an onlooker. Get into a union today. If there is none in your trade or occupation, call on officers of the Central Labor Union for advice.

Today there is, or will be formed, a union for every kind of worker.

GET INTO A UNION. GET WHERE YOU COUNT FOR SOMETHING.

Mr. Roy McDonald, merchant prince-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher-individualist, recently announced that his payroll has been increased $700 per week by the code. Whereupon a sarcastic and unrefined union agitator injects the opinion that "300 per cent. is too much." Whaddya mean, brother, those printers (?) down there may get as much as $15 per week. Two fig-bars was not the pay scale for all employes of the "individualist."

Some of those now proudly displaying the blue eagle should replace that honored bird with a vulture. Perhaps it was too much to expect that certain mill owners would co-operate with their government. "A leopard cannot change his spots," and the old selfish gang of highbinders remains the old selfish gang of highbinders.

Letter from a local school teacher, who is visiting in a nearby city, says: "I'd rather be present at the opening of the new labor hall than go to the World's Fair." No power on earth can kill a spirit like that. All honor to the young lady who has intelligence enough to understand what organization will do, and who has stamina enough to affiliate with the organization of her fellows!

Our enterprising dailies are engaged in a hectic controversy over the question of whether the flight of "Nira," an eagle released from the Times building roof this week, was successful. Possibly the old bird took one look over the manufacturing district, became nauseated at the manner in which she had been outraged, and refused to fly. Incidentally, those gentlemen of the press sure know their poets.

Local trades unionists are speculating on the length of time which it will take "Home Stores" managers who cashed "cold checks" recently to repay for their gullability. It is held that inasmuch as these managers are called upon to ante up their pro rata for a "cold paper" in the form of a throw-sheet, it is reasonable to assume they will be required to pay for "cold paper" in other forms.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Now take this Blue Eagle bird. Blue Eagles everywhere. More today than yesterday, more tomorrow than today.

There were those that laughed at the Blue Eagle when they first laid eyes on the bird. They didn't take this thing seriously. There still are those who do not take the Blue Eagle seriously. They'd better.

It's this way: The power of the United States government is behind the Blue Eagle—in all the old forms and in a new form. All of the traditional power is here, plus the power of the sentiment of a public aroused to the determination that there must be change.

Those who think to duck the Blue Eagle or to play tricks on the bird had better take counsel and think again. As Abraham Lincoln once said, you can't get away with it for long.

* * *

The dinosaur didn't understand that his goose was cooked, in a way of speaking, until they were playing the funeral march for him. Bourbons, four-footed or two-footed, have never in the world been able to see the crack of doom, or hear its echo, until they were hit and bowled over. That's the queer thing about those that look backward. They are unable to see what's in front.

Back of us today is the thing that made unemployment, that made thousands go hungry while the food and the clothes and all of the necessary supplies and machinery lay in wait for action. Ahead of us is some other kind of a day. Just what kind remains to be seen. But a tremendous avalanche of change is on the way and the Blue Eagle is one of the signs of it—it is an insignia of progress.

The Blue Eagle is no weakling. It may be printed on ordinary paper, but it is a symbol of more power than America has ever in her life mobilized in a cause.

* * *

Trade unionists, raised and nurtured on a glorious symbolism, ought to understand the Blue Eagle. Mostly they do and they know the terrific power of the idea for which it stands. They will not monkey with this cyclonic bird. They'll help lead the parade of support.

The Blue Eagle stands for those who conform to a new idea—it fights those that oppose; fights by the strangulation of boycott, which once was an offense for which men were sentenced to prison.

Never again can America frown on the boycott. It has come to be a supreme weapon in a time of great national need.

Let those that will do the looking backward. All they will be able to see is the wreckage of worn-out ideas. The great multitudes in America will look forward, again leading the whole world in making life good for human beings, making machinery serve man, making those who would live by exploiting live hard.

Get your Blue Eagle, stick to those who have the Blue Eagle and leave to themselves, in the solitude of boycott, those that will not give shelter to the Blue Eagle and honor to the great idea for which it stands.

* * *

Increased buying is the most urgent need of the hour in the recovery program. If those who can buy now, will act without delay they can give immeasurable help to the recovery campaign and help themselves by getting goods that in all probability will be higher in price in the near future.

Many will say, "Yes, that's true, but who has the money to buy now?" The answer is that plenty of folks still lots who can. If they will put their fears behind them, "loosen up" and buy as they need now or for the months to come, they will do both themselves and their country a service.

* * *

A danger in the recovery program is that many employers will not faithfully maintain their agreements under the blanket code to shorten hours and increase pay. There is no way of checking on all of them and some undoubtedly will evade the code, while at the same time displaying the "blue eagle." "Even more serious," the Labor Bureau, Inc., asks, "Will they really add no more to the prices of their products than the increased cost makes necessary?"

"Nobody can check up on that," the bureau adds. "The best we can hope for is some improvement pending fuller and more detailed control which may be worked out under the industry codes. If the cost of the goods to the consumer increases as much as the money paid to consumers we shall merely be chasing our tails. But if prices are held down, and the enlarged amount of money in consumers' pockets leads to larger sales, the country may benefit."

* * *

Announcement that the American Federation of Labor has begun a big organization campaign in the south under the leadership of George L. Googe, capable southern labor executive, is good news. The drive has already brought results, giving 1,700 rayon workers in Rome, Ga., increased wages, fewer hours and a union agreement, won after a short strike.

Adoption of the blanket code and the cotton textile code is raising wages in the south and increasing consuming power in that great region, where buying power for years has been very low. But the codes, though they mark progress, are not enough. There must be strong trade union organization, to back up the recovery program, to insist that the codes be observed, to give workers a direct voice in the conditions under which they work and in general to bring a greater measure of freedom and a better life for the toilers, both white and black.

* * *

"If President Roosevelt wants to save the world he will close the New York Stock exchange."

Who do you imagine said those words? A red, a radical, you instantly anewr. Wrong again. It was Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, Canada's chief delegate at the London economic conference.

Wife (to husband upon leaving a swell eating place)—I hope you gave the waiter a big enough tip.

Husband—I did, but it wasn't.

LARGER BUYING POWER NECESSARY FOR CODE

Washington, Aug. 10.—Drastic increase in purchasing power and broad use of collective bargaining are stressed as essential for the success of the president's blanket code in the business survey of the American Federation of Labor. The survey says, in part:

"Purchasing power must be created, but how?' If wages are to be raised enough to create the needed buying resources, employers must postpone profit increases. To invest in wages and employment now means higher profits in time. It is the only sound long-run policy. This means: Raise wages, shorten hours, take on more workers, keep prices to the lowest possible levels. For buying power must rise faster than prices.

"The president's blanket code calls for a 35-hour week, with 40 cents an hour minimum wage in industry and a 40-hour week with a weekly minimum wage of $12 to $15 for clerical workers, salesmen, etc. The code is established by a voluntary agreement between the president and individual employers.

"If the nation joins wholeheartedly in this move to create buying power, the unbalance of the last few months can be speedily corrected. It will require the highest type of patriotism on the part of every employer of labor to carry out the president's program and lift us finally out of this depression. The July price collapse warned us what is ahead if we fail.

Collective Bargaining Essential

"The success of the president's program depends on the conscientious observance of the code by millions of employers. A small group of selfish exploiters can jeopardize the entire program.

"Even the consumers who buy Blue Eagle products cannot see behind factory walls to discover the employer who abuses code privileges for selfish ends. Union organization equips the workers to see that codes are carried out in their plants: The shop chairman can keep daily check on hours, employment, pay.

"Separate codes for individual industries are to be developed while the blanket code is in operation; the administration has just established the requirement that every code provide a continuing committee to enforce code provision, study the needs of the industry, suggest additions or changes. It is essential that organized workers be included on this committee, as partners, both in supervision and formation of policy. Only thus can we be sure of balanced progress.

"Organized labor is the only group capable of seeing that wages are increased as prices and earnings rise, that hours are adjusted, employment maintained. Distribution is the greatest problem we face today; organized labor's function is to see that incomes are high enough to provide for the purchase of goods manufactured."

THEIR SALARIES SOARED . . .

Pay of Utility "Big Chiefs" Didn't Follow General Trend

New York City, Aug. 16.—While the pay of most folks was rapidly falling, the salaries of officers of five electric utility companies in this city increased from 17 to 77 per cent, Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank E. Carstarphen told the public service commission.

Carstarphen said officers' salaries in the New York Edison company, which totaled $193,500 in 1927, had risen to $230,800 in 1932, an increase of 19.31 per cent.

The Bronx Gas and Electric company's total of administrative salaries had increased 17.1 per cent in the five years, he declared.

The New York and Queens Electric Light and Power company's officers salary total showed an increase of 43.1 per cent in the five years; the Brooklyn Edison company's 29 per cent, and the United Electric Light and Power company's 77 per cent, the city's attorney's figures revealed.

Chicago Central Body Signs Roosevelt's Code

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made public a telegram from John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, announcing that the Chicago Federation, which owns broadcast station WCFL and the Federation News, a weekly paper, has signed President Roosevelt's blanket code bringing under the agreement all the office, studio, mechanical and editorial staff of these activities as well as the office force of the federation. Mr. Fitzpatrick added that this is the largest group of workers employed by any city central body in the United States.

In a telegram to Mr. Fitzpatrick congratulating him on the action of the Chicago Federation, President Green said: "Your active co-operation in this matter I am sure will be appreciated by the president and those in charge of the administration of the industrial recovery act."

VIRGINIA STATE WORKERS DEMAND FIVE-DAY WEEK

Richmond, Va.—Declaring that the state should comply with work and wage codes private employers are compelled to accept, Virginia employes are petitioning Gov. Pollard, due to return here soon from his bridal tour, for a five-day, 40-hour week.

Spokesmen for the employes say clerical workers are having a difficult time and that the state can help solve their problems and those of private employers and the government by co-operating with the national recovery administration.

JACKSONVILLE CENTRAL LABOR ASSEMBLY RE-ELECTS SOUZA

Jacksonville, Ill.—Charles E. Souza was re-elected president of the Jacksonville Trades and Labor assembly for the twenty-first time at the annual election of officers of that body. Mr. Souza is also an official of the Typographical union, secretary of the local Red Cross chapter, and a member of the Morgan county emergency relief committee.

HARRY MORRISON, LAUNDRY UNION OFFICIAL, IS DEAD

New York.—Harry L. Morrison, president of the International Laundry Workers' union and a member of the New York state minimum wage board, died here suddenly in his room in the Hotel President. His body was found lying beside the bed. He was 54 years of age. His death was attributed to overwork and heat prostration. His home was in Troy, N. Y.

In Our Opinion, the Only Reason That a Greater Number of People Than Do, Don't Patronize the EASY WAY Store, Is Because They Have Never Used the Privilege of Knowing What the People Who Do Trade There Know!

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

The PROVIDENT
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
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PAUL M. RAY
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GENERAL AGENT
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For Its
LIFE INSURANCE DEPT.
EFFECTIVE AUG. 15, 1933

PAUL M. RAY

In placing the affairs of this the company's most important general agency under the able management of Mr. Ray, the Provident is presenting to its policy-holders a Life Insurance man of wide experience and commanding ability—capable of extending to them Life Insurance service and counsel in its highest form. Behind him is a successful experience of more than twenty-five years in the Life Insurance business.

Mr. Ray is a resident and citizen of Chattanooga, having made his home here for the past seven years, and is prominently identified with local Life Insurance circles! He is a member of the Chattanooga Life Underwriters' Association and the Chattanooga General Agents and Managers' Association.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AGENCY OFFICES
ARE IN
PROVIDENT BUILDING
MEZZANINE FLOOR. PHONE 7-1345.

CUBA LIBRE!

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Gerardo Machado has fled from ba and a new man sits in the eat palace. He is surrounded a cabinet picked from among n who but a few days ago uld not call their lives safe om forfeit.

An eight-year tyranny has me to an end.

The new liberty avenges the aths of hundreds of Cuban pa- iots, hundreds of union men ho were shot and hanged and cked to pieces and thrown into e harbor of Havana.

Cuba's troubles are not ended. ot in a day, or a month, or a ar, can the island wipe out the oes of eight years, which came a combination of war's after- ath and political oppression.

I merely record a fact when I et it down in this record that in 27 I went to Cuba and came ck to write the first expose of e terror and the misrule of this an. With the facts in my pos- ession I did three things:

I reported to President Green, f the American Federation of abor.

I wrote a series of articles or the Scripps-Howard newspa- ers.

I wrote a series of articles hich went to the labor press of merica through International abor News Service.

When my first article appeared now this can be told) Orestes errara, then the Cuban ambas- ador and now a refuge, tele- honed to the office of the Pan- merican Federation of Labor to sk whether there was not some ay of stopping those articles. I as asked whether I would see errara. Why not? I took with e Oliver E. Carruth, assistant ditor of International Labor ews Service, and I went to see errara. He was horseback rid- ng when I arrived. I waited. He ame in. He beamed. He had ine wine brought out and for an hour he assured me that I was all rong. I named the names of dead men. He assured me those men lived. He offered state- ments; no facts. I was all wrong. He and Machado were all right.

Well, today the Cuban people have driven him out and he is all wrong and I am all right. I knew in 1927 that he and his gang were doomed. He didn't know it. I could see further than he. He boasted that in his youth he had been a radical. He was. He had been an anarchist. But his youth was long since gone, and with it his convictions.

I brought back with me from Cuba in that long ago a list of more than 200 union labor men who had been killed or who had "mysteriously disappeared." I had the facts, gruesome, damning, terrible. And I had discovered a reeking, filthy political corruption that was bleeding a fine people to desperation.

The suffering has grown in Cuba since 1927. Others have gone there, to come back with more proof of what I had found. Slowly the American people began to wake up. The American government woke up. President Roosevelt sent his best "trouble shooter" to Hanava and there in as beautiful a diplomatic chess game as was ever played the old tyrant was forced out of his king row into exile.

American labor may well rejoice in the new freedom of the Cuban people. A Cuban federation of labor had been shot to pieces just before I landed. A new one will grow up, to enter into a Latin American fraternity.

The exiles of New York and Miami can go back. The old is done; the new must be built by hard work and with patience.

Wherever liberty is achieved there hope is raised for all others who yet remain in bondage. It is a great day for Cuba. I look back to 1927 and I know that tyranny was then creating its own undoing; it is so always. Once again Cuba is free. Hail, Cuba. Guard well this new liberty and see to it that economic slavery passes whence political oppression has gone.

Suitor—Well, since you don't want to marry me, perhaps you will return the ring I gave you.

Sweet Young Thing (snapping)—If you must know, your jeweler has already called for it.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Aim Is General Acceptance Now, Changes Later

As Nation Rallies Behind Law, Four Big Industries, Backed by Wall Street, Band to Fight NIRA Program.

Washington, Aug. 17.—This week witnessed a tremendous sweep of American industries toward the shorter work week and higher wages. Dozens of industries were brought under the president's blanket code, with modifications.

The question that has arisen in relation to the modified blanket code is whether modifications have not so modified it as to leave it insufficiently effective. The original schedule of hours has not been adhered to.

It is said the administration view is that the great objective is to bring industries under the code, leaving further adjustments to be made after they have accepted the law and come under its jurisdiction voluntarily.

Big Industries Fight NIRA.

But while industries have continued to flock under the blanket code, to wine the Blue Eagle, four great industries are understood to have banded together for war against the administration. These are Motors, Oil, Steel and Coal, each agreeing to oppose every item opposed by the others. Back of this quartet of industries stand the great financial houses of Wall Street, including the Mellons and Morgans.

In this set-up, this alliance of great wealth and power, there may be the making of a test that will rock the whole scheme. **That it must end in victory for the government and for the recovery administration program seems certain.** At this moment the administration's plan seems to be a campaign to build up a powerful public sentiment. A strike, for example, in steel, at the right moment, forcing the national labor board into the situation, might help the administration.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

George L. Googe Leads Drive From Office in Atlanta

Workers in Large Rayon Plant Organize and Win Strike for Higher Wages and Shorter Hours.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17.—The big southern trade union campaign is now under way, directed by George L. Googe, special representative of the American Federation of Labor, from headquarters just opened here in the Hurt building.

As announcement was made of the opening of the new headquarters and inauguration of the organization drive, word was received of the winning of a four-day strike in the Tubize Chatillion rayon plant at Rome, Ga. The 1,700 employes of the plant were organized by Mr. Googe. They won wage increases ranging from 10 to 88 per cent and a reduction of hours from 56 to 40.

A union agreement signed by the management of the plant is said to be the first union contract in the rayon industry, as well as the first signed union contract in a southern textile plant. Googe is confident that it is the forerunner of many such agreements under the provisions of the national industrial recovery act.

In announcing opening of the southern campaign, Organizer Googe said:

"The organization staff will consist of direct field representatives in each district augmented by hundreds of local labor officials and committees in all sections of the southern states. Our representatives and leaders will refrain from spectacular activities or rash statements. In this campaign of organization we are appealing to the judgment and conscience of southern people. The American Federation of Labor intends to oppose and prevent, as well as wipe out present class hatred, strife and industrial warfare. We shall utilize our combined resources to organize the southern workers so that they may deal collectively, speak collectively and bargain collectively.

"It is our purpose to elevate the masses' standard of living and to improve their condition of life and labor. We shall promote co-operation between employers and employes by developing and setting up machinery through which the common problems of industrial relations may be settled at conference tables through the application of fairness, good judgment, sound reasoning and logical conclusions.

"We shall assist all workers and wage-earners in their desire to form permanent organizations for their mutual protection. We shall give particular emphasis in this campaign in organizing the so-called white collar workers of the south. The policy of the American Federation of Labor is to assist workers in their particular problems through organization irrespective of race, color or creed and this shall be adhered to in accordance with southern traditions.

"Instructions are being issued to all leaders and representatives of labor to consecrate all of their activities in line and behind President Roosevelt's great program of recovery. The president's new deal will be the yard stick governing all of our activity and quite naturally we shall take the lead throughout the communities of the south in assisting the president, his agents and all patriotic citizens in preventing the short-sighted, selfish and recalcitrants from getting out of step with labor and the 'new deal.'

Patronize our Advertisers.

Woman—People sometimes tell me I talk too much, but I always believe in saying what I think.

Husband—Of course, darling—but—er—where do you get all the rest from?

Suppose you *are* too busy *to Write?*

WHEN the family heads for the mountains or the seashore, and dad has to stay home in the harness, it's a tik trying to think of something to write about . . .

Then pick up the telephone receiver and put "Long Distance" to work, and when you hear the sound of a familiar voice, the words just tumble right out.

It's this personal touch that makes long distance telephone service so satisfactory. Nothing takes the place of the voice of a loved one or a friend.

People everywhere use long distance telephone service to keep the ties of family and friendship alive. They appreciate the value of the intimate, personal touch, and too, the cost is low. Ask the "Long Distance" operator about a call to anyone, anywhere, with whom you would like to talk.

You will be surprised and pleased with the speed, clearness and low cost of the service.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

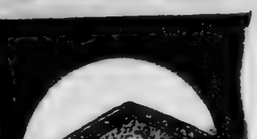
A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Take Full Advantage of these "Last of the Depression Prices" USE YOUR CREDIT in HAVERTY'S AUGUST SALE



Axminster Rug, $29.50

Bed Outfit, $22.95

Secretary, $39.50

Electric Fans, $3.95

Crib and Pad, $14.95

Bed Room FURNITURE

A 10-Piece Quality Bedroom Group at a Price You'd Expect to Pay for the 3-Piece Suite Alone!

HERE ARE THE PIECES YOU GET—

- Three-piece Poster Bedroom Suite.
- 50-Pound Plated Mattress.
- Coil Springs.
- Upholstered Vanity Bench.
- Rayon Bedspread and Bolster.
- Two Vanity Lamps.

$89.50

Special Terms—$3 Cash—$2 Weekly

Living Room FURNITURE

An Attractive Well-Furnished Living Room Need Not Be Expensive!

FOR INSTANCE—A 10-PIECE LIVING ROOM ENSEMBLE, INCLUDING—

- Three-piece Mohair Suite.
- Walnut Occasional Table.
- Table Lamp.
- Lamp Table.
- Two Throw Rugs.
- Console Mirror.
- Mirror Plaque.

$89.50

Pay Only $3 Cash—$2 Weekly

Kitchen FURNITURE

Be Proud of Your Kitchen

Buy Now at These "Last-of-the-Depression Prices"!

9x12 Congoleum Felt-Base Rug	$ 7.95
All-Metal Utility Cabinets	$ 7.95
40-Pound Metal 3-Door Refrigerator	$15.95
Green and Ivory Kitchen Cabinet	$34.50
Built-in Oven Oil Range	$49.50

Pay Only $1 Cash On Any Item!

Pull-Up Chairs, $6.95

Fiber Rockers, $5.95

Breakfast Suites, $14.95

Chifforobes, $19.95

Studio Couch, $24.95

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

619 MARKET ST.—620 BROAD ST.

SICK HEADACHE

Many cases of *SICK HEADACHE* are due to constipation. If you have headache that is due to constipation, take Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT for refreshing relief.

"I have taken BLACK-DRAUGHT, when needed, for about 15 years," writes Mr. J. W. Cooper, of Longview, Texas. "I first began to use it for sick headache that seemed to come from constipation.

"I would suffer about twenty-four hours with these headaches. I found out that BLACK-DRAUGHT would help me, so that is what I took. I am glad to recommend it to others, for this trouble, for it will give relief."

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT is a purely vegetable laxative, preferred by thousands of men and women because it is so effective and economical.

For CHILDREN, get the new, pleasant-tasting *SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught*, in 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. J. E. Carter and J. E. Carter

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant, J. E. Carter, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford roadster, Motor No. A-5411542, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal service was had on J. E. Carter. Therefore, the said J. E. Carter is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

8-18

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Marshall Crawford

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Dodge Sedan, Motor No. D-18336, which has been possessed by the sheriff, Marshall Crawford is required to appear on or before Tuesday, August 29th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 28th day of July, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

8-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48506
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Alton Turner vs. Irene Turner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene Turner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labr World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 15th day of July, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

S. H. Seymour, Atty. 8-18

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
G. T. Gillespie vs. Artkraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been levied on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 109 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Aug. 28, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 4, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

8-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 48611
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
T. M. Cavender vs. T. A. Cavender

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that T. A. Cavender is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This third day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 8-25

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Floyd Burton.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Model A Ford Touring Car, Motor No. A570325, which has been possessed by the sheriff, Floyd Burton is required to appear on or before Tuesday, September 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

9-1

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by the EAGLE OIL REFINING COMPANY to the undersigned as trustee, dated the 30th day of September, 1930, conveying the property hereinafter described, to secure an indebtedness of Two Thousand ($2,000.00) therein mentioned, with interest and cost, I will on

SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1933,

within legal hours, in front of the west door of the court house of Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell at public outcery to the highest bidder, in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and described as follows:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 ft. South of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the East line of Tennessee Avenue (old Blowing Springs Road); thence South along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue, 70 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant road; thence Southeastwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic road 122 feet, more or less, to the Northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' shop site; thence Eastwardly along the North line of said J. V. Lewis' Shop Site and parallel with and 122 feet South of the Belt Railway Company's right of way 238 feet, more or less, to the West line of the Town of St. Elmo Company's disposal or septic plant land; thence Northwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant land 47 feet, more or less, to the Northwest corner of said disposal or septic plant land; thence Southeastwardly along the line of said disposal or septic plant to the Chattanooga Creek; thence North 240 feet, more or less, along Chattanooga Creek to a point 25 feet from the center of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence Northwestwardly and parallel with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the point of beginning.

Being the same property that was conveyed by Fowler Lewis Oil Refining Company, Inc., to the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc., by deed registered in Book X, Vol. 22, page 679, of the Register's Office of Hamilton, County, Tennessee, including equipments, machinery and patent rights of said Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc.

The sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes. Title believed to be good, but will sell as trustee only.

This fourth day of August, 1933.

CHAS. C. MOORE, Trustee.

8-25

Declares American Workers Should Kill The Company Unions

Editor Hewitt, of Machinists' Journal, Urges Employes to Join Real Unions and Escape Employers' Control.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A trenchant denunciation of the notorious company union comes from the pen of Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, the official organ of the International Association of Machinists, in an editorial on "The Right to Organize" under the national industrial recovery act. He says:

"That these nondescript organizations dubbed company unions are impotent and incapable of securing any benefits for those they assume to represent has been proven times without number. Company unions are, and always have been, just what the name implies — inactive groups controlled by the company, or companies, by which they are employed."

Pointing out that under the recovery act workers are not only free to join bona fide unions without interference from even the most violent anti-trade union employers, Mr. Hewitt continues:

'Of course, the workers are not compelled to join labor unions, but it would appear that having the right to do so they would, in order to reap the benefits of united and concerted action in any movement to protect or advance their interest, hasten to file their application for membership in the organization having jurisdiction over the craft, or industry, in which they find employment. If they do so, company unions will cease to exist and labor control by employers will be a thing of the past.

"At last the workers have the right to organize. Will they exercise this right is the all-important question which remains to be answered?"

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48638
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mattie Porter vs. James J. Porter

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James J. Porter is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-1

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace
M. L. Roberts, L. M. Bugg, Veaman Bugg, Delara Bugg and Beatrice Russell vs. Guy Soniat.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on one Chrysler "66" coupe, 1929 model, motor No. B. C. 18095, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 18, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

9-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48643
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mabel Miller vs. Ben Harrison Miller.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ben Harrison Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

G. G. Eaves, Jr., Atty. 9-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48651
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jessie Mason vs. Buford Mason.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Buford Mason is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 16, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 534 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, will, on

Tuesday, September 19, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcery, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of LeClercq's Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 46, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue, (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 135 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Vol. 22, page 484, in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This August 18, 1933.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

9-8

MORE ABOUT BASEBALL MOGUL

(Continued from First Page)

bodies throughout the southern league circuit.

Officials of Central Body announced following the meeting that a standing committee will be appointed following the close of the present season to plan a publicity program during the winter which will acquaint every baseball fan in the southern circuit of the attitude of the president of the local club.

The custodian of President Engel's page in the morning paper, obviously having heard "his master's voice," Wednesday penned the following in defense of the club president: "Chattanooga Trades and Labor council paraded two of those 'unfair to organized labor' signs in front of Engel stadium yesterday as a result of Engel's decision to use whom he pleased in doing some work on his country estate."

Local working men, however, were inclined to look with tolerance on this sage comment of the young sports writer, realizing that in the rush of compiling and printing a daily paper many trifles are overlooked by seasoned newspapermen whose duty it is to scan the output of the younger members of the staff.

NEW CHAIN DRUG STORE ALSO HIT.

What was regarded by local trades unionists as insufficient interest in appeals for employment of organized workers in remodeling of a local store building resulted in the Lane Drug company, chain concern with headquarters in Atlanta, being declared "unfair to organized labor" by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night.

The matter of the Lane company had been before the council for some time, executive board having reported several weeks ago that the chain store management had been advised that organized labor here expected them to favor local organized workers if the drug company expected the patronage of union labor locally.

Headquarters of the Lane company in Atlanta was wired some time in June to the above effect, but the only "consolation" received by the Central Body was a letter stating that the company had nothing to do with the building until it was turned over to them for occupancy.

Work on the storeroom, on Market street, was done by non-union labor, however, and Central Body delegates took the position that the Lane company had not shown enough interest in the matter to warrant the patronage of Chattanooga union workers.

Speaking of Chattanooga workers, an official of Lane Drug company remarked that some five or six of his employes from Atlanta were already in this city, awaiting opening of the store to take jobs in it.

Efforts of disinterested parties this week to adjust the matter proved fruitless, and it is announced that pickets will be placed in front of the store on opening day, and will be continued for enough time to acquaint every working man and woman and their friends in Chattanooga with the situation.

The local branch of the Atlanta concern is expected to open for business within the next few days.

Three States Plan Aid For Transient Jobless

Washington.—Three states have responded to the nation-wide appeal of Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and submitted programs for aid of homeless and transient jobseekers within their borders. They are Delaware, Ohio and Louisiana.

Three others, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are whipping plans rapidly into shape for submission, officials have announced. California notified Mr. Hopkins that a meeting had been called to formulate a program.

Delaware's application, the first to be approved, asked for federal aid at the rate of $2,000 per month. Both Ohio and Louisiana asked for federal funds to help carry out their programs.

A census taken last spring showed transient homeless aided in nine states ranged from the low of 11,700 in Missouri to a high of 49,082 in California. Illinois reported 43,215; New York, 32,143; Ohio, 29,333; Texas, 26,515; Michigan, 18,157, and Washington, 18,096. Relief workers are agreed that the number of boy and girl wanderers far exceeds any reported figures.

Success comes to the man who does not fear failure. . . Many a marriage contract has been ruined by hot bread and cold feet. . . A man ought to love his home ties, but that doesn't mean he has to wear home-made ones. . . It's a poor lawyer who can't get a postponement. . . A beautiful woman never has to argue with a hotel clerk. . . Bald-headed friends find it difficult to part.

GREEN ASSAILS DISCHARGE OF WORKERS FOR JOINING UNION

Labor Head Declares Toilers Do Not Foment Industrial Strife by Exercising Right to Organize, Which He Points Out Employers Must Recognize and Respect.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Employers who discharge employes because they have joined a trade union are provoking industrial unrest and fomenting strikes, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in pointing out that the right of workers to organize, bargain collectively and be represented by men of their own choosing must be maintained, recognized and respected.

"No employer can justify his action in discharging working people because they voluntarily organize into trade unions for mutual helpfulness and protection," Green said. He continued:

"It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to accept into membership all workers who desire to become organized, to assist them by counsel and advice and to extend to them all possible help and assistance. Such action will tend to allay industrial unrest because if workers are permitted to enjoy rights to which they are entitled to make real and vital their desire to unite with their fellow-men, a state of mind will be created favorable to the promotion of industrial peace. It is when they are persecuted, discharged from their employment and compelled to lose their jobs merely because they organize that the flame of unrest, of resentment and hate is fanned to the point where strikes occur.

"Employers exercise the right to organize as completely as possible in order to promote their financial and economic welfare. They cannot deny the exercise of the same right to working men and women.

"These are days when all reasonable men and women should unite for the purpose of overcoming unemployment by making the industrial recovery act function in a satisfactory and successful way. In order to achieve this purpose the national labor board has been created for the purpose of settling industrial disputes and for the purpose of applying the remedy to the causes of industrial conflict.

"Working men and women will not foment strife and industrial unrest by merely exercising their right to organize. Employers can, however, provoke strikes by discharging workers because they organize.

"Industrial peace can be promoted and advanced through organization, co-operation and understanding on the part of those associated with industry. If the employers of labor expect the workers and the public to respect their rights they must respect the rights of the workers to safeguard their interests through organization and collective bargaining."

WCFL BACKS NIRA.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—John Fitzpatrick, president, and E. N. Nockel, secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor, have notified the recovery administration that labor's radio station, WCFL, is backing NIRA, with broadcasts by Barratt O'Hara, former lieutenant governor of Illinois, and by Joseph A. Wise, representing Chester M. Wright and associates in co-operation with INLS. The letter, pledging also the co-operation of the Chicago labor movement and of the Federation News, said further:

"You are hereby assured of the support of the Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations and we place at your disposal the facilities of our radio broadcasting station and uor weekly publication, the Federation News.

"We will be pleased to co-operate with a committee of business leaders assigned to carry on the committee's re-employment drive."

Checkweighmen Rule Issued by Coal Board

Washington.—President Roosevelt's board to arbitrate the labor dispute in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, which resulted in thousands of coal miners going on strike, issued a ruling on how checkweighmen should be chosen.

The board consists of Gerard Swope, president of the General Elstric company, and Louis Kirstein, general manager of William Filene's Sons company, Boston, Mass., representing the industrial advisory board of the national recovery administration, and George Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, representing the NRA labor advisory board.

Checkweighmen are representatives of the miners who see that their coal output is counted accurately. The election of checkweighmen was one of the major sources of controversy of the miners at the plant of the H. C. Frick company.

The primary points in the ruling are:

Notice shall be posted at the mines, giving at least two days' notice of the election of a checkweighman.

The meeting must be held at the mine entrance at the close of the day's shift.

Any person who pays to maintain the checkweighman shall be entitled to vote. Anyone may be nominated as a candidate for checkweighman, voting by secret ballot, or show of hands, or aye and nay vote, as the majority of the meeting determines.

CHIEF OF WORK BUREAU CUTS HOURS, LOSES PAY

White Plains, N. Y.—Director Wayne D. Heydecker, of the Westchester work bureau, is mixing philosophy with philanthropy these days.

Complying with the NRA code, he announced that the 2,400 outdoor workers on his payroll would now work 35 instead of the former 40 hours per week and be paid at the rate of 46 instead of the old 40 cents an hour.

Simultaneously, the county board of supervisors announced that Mr. Heydecker's salary had been cut from $600 to $400 per month, overruling the recommendation of the work bureau commissioners that his pay be maintained for two months at the higher rate.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK"

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money

With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 25, 1933 — Number 18

PLANS SHAPING FOR OBSERVANCE OF LABOR DAY

Mammoth Parade Will Open Celebration.

PARK PROGRAM FOR AFTERNOON, NIGHT

Various Attractions Booked for Public Entertainment at City Playground.

All local unions are urgently requested to communicate as early as possible with A. C. Kamin or T. R. Cuthbert regarding the nature of their participation in the Labor Day parade. It is the hope of the Labor Day committee that each and every local will take part by entering a float, as well as all members possible.

The matter will be finally acted upon at regular meeting of Central Body Monday night, at Roosevelt Hall, and delegates are asked to be prepared to give full information at that time.

Although the program for Labor Day, 1933, will not be so elaborate as some which have been sponsored by the Chattanooga workers in the past, indications are that the day's festivities will probably be the most enjoyable and thoroughly satisfactory in years, and if the weather man will do his part by furnishing clear skies, Chattanoogans will join as one in celebration of Labor-NRA Day from early morning until late in the evening.

At 10 a.m. what will probably be one of the most pretentious street processions in the history of the city will move through the downtown streets, local officials of the N. R. A. and of organized labor combining to urge participation by all groups of local citizens.

Each and every one of the forty-odd local unions are urged to have representation in some form, and it is probable that at least a majority of these will participate. Central Body, Local 226, Painters, Chattanooga Typographical, Movie Operators, and the newly-organized Paper Makers' union are some which have already announced their intention of entering floats, while others will be content with attractive banners.

Central Body officers said Friday they hoped each local would have a good turnout of its members, and it is expected some of the old established unions will endeavor to have every member in line.

The celebration thus begun in the forenoon will be resumed at 2 p.m. at Warner park. Invitations have been extended to Senators Norris, McKellar and Bachman and Congressman McReynolds, but it is, of course, not known at this writing whether any or all of these gentlemen may be in position to accept the invitation, although it is said the latter expects to be in the city for several weeks, and that Judge Bachman has written a personal friend to the effect that he hopes to be here for the big day.

A band concert, afternoon and evening, by a twenty-piece band, selected from the members of Local 80, American Federation of Musicians, may be one feature of the day's festivities. A baseball game between the Crane and Peerless teams, which represent the finest of local amateurs in this line, will be an interesting feature of the early afternoon, while later a soft ball game will be put on under auspices of the Industrial Y. M. C. A., with Director Sims in charge. From 4 to 6 a track meet will be sponsored by the "Y," with prizes for the winners of various contests. Another soft ball game will be put on at night, although the championship contest for the local league will take place at McCallie field at the same time.

Other features are being arranged for, which will insure that something will be going on at all hours of the morning, afternoon and evening, and it is expected that attendance records will be broken at Warner park.

WELCH MINERS ON STRIKE.

London.—A serious coal strike situation is developing in South Wales with 17,000 anthracite miners out and other thousands expected to follow.

Youthful "Prof" Rules Blanket Code Changes; Workers Not Consulted

Washington, Aug. 24.—A most amazing situation is just coming to light in NIRA in relation to modifications of the president's re-employment agreement, commonly known as PRA in official parlance.

Modified PRA means the blanket code, with modifications made on the plea of industries which oppose the terms laid down in the blanket code, which surely was an easy document to swallow by any portion of industry not hog-tied to tradition or sunk in the mire of past economic sins. It sought to blanket the country under a 35-hour week for mechanics and laborers and a 40-hour week for white collar workers, who always get it in the neck.

But many industries refused to sign and get the Blue Eagle and it became necessary for the administration to either dicker or use a doubtful force. It chose to dicker.

W. J. Woolston Big Figure.

A young man named W. J. Woolston was assigned as labor adviser in most of these cases, while as industry adviser William J. Barrett signs most of the modified blankets. Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the policy board, signs all of them, while Ray D. Smith signs for and in the absence of T. S. Hammond, the high-power general who was brought on from the Illinois Manufacturers' association, but who seems now to be in the process of disappearing from the picture.

Of this group the youthful Woolston seems most powerful.

When the modified PRA's leave his hands they go to Gen. Johnson and Gen. Johnson signs them, bingo, like that.

Labor Left at Post.

If labor has opportunity to protest, it is by freak of chance. The industry does have a chance, because it doesn't have to sign unless it agrees to sign and industry's signature is the first necessity. But labor is left at the post. It is an ex parte.

Thus it was when the hotel and restaurant workers got a 56-hour week slapped on them in a modified PRA and when the bakery workers got a 50-hour week in the same way. In the latter case bitter protest was made, to not the slightest avail.

Now who is this youthful commissar? He is a Wharton School of Finance graduate and a University of Chicago professor in economics, which seems to be a science for class room edification having little if any relation to industry. In any event, this extremely youthful professor cannot possibly have the slightest practical knowledge of the vast army of industries with which he must deal. By his own admission, there is practically no effort to find a statistical basis for the hours and wages fixed in the modified PRA documents that roll across his desk every day and often far into the night.

No Chance to Protest.

Moreover, agreements, as they are miscalled, frequently go from Woolston to Johnson at night, when labor and business naturally assume all offices are closed and when there is not a chance in the world for protest. Nor is work always done in the offices to which men have been assigned. It is literally done "all over the place."

But there is another point, perhaps more vital. It is that Prof. Woolston signs himself a labor adviser, when no labor member of the labor advisory group had any knowledge of his appointment or in any way approved the appointment, which was made by Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the labor advisory committee. It requires no second sight to discover that the labor group, including President Green, is extremely wrought up over this situation.

Labor agreed, tacitly at least, to support the blanket code, as a temporary matter. It did not agree to support a series of modifications which have robbed the blanket code of much of its original meaning and a great deal of its benefit. It is pointed out that there is no progress in establishment of a 50-hour week and tragically insufficient progress in the 40 and 44-hour week found in almost all of the modified PRA's. But Prof. Woolston, the youthful and extremely class room lecturer, who knows nothing of the practical affairs of the industries involved, slides modified agreements along through the mill, with much of the power of a commissar and with all of the aplomb of a Babe Ruth lamming one out over the fence. In this situation there is danger of real hot friction and perhaps a good deal of bitterness that may affect future relations. Some men are on the war path, proving they intend to find out "why" and their language is much more emphatic than that.

MODIFIED BLANKET AGREEMENT RAISES STORM OF PROTEST IN OPPOSITION TO LONG WORK-WEEK

Washington, Aug. 24.—Modifications of the blanket code, or president's re-employment agreement, in which through a long chain of industries hours have been set at 40,044 and more a week, have raised a storm of labor protest that promises to flare even higher during the coming week.

That the range of work-hours per week stipulated in the modified codes is far from the original 35-hour week set by the president for industrial employment, and that it will not play any appreciable part in breaking down the unemployment total, is labor's feeling.

Moreover, there is a feeling that this whole chain of modified codes with long work-weeks is the work of a group of young men who have been named as labor advisers and industry advisers by the chairmen of the respective committees, without any consultation with the labor and industry members of those committees.

A real hullabaloo is on the cards in relation to the appointment of these youthful advisers, most of whom are said to have precisely no knowledge whatever about the industries in which they "advise."

Labor, straining every nerve to help make the recovery program a success, is growing more resentful each day at the "adviser" business.

Meanwhile the building trades are more or less fuming because no construction work is being made available. It can be said that a presidential order will issue within the next few days fixing wage districts and announcing a wage for each district. This will be a minimum wage, with the stipulation that where collective agreements provide higher wage the collective bargain shall prevail.

The minimum wage set by the president will apply on all federal, state, municipal and private work in any way financed by government funds under the recovery act.

One of the notable appointments of the week was the appointment of Victor A. Olander, of Chicago, as labor adviser on the shipping code, which has not yet been presented, but which is expected soon.

The battle over the basic industries ranges at this moment, with every prospect of government victory. In the group including steel, coal, oil and automobiles, the issue is recognition of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. These industries have banded together to fight for their "open shop."

Indications are that the president told steel exactly where to get off at and that the recovery act labor provisions will go into the four codes, without any qualification. Labor regards this as an essential unless the government is to admit that the act is a dead letter.

President Green is labor adviser in the automobile code hearing now opening. He has expressed a feeling of optimism in regard to the labor provisions of that code. The chances are that whatever may be the decision in any one of these four cases will be the decision in all. With these in line 80 per cent of all industry will be under permanent codes or modified blanket agreements.

Grocer—Do you want white or brown eggs, ma'am?

Pretty Bride—The kind I want are white with a yellow polka dot in the middle.

"HOME STORES" MANAGERS GET BIG PROMOTION

Title of "Sole Owner" Assumed by Sixteen.

GROCER TO ENTER TIRE BUSINESS

Report Says Another New Venture Scheduled by "Individualist."

Managers of sixteen of the so-called "Home Stores" were removed from the possible requirement of $35 per week salaries under the code, and may henceforth labor as many hours per day as they see fit, it is reported this week, all by the simple transition of position from a modest managership to the status of "sole owner."

Following telephone calls and personal visits to The Labor World, bringing information that various "Home Stores" managers were spreading the "news" that they had individually purchased their particular units, this paper endeavored to learn the exact nature of the big "sale." Having no entree into the councils of the great institution, however, our reportorial force was compelled to gather such information as was available from "second hands," and the only definite news which could be developed was that the transfer affected sixteen of the units, so far.

Another interesting item developed by the inquiry was a well-authenticated report that the "Home Stores" are planning the immediate addition to their various and varied enterprises in the form of a tire business. It was said that this had been definitely decided upon, and a tire salesman formerly employed by a leading concern would be placed in charge of the new "Home Stores" tire department. Whether the tires will be handled at the grocery units was not stated.

Some doubt existed in the minds of labor men this week as to whether Roy McDonald, self-styled individualist, grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, etc., is still publishing his weekly "Home Stores" advertiser, a number having stated they were unable to find a copy of the "throw sheet," which is supposed to be distributed free to several thousand front yards in Chattanooga. In view of the fact that the "throw sheet" has been practically without advertising, with the exception of McDonald's enterprises, passing of the experiment would not be surprising, it was held.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Mother of Ed Tucker Goes to Her Reward

Mrs. Belle Tucker, 77, mother of Ed Tucker, well-known member of Local 74, Carpenters, passed to her reward Thursday morning at a local hospital. The deceased lady is survived by four daughters: Mrs. Clarence Johnson, of Anson, Texas; Mrs. Henry Warren, of Hillsboro, Tenn.; Mrs. Werner Schaerer, of Chattanooga, and Mrs. Mary Carl Partin, of Monteagle. Two sons also survive, Fred, of Monteagle, and Ed, of Chattanooga.

Remains were forwarded Friday to the family home at Monteagle, services being held at 2:30 Friday afternoon.

The Labor World joins with a host of friends in extending sincerest sympathy to Brother Tucker and the other surviving relatives in their great loss.

Green Calls Upon Organized Labor to Name Code Chiselers

Washington, Aug. 24.—The officers and members of forty-eight state federations of labor, 1,000 city central bodies and 30,000 local trade unions were called upon to mobilize their forces for the complete enforcement of President Roosevelt's voluntary agreement and the national recovery act by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Both the voluntary agreement and the specific fair competition codes contain important provisions relative to the maximum length of the work day and the work week, minimum wages, employment of child labor, and various other matters vital to the re-employment of millions of jobless and the increase of mass purchasing power, which are the essential features of the entire recovery program.

There is no provision in the recovery act for government inspectors to watch over the enforcement of the codes. In this contingency it is necessary for organized labor to step into the breach and keep a careful and thorough check on all who display the NRA insignia to find out whether they are violating any code they have signed or the rules and regulations relative to the display of the Blue Eagle.

In his instructions sent to the state federations of labor, city central bodies, and local trades unions, Mr. Green said:

"It is highly important that all who sign either temporary or permanent industrial codes and who are granted the right to use the Blue Eagle emblem shall comply with all the provisions of said industrial codes and observe both the spirit and the letter of the industrial recovery law.

"It is my opinion that only such employers of labor and such merchants who observe the provisions of the blanket and permanent codes which they sign, providing for minimum rates of pay and maximum hours of work, and who observe Section 7 of the industrial recovery act guaranteeing the workers the right to organize without discrimination, are entitled to either use or display the Blue Eagle emblem or the insignia of the national recovery administration.

"Great dependence must be placed upon organized labor and its friends to see to it that there are no violations of signed temporary or permanent codes in the cities and towns throughout the nation.

"All must be alert and watchful in order to prevent the perpetration of fraud and the use of the Blue Eagle emblem by those who are not entitled to either display or exploit it.

"I am therefore calling upon the officers and members of organized labor as it is represented in state federations of labor, local organizations and city central bodies, to investigate each case where employers of labor and merchants display the Blue Eagle emblem in your respective communities and find out whether they are entitled to the exercise of such a privilege and whether or not they are violating any code they have signed or any of the rules and regulations relating to the display of the Blue Eagle emblem drafted and promulgated by the administrators of the industrial recovery act.

"Let this investigation be made a matter of special action on the part of your central body or state federation of labor.

"Report all violations to the office of the American Federation of Labor, together with supporting facts and information which can be used in submitting complaints to the proper government authorities in Washington.

"We will submit all complaints filed, with a demand that said complaints be investigated, and if the complaints are sustained that the Blue Eagle emblem be withdrawn from any and all who fail to conform to industrial codes and who violate the law or the rules of the national recovery administration in any way whatsoever.

"Please give both the request and the recommendation herein made special consideration and attention."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS DECLARE CODE HOURS NOT IN ACCORD WITH SOUND PUBLIC POLICY

Washington, Aug. 24.—The hours of labor set by the electrical manufacturing industry code are not in accord with sound public policy, President Dan W. Tracy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, declares in a letter to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the national industrial recovery code.

Tracy's letter to Johnson said:

"We have read with amazement, and not a little dismay, the code for the electrical manufacturing industry now issued and published as properly approved by the national recovery administration. This code sets a maximum hour schedule of 36 hours a week for processing workers, and 40 hours a week for all others, with certain exceptions.

"You will recall that the brief filed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers at the public hearing on the proposed electrical manufacturing code, showed beyond doubt that the maximum hours for that industry had to be fixed at a point below 30 hours a week in order for the industry to reabsorb workers unemployed since 1929.

"Conferences of our research department with your own research department developed the fact that figures of your research department were not much at variance with the figures of our research department.

"In short, arithmetical fact indicates that the decision of the national recovery administration to submit to the original demand of NEMA for a 36-40 hour week is not in accord with sound public policy. We, therefore, emphatically protest this feature of the electrical manufacturing code in particular; of course, without surrendering our right to protest other features of the code at such time as may offer.

"And may we also on this occasion point out that a policy of setting maximum hours of labor in codes via what may be properly designated as the political route, when this policy is at variance with the research data and arithmetical fact, is dangerous and prejudicial to economic recovery; and defeating the purpose for the recovery legislation and contrary to the policy and purpose of President Roosevelt's administration, it will not create employment or purchasing power."

In reply to President Tracy, E. H. Dahlberg, assistant to Peputy Administrator Allen, of the recovery administration, acknowledged receipt of the letter, declared that the electrical workers' brief and evidence which were presented at the hearing were given "careful consideration" and said the code has been approved by the president and became effective on Aug. 15.

Officials of the International Brotherhood of lectrical Workers said that they considered that the reply of Assistant Dahlberg did not meet the issue, and that the reply represented additional evidence that the course of action pursued in the case of the electrical manufacturing code was prejudicial to economic recovery.

Painters Enjoy An Open Session

Members of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Signwriters, and their friends enjoyed another open meeting Thursday night at Central Labor hall, as a sort of celebration of the fine progress which has been made in the matter of enlisting local craftsmen in the organization during the past few weeks. Addresses were delivered by T. Pope Shepherd, Martin A. Fleming, Gordon Smith, T. R. Cuthbert and George Forbes.

Beer and sandwiches were served, and "a good time was had by all."

LANE DRUG CO. EMPLOYES COME FROM ATLANTA

Announcement Says They're "Glad to Be Here."

LOCAL CITIZENS ALL OUT OF LUCK

Dispute With Chain Store and Baseball Boss Creates Wide Interest.

Announcement that the Lane Drug company, chain organization with headquarters in Atlanta, and Joe Engel, president of the Chattanooga Baseball club, had been declared "unfair to organized labor" by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, created considerable interest during the past week, and the action of Central Body was a matter for wide comment.

Decision of the chain concern to come into Chattanooga was not hailed with particular delight by the average citizen, particularly when it was learned that employes are to be brought from the Georgia city. Whether or not these employes will reside in Chattanooga, or will "commute" over the week-ends is not known.

An advertisement in the daily papers announcing the opening of the branch store Friday contained the following paragraph:

"Proud? Sure we're proud. . . of a good-looking, shiny new store, complete fresh stock, well-trained sales force, who are happy to be in Chattanooga. Proud to become part of this progressively alive city that's 'going somewhere.'"

Local citizens pointed out that while every loyal Chattanoogan is at all times glad to welcome newcomers, there are thousands of residents here who are and have been unemployed, and possibly quite a few who might be classed as "well trained salesmen." However, it is admitted, the Atlanta citizens possibly needed the employment also.

The "dispute" with the baseball mogul has created less interest than ordinarily would be the case, due to the fact that to all appearances the management of that institution "quit" the people of Chattanooga before any part of the citizenship had an opportunity to indicate resentment of alleged bad treatment. Showing of the baseball team this year, and particularly during the last-half season, together with apparent indifference of the management to the standing of the club, has created a feeling radically different from that which obtained for the past few seasons.

However, when the club returns, it is announced, picketing will be resumed, and plans will be continued for a publicity campaign to be carried on during next summer.

Dairy Employes Receive Charter

Charter for local Dairy Employes and Milk Wagon Drivers was received this week, and a new local union of these workers was installed Tuesday night by T. R. Cuthbert.

The new organization starts out with a splendid and enthusiastic membership, and includes members from practically all local dairies. Next meeting will be held next Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock at the labor halls, Mr. Cuthbert said, and those who have not already become affiliated are invited to come up at that time and join with their fellow workers.

Cigar Machinery Forbidden.

Washington.—Though only about 15 per cent of the total cigar production in Germany has been by automatic machinery, introduction of new labor-saving machinery in the cigar industry has been forbidden by the German government. The prohibition represents an attempt by the government to combat unemployment among cigarmakers, a report to the department of commerce points out.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many city central bodies are there affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The latest list of the federation gives the number as 616.

* * *

Q.—Have sheep shearers a union?

A.—Yes. It is the Sheep Shearers Union of North America, with headquarters in Butte, Mont.

* * *

Q.—Where should complaints regarding violation of NIRA codes be sent?

A.—To American Federation of Labor headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Wisdom

It is important to remember, as has well been said, that the essential characteristics of true liberty is, that under its shelter many different types of life and character and opinion and belief can develop unmolested and unobstructed.—Charles E. Hughes.

What Next!

Coin-in-the-slot typewriters, which may be used for periods of 10 minutes upon the deposit of a coin, are proving popular in the postoffices in Berlin, Germany. In connection with each typewriter is a desk drawer containing paper and envelopes. The drawer may be opened by the deposit of another coin, releasing a sheet of bond paper, a sheet of carbon, and one of tissue as well as an envelope.

MEMORIAL TO ALBERT THOMAS.

London.—The British Trades Union Congress general council has decided to co-operate in the effort launched by the International Federation of Trades Unions to raise a fund to commemorate the work of the late Albert Thomas, the first director of the International Labour office. It was agreed to contribute, on the basis proposed by the I. F. T. U., a sum equivalent to one French franc per thousand members. Albert Thomas devoted his life to the cause of trade unionism and socialism and by his energy and vision made the I. L. O. a powerful factor in the development of international labor legislation. The form which the memorial will take has not yet been decided.

Get Real Relief
From *Monthly Pains*

SEVERE monthly suffering is a sign of warning.

If you are having aches and pains every month, heed the WARNING. See what is wrong.

Treat the CAUSE of the trouble. When womanly aches and pains are due to a weak, run-down condition, take CARDUL. It has been used by women for over 50 years. It is a purely vegetable medicine and it cannot harm you. Thousands of women have said that when they had built up their strength with the help of Cardul, real relief was obtained and their general health and feeling of well-being improved.

If you suffer this way, try Cardul, which you can get at the drug store.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—1½ MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Can't Please Them All

The Washington Daily News weeps because of its sad discovery that the American labor movement "has failed during the last few weeks to take advantage of its unique opportunities under the recovery law to organize unions."

On the other hand, the editorial sleuth of the New York Times sheds copious tears because organized labor has taken such emphatic advantage of its organizing possibilities as to embarrass Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. After referring to President Roosevelt's achievements in settling the coal strike and in setting up a board of arbitration to adjust disputes arising under the codes, the Times laments:

> "But there remains the trouble which has been caused Gen. Johnson by the eagerness of certain labor leaders to take advantage of the 'blanket code' and the several industrial codes in order to win for themselves a share of the benefits, which may or may not be unfair, but which were certainly not within the intention of the recovery act."

Confronted with the positive declaration of the Washington Daily News that organized labor has failed to take advantage of the opportunities for organization given in the National Recovery Act and the equally positive declaration of the New York Times that organized labor has forgotten the equities of the situation and been altogether too zealous in mobilizing the workers in bona fide trade unions, the American Federation of Labor is quite convinced of its inability to win universal approval.

But one thing is certain. Wherever employers continue their unpatriotic hostility to legitimate trade unions, wherever they impose the notorious company union on their employes, wherever they attempt to violate the labor provisions of either the President's blanket agreement or the fair competition codes, wherever the workers are without the protecting fold of the trade union movement, there the organizers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions will be found. In one hand they will carry uinon charters, in the other the right-to-organize guarantee of the National Recovery Act. With these two constructive weapons they will carry on an incessant crusade until every workers in the United States has received the emancipatory message of militant trade unionism and been accorded the right to join a bona fide union without interference from employers.

Of course this policy will cause both the Washington Daily News and the New York Times to weep from emotions as far apart as the poles of the earth, but the American Federation of Labor just can't please everyone.

Coming Out of the Fog

Some day some bright person is going to write a song about the Eagle that Nests in Nira's Halls and it ought to be a wow.

Everyone except the song writers and the march writers has had a crack at Nira, either to knock or to popularize—and mostly to popularize.

It doesn't seem likely that the musical minds can be kept out of the picture much longer.

Gen. Johnson has tried to put the kibosh on use of the word Nira, because, so 'tis said, some wit or half-wit wise-cracked about "Nira, my God, to Thee," which the general didn't like so well. So he knocked the "i" out of Nira and made it the unpoetical NRA, which has neither validity nor euphony back of it. Now who can get very steamed up about NRA? But when you say, Nira, ah, there's a word to conjure with, a word to put on a flag and a word to weave into rollicking songs, to the music of which they will go places, heedless of consequences.

These thoughts are passed along to Gen. Johnson with the suggestion that psychology is a good thing to have some of.

* * *

Changing the subject a bit, here is something to think about. If we take it for granted at this writing that steel is to be brought under the recovery act, that it is going to lose its fight to prevent organization of labor, then the entire industrial field in America will be open to labor. For, as goes steel, so goes the nation in this conflict.

It is perhaps not easy to visualize a nation in which the great corporations at last stand back, keep off their company thugs and put their blacklists away in mothballs, while men walk up openly to sign union membership application blanks.

But that is what lies ahead—right at our door.

There is no funny language in the recovery act—no tricky words.

Of course this goes tough with such men as Schwab and Morgan and Rockefeller and the little band of wilful men who have been running the big union-hating industries, including the barons of coal in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia districts. Mr. Mellon, home from the Court of St. James, doesn't like it and it chokes him. Let it.

* * *

Stirring days—great and grand days—days of change, with the towers of ancient battlements falling into the river, or the moat, or what have you.

Why not a song to Nira's halls, and to Nira's banners and to the whole works?

Ancient privilege is going to the junk heap. They still talk about the invisible government and they do say that the "men who really run the country are sitting in the kay places of Nira" and all that. Maybe there's some truth in it, but we see the big shots of steel capitulate, then we can know that a new power rules, a new principle is imbedded in the life and practice of the nation.

Once upon a time a man wrote a poem like this: "Up Grand Avenue capital rides; down Grand Avenue labor strides," and he thought it was a swell piece, expressing civic pride. It's that kind of thing that is, perhaps, presently to be all washed up. So be it—and right away.

No Place for Rich Dilettantes

Once Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, as head of the consumers' advisory committee of N. R. A., has been in a row with Prof. Ogburn, and the row goes much deeper than a personal difference.

The big issue is whether this important organization shall be run as a society woman's show, on a hit or miss basis so long as it never misses the front page, or whether it shall be run on a basis of statistics, with sound policies and a direction.

Gen. Johnson has temporized with the situation, which is understandable, because Mrs. Rumsey is co-guest with Frances Perkins in the home of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, not so rich but allied with a great many strong political figures.

The whole thing is, at present, on a basis of expediency which fits badly with the general recovery program.

It is a nasty mess and something ought to be done about it. This is no time to play around with a situation that involves the pocketbooks of millions of wage-earners. Gen. Johnson, who has shown so much vigor and courage in every other direction, should not let this situation go by default.

Latin-American Unity

With the ousting of Machado in Cuba there is a prospect of an American policy designed to cement Latin-American relations on a basis of mutual respect, fair dealing and unity of idealism.

There are whispers that President Roosevelt intends to appoint a super-ambassador to help work in that direction. And Welles, after his Cuban job is finished, is to have charge of all Latin-American affairs in the state department.

This is mighty good news—good news for labor and for the whole American people. Nothing should be allowed to sidetrack that program.

Responsibility of Directors

Directors of corporations who by long-continued habit have come to look upon their jobs as sinecures created principally to enable them to pocket handsome fees for attending board meetings will do well to follow the course of proceedings in the case of the bankrupt Insull Securities corporation.

Garfield Charles, referee in bankruptcy, after a hearing on the petition of the receivers of that sadly deflated concern, whose stockholders were left apparently holding the bag after the great debacle, has authorized them to file suit to recover from the directors $37,000,000 alleged to have been lost because of their failure to exercise proper care and judgment in supervising the work of their executive officers.

The contention, if sustained by the courts, will put a period to the laissez faire attitude of directors who have been content to draw their pay for rubber-stamping the activities of company officials, often no more than ex post facto approval of undertakings already a fait accompli when brought to the attention of the boards.

Mr. Admiral Swanson

Secretary of the Navy Swanson struts his departmental quarter deck like the grand admiral of a musical comedy, one of the weakest links in the present cabinet.

With a flourish he chops off a day's pay per week from all navy yard workers. He cuts their work time only four hours. It's a trick of government.

Well, this grand admiral can for the present fly in the face of the whole government policy and philosophy laid down by congress in the recovery program, but even for grand admirals there can come a day of political reckoning.

Praise for Secretary Ickes

For Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes and his cast iron determination that honesty must rule in the whole public works program every American must feel a debt of gratitude. But it is not quite so easy to understand why the whole public building program is held at a standstill, while roads are being built and while other nonconstruction projects go forward. Are there to be no buildings? Are the building trades workers not to share in returning prosperity?

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The number of child workers between the ages of 10 and 15 in the United States decreased 66 per cent in the 20-year period from 1910 to 1930, dropping from 1,990,225 in 1910 to 667,118 in 1930, a decrease of 37 per cent, the census bureau reports. School attendance for the same age group increased from 9,203,671 in 1910 to 13,495,044 in 1930, an increase of 21 per cent, the bureau says.

The census figures indicate that child labor was on the way out, though the demand for cheap labor since 1930 may have resulted in some increase in the number of child workers. But public sentiment seems to have at last turned decisively against the "ancient atrocity," as President Roosevelt so truthfully described child labor.

The public feeling is reflected in the progress made toward ratification of the child labor amendment this year and even more by the general approval of the prohibition of child labor by the national industrial recovery act codes, which seems to be giving child labor the finishing blow. But it is well to remember that the opponents of child labor must not relax their fight. Just as constant vigilance is the price of liberty, so constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the return of evils such as child labor.

* * *

State boards of health in North Carolina and other states have insisted that it is false economy to sacrifice public health work in response to popular clamor for reduction in the cost of government.

A famous English statesman said that the protection of the public health is the most important duty of any government. To cripple public health work would be equivalent to going back to health conditions of forty years ago, with epidemics of smallpox, yellow fever, dysentery and other rapidly fatal diseases. It is shortsightedness of the worst kind that would hamper public health activities and other vital social services.

* * *

Enactment of minimum wage laws for women in seven states this year gives effective backing to minimum wage provisions of NIRA codes. The codes have not the permanence of the state laws, which tend to establish for "keeps" the principle of the wage necessary for health and decency.

All Textile Mill Owners Violate Code, Googe Says

Washington.—Cotton textile mill owners in the south have resorted to wholesale violation of the labor provisions of the code for that industry promulgated by President Roosevelt, according to a report received by the national recovery administration from George L. Googe, in charge of the American Federation of Labor organizing campaign headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Googe transmitted about 500 complaints of violations of the code to Edward F. McGrady, assistant recovery administrator.

The violations complained of included the classing experienced men as learners, the use of the "stretch-out" system, discrimination against union workers, and failure to pay overtime for maintenance employes.

"No mills that I know of are living up to the code as signed by the president," Mr. Googe said.

BIG LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Los Angeles.—Organized labor of Los Angeles and Pasadena will combine this year with the Mount Sinai home for a big Labor day celebration at the Pasadena Rose bowl. Prior to going to Pasadena, labor plans an automobile parade in Los Angeles. At the Rose Bowl there will be games, speeches, races and entertainment for all.

Clergy Ask Prompt Aid for Idle.

New York City.—Nineteen leading clergymen and social workers have issued a public protest against any further delay in providing adequate relief for New York City's unemployed. The protest declared the city's financial condition is "bearing down with intolerable weight upon the unemployed."

The larger the bluff, the smaller it looks when called.

The Salvation of the Country Depends on the Success of N R A

The Success of N R A Depends on the Hearty Co-operation of Every Merchant

We feel that each individual Groceryman should be willing to sacrifice His own personal wishes or opinions in order to MAINTAIN HARMONY AND HELP PROMOTE A 100% ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE MORE THAN 300 GROCERS OF THE CHATTANOOGA AREA TO PUT N R A OVER IN A BIG WAY.

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

ORBES HITS ROOSEVELT'S NATIONAL RECOVERY PLAN

itorial Ballyhoo for Big Business Claims the Presi-lent's "Revolutionary" and "Un-American" Experi-ments Jeopardize Dividends and Should Be Radi-cally Changed to Promote Higher Profits.

ew York, Aug. 24.—The giant in-ect of B. C. Forbes, advisor-ex-rdinary to big business, clearly uns the combined intelligence of ident Roosevelt and his far-her-d "brain trust."

his is revealed by an editorial in August 15 issue of Forbes Mag-e. For while President Roosevelt kly admits that much he is at-pting is experimental, Mr. Forbes s boldly into the spotlight to pro-m and appeal:

Some, doubtless many, of the sures already taken will inev-ly prove to have been mistakes.

Let us limit fresh mistakes by lim-g fresh, gratuitous, revolutionary, American experiments."

Beware of Revolution!

horoughly aroused by his fear of ossible flood of "un-American" in-utions emanating from the White se in the president's patriotic de-ination to put the workless to k and increase the buying power living standards of the millions perform most of the useful labor the production of wealth, Mr. rbes screams:

"Of what avail Revolution if it be-s only Receiverships?"

"Dictators must not kill dividends: t would decree defeat."

he peculiar capitalization and ctuation is Mr. Forbes's, and we'll odds he didn't get it from the ecographer.

taggering badly from his vision of tatorships, revolutions and fur-leighed dividends as the alleged re-t of President Roosevelt's plan for oviding jobs for millions by shorter rs and raising living standards by reasing wages and thus boosting s purchasing power, Mr. Forbes ps:

"Now what? What next?"

With trembling words he answers own double-barreled tautological stion by begging a breathing spell business and demands that Pres-nt Roosevelt stop fiddling with her wages and shorter hours for masses and immediately proceed inject some life-saving profit elixir the sagging underpinning of a ected and badly flabbergasted in-stry, brought to its lamentable state the mismanagement of the very ustrial overlords, whom Mr. rbes claims are wobbling terribly der what he implies is the Amer-anization of the "dictatorial decrees Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler."

Go to it, Mr. Forbes! You are fight-one of the greatest efforts ever augurated in the United States for benefit of the masses and the servation of our social structure. t is your responsibility. But as you attack the president, please re-mber that we have around 12,000,-00 unemployed with millions of them and their dependents suffering the pangs of near-starvation.

Under this condition increasing em-ployment by shortening hours and raising mass purchasing power by boosting wages are the major immed-iate purposes of the National Recov-ery Act, with dividend checks delegat-ed to the background.

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

Hello, everybody, back again after a short layoff. Things have been pop-ping the past two weeks. In all the years of my membership I have never seen quite as much interest in our own organization as has been shown recently. The board can meet and they will all be there, and the meetings of the local have shown pretty fair at-tendance. It behooves you and you and you to be there, because after all is said and done, it is your local, and you certainly have a voice.

It is indeed with a great deal of pleasure that I report the washing away of the non-union bands. Brother I mean they are done for in this town. A nice piece of work on the part of everybody. So let's all keep our shoul-der to the wheel and keep up the good work and we can get real money once more for our services.

Cooper Null has taken unto himself a wife. . . Needless to say, the com-ments have been so and so and so. . . Frank Worthy is still married and 37? Could anybody tell me why he has his hair cut so high? Couldn't be get-ting gray, could, it, Frank? . . . Neal Peake was at a rehearsal last Sunday afternoon and the going got so rough he had his shoes off . . . Jim Buchanan remains the same. I'm sorry he shows no improvement. . . Ralph Miller is getting up a band to open Bel-Air under the management of Frank Worthy. . . Good luck, Ralph. . . The Signal Mountain Club orchestra re-mains intact and are doing a nice piece of work on the mountain. . . The local is assured of a good at-tendance next meeting, as they vote on raising the scale. Tommy Tomlin-son plays sax, fiddle and doubles elec-trician. Is that versatile or is that versatile? . . . Everything running along fairly well, and will see you at the meeting. . .

NAMED TO ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Chicago.—Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, has been appointed a member of the fed-eral advisory council of the United States employment service.

SCHOOLS FACE MOST SERIOUS CRISIS, U. S. OFFICIAL SAYS

Washington, Aug. 24.—Present industrial recovery will probably be of little immediate benefit to the schools and curtailment of educational facilities will reach its most serious proportions in the school year beginning in Sep-tember, in the opinion of Dr. George F. Zook, United States commissioner of education.

School appropriations have been sharply cut from the low levels established in 1932 and the situation in many schools is far more serious than generally real-ized, Dr. Zook said in discussing the school situation.

Dr. Zook declared that in many communities, assessments on which school incomes depend were based on real estate values of the years before the depres-sion. For the coming year, he pointed out, assessments have been made on greatly reduced values, resulting in severe slashes in the funds available for school use.

Though funds will be shorter than ever, schools will need larger funds for the 1933-34 school year than at any time in the last four years, Dr. Zook said. He added that reports to his office show school equipment is in serious need of replacement and that virtually no repairs to buildings, fixtures or other equip-ment has been made in recent years.

14 STATES ACT TO PROMOTE WELFARE OF WORKING WOMEN

Washington, Aug. 24.—A wider acceptance of responsibility by state governments for the welfare of wage-earning women is indicated in a re-cent summary of labor legislation in the six months ended June 30, pre-pared by the federal women's bureau. At least fourteen state legislatures enacted new labor laws for women or passed amendments to existing laws during that period.

Seven states provided machinery for the setting up of minimum wages, according to the report. Six of these —New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois—passed laws that are essen-tially similar, being patterned on a standard bill advocated by the Na-tional Consumers' league. The law of the seventh state, Utah, is modeled on that of California. These laws all ap-ply to women and minor employes and are broad in scope, their coverage including practically all occupations.

In addition to the new minimum-wage statutes enacted, two amend-ments to the existing Massachusetts act on this subject were passed, both designed to make the law more effec-tive. In Rhode Island, where a mini-mum-wage bill failed of passage, a legislative committee was appointed to investigate working conditions.

Six states enacted changes in hour laws affecting women. New Mexico and Wyoming joined the group of progressive states that guarantee le-gal maximum hours of eight daily and forty-eight weekly to women workers. Connecticut reduced the working hours of women in certain employments, from fifty-eight hours weekly to fifty-two weekly and nine daily. Other changes in existing hour laws were as follows: Minnesota made its 54-hour provision statewide for the employments covered; North Carolina supplemented its existing 11-55 hour law in manufacturing with a 10-55 hour law for stores and pub-lic eating places; Texas brought addi-tional employments under the 9-54 hour law.

Amendments were made to two night-work laws. For manufacturing plants operating two shifts of not more than eight hours a day each, and not more than five days a week, Indiana extended the 10 o'clock limit to midnight. In Massachusetts the law that prohibits women to work in textile factories between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. was amended to include leather manufacturing in this prohibition.

Peel Called Into Greenville, S. C.

John Peel, representative of the United Textile Workers of America, who has been in Chattanooga for the past several weeks assisting in the organizing campaign in local mills, left Thursday for Greenville, S. C., his home city, where he will take charge of a situation there for the present, at least.

Protests of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council against the removal of Mr. Peel at this time were without avail, officials of the national organ-ization holding that his services were required in the South Carolina city. He had rendered invaluable service both in the matter of assisting in the organizing work and in representing local mill workers who are the vic-tims of a warped conception of pa-triotism practiced by certain local tex-tile mill owners—"code chiselers."

Mr. Peel expressed his intention, however, of keeping in close touch with the local situation, and of carry-ing out plans which he had laid dur-ing his stay in this city.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Cen-tral Body, who holds an organizing commission under the national textile organization, will have charge of the campaign locally, temporarily, at least.

Mr. Peel made scores of warm per-sonal friends during his brief sojourn in this city, his ability and sincerity having been recognized by citizens of all groups with which he came into contact, and his removal particularly at this time, was a matter for general regret.

Builders Increase Wages.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Thirty-five general contractors in Atlantic county have announced a new scale of wages for building workers involving in-crease up to 100 per cent over the hourly rates now prevailing.

Teachers' Congress Expels German Fascist Delegates

San Sebastian, Spain.—The Inter-national Congress of School Teach-ers' Associations, having delegates from nearly all sections of the world, expelled from its sessions the German Nazi representatives, among whom was the Bavarian minister of educa-tion.

Other delegates whistled the "Rogue's March" as the Nazis pa-raded from the room. The motion to exclude was made by a French dele-gate and forcefully supported by an Austrian, while a Briton pleaded for "peace and concord." A note had previously been read from the Ger-man Federation of Teachers saying their association had been forcibly dissolved.

UPHOLSTERERS VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

New York City.—Because the em-ployers refuse to recognize the union, 4,000 striking upholstery workers re-jected proposals made by the employ-ers for ending a three weeks' strike. President James H. Hatch, of the Up-holsterers' International Union of North America, advised the strikers not to return to work until the em-ployers agreed to recognize the union.

TWO RIVAL GARMENT UNIONS END LONG STANDING DISPUTE

Washington, Aug. 24.—President William Green, of the American Fed-eration of Labor, on Aug. 18 an-nounced the settlement of the long-standing union jurisdictional difficul-ties in the men's garment industry. As a member of the NIRA labor ad-visory board and the national labor board he issued the following state-ment:

"An understanding was reached be-tween T. A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, and Sidney Hill-man, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers organizations, which termi-nated the jurisdictional controversy which heretofore divided the two or-ganizations into two separate groups. This means future peace and co-op-eration between the organizations which exercise jurisdiction in the men's and boys' clothing manufactur-ing industry."

Congratulations of the national la-bor board on the settlement were ex-pressed by Acting Chairman Leo Wolman. He explained that the mat-ter had come before the board in connection with the strike of shirt workers in Pottsville, Pa. Confer-ences were arranged between the two garment unions with the result an-nounced by Green. Dr. Wolman said that the board felt a long step had been taken toward bringing peaceful conditions and orderly government to the industry.

Terms of the agreement between the two garment workers' organiza-tions were not made public, but enough was learned to indicate that each will hold the shops it now con-trols, with something like a 50-50 split on shops now unorganized.

Bloofus—I wonder why rich folks so often marry rich folks?

Obfuscus—Because they have so much interest in common.

TRY . . .

DURAND'S

Lunches : Sandwiches

No. 1 East Ninth St.

Featuring

Hot Beef Sandwich 5c

DRAFT OR BOTTLED BEER

With the NEW Electric Range

You Merely Turn on Switch, Set Clock, and Forget!

IN more than a million homes that now employ modern economical electric cookery, the housewife has reduced her kitchen cares to a minimum. There is no need for her to work over a hot stove, burning hands and arms on hot oven doors and sides as she inspects and bastes the food. With the food in the oven, she merely selects the temperature for the meal, sets two dials on her control clock for starting and stopping the heat, turns the switch and goes on her way rejoicing — knowing that she will find a complete meal, per-fectly cooked, ready to be served when she returns.

There is nothing to do in cooking electrically that you have not done for years. It is all so simple a child could do it, yet there is no possibility of failure, and your friends will marvel at your success.

Why not learn more about Electric Cookery and its many advantages over any other means of cooking? Without obligation, just phone or stop at our nearest display rooms. We'll gladly give you full in-formation.

Under the new Residence Electric Rate, you can now cook Elec-trically for nearly one-half the former cost. Investigate this today.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
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1 C.I.U. No. 1.
Cespers' Union Label
TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION MADE
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
UNION LABEL O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Plasterers and General Finishers' Union Label
Label of Last Metal Engravers' Union
METAL POLISHERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
UNION MADE
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
UNION MADE 1893
Union Made Whisk Broom & Whisk Manufacturers' Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
UNION MADE
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
UNION LABEL PHILADELPHIA 1892
Bookbinders' Union Label
B U C W
Brush and Glue Workers' Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL ORGANIZED 1883
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
UNION MADE
Machinists' Union Label
No. A 1225
Union Labels of Electrical Workers
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Local Pressmen's Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
Union-made Cigars.
Cigarmakers' Union Label
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
UNITED ASSOCIATION
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
ISSUED BY UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
AUTHORITY OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
8944230
REGISTERED

How Black-Draught Holds its Popularity

A LAXATIVE made from highly approved, medicinal plants—yet about the least expensive laxative you can find: Thedford's Black-Draught.

There's no expensive container for you to buy when you ask your dealer for Black-Draught. And its light weight has saved freight bills in your favor. Black-Draught is right with you in economy. It brings prompt, refreshing relief to sufferers from constipation troubles.

Don't put up with sick headache, sluggishness, gas, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, distress after meals, when due to constipation, but take Thedford's Black-Draught.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
G. T. Gillespie vs. Artkraft Sign Co.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an attachment having been levied on certain property of defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 109 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Aug. 28, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 4, 1933.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

8-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 46611
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

T. M. Cavender vs. T. A. Cavender

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that T. A. Cavender is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This third day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 8-25

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Floyd Burton.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Model A Ford Touring Car, Motor No. A570325, which has been possessed by the sheriff, Floyd Burton is required to appear on or before Tuesday, September 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

9-1

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by the EAGLE OIL REFINING COMPANY to the undersigned as trustee, dated the 20th day of September, 1930, conveying the property hereinafter described, to secure an indebtedness of Two Thousand ($2,000.00) therein mentioned, with interest and cost, I will on

SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1933,

within legal hours, in front of the west door of the court house of Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell at public outcery to the highest bidder, in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and described as follows:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 ft. South of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the East line of Tennessee Avenue (old Blowing Springs Road), [illegible] along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue 76 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo, thence [illegible] Southeastwardly [illegible] the line of said Town of St. Elmo [illegible] road 125 feet, more or less, to its Northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' [illegible] Eastwardly along the North line of said J. V. Lewis' Shop Site and [illegible] feet South of the said Belt Railway Company's right of way 288 feet, more or less, to the West line of the Town of St. Elmo, [illegible] disposal or septic plant and [illegible] Southwardly [illegible] the Town of St. Elmo, disposal or septic tank land 47 feet, more or less, to the Northwest corner of [illegible] disposal or septic plant and [illegible] Eastwardly along the [illegible] plant to the [illegible] South 540 feet, [illegible] Chattanooga Creek to a point [illegible] of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence [illegible] with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the [illegible]

Being the same property that was conveyed by [illegible] Company, Inc., by deed to the [illegible] of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and [illegible] said Volunteer Oil Refining, Inc.

The [illegible] subject to all unpaid taxes [illegible] good, but will sell as trustee only.

This [illegible] day of August, 1933.

CHAS. C. MOORE, Trustee.

8-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48638
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mattie Porter vs. James J. Porter

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James J. Porter is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-1

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace
M. L. Roberts, L. M. Bagg, Veaman Bagg, Delara Bagg and Beatrice Russell vs. Guy Senist.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on one Chrysler "66" coupe, 1929 model, motor No. B. C. 18095, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 18, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

9-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48643
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mabel Miller vs. Ben Harrison Miller.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ben Harrison Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

G. C. Haws, Jr., Atty. 9-8

WINTER UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TO REQUIRE BILLION DOLLARS

Jobless Will "Take Beating" Unless States Supply Half of Fund, Federal Relief Administrator Declares. Drop Reported in Number of Families Receiving Aid.

Washington, Aug. 17.—One billion dollars must be spent for unemployment relief next winter, and the unemployed will "take a beating" unless the states supply half, Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, declared in talking with reporters on the relief situation.

Hopkins, who has charge of the distribution of the federal government's $500,000,000 relief fund, expressed confidence that state and local agencies would do their share, but he warned those who held back that federal aid would not be forthcoming.

Declaring the states must match the federal appropriations, Hopkins said:

"If we don't raise that half billion, then the unemployed will lose out. I want the states and cities to raise it and I think we will get it.

Not "Hard-Boiled."

Hopkins termed "absurd" reports describing him as "hard boiled" and a "tough bird" so far as giving out money is concerned.

"If we can't get the money out of the states, the unemployed are going to take a beating," he said. "It's no fun going around threatening states about spending money."

West Virginia, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama and Michigan, he added, already have been "put on notice" to increase relief expenditures or else not to expect any more federal grants.

By Oct. 1, he continued, he expected all states to be going full speed with relief work. That is the date when all remaining money in the federal fund may be allotted on the basis of need without being matched by the states.

Decline Is Shown.

The relief agency's monthly family relief report showed a drop both in the number of families receiving aid and expenditures of all public funds in July compared with June.

Covering forty-five representative cities, it showed 1,150,750 families were helped in July, compared with 1,165,276 in June, a decrease of 1.2 per cent.

Expenditure of federal, state and local money amounted to $24,801,845, against $27,087,639, a decrease of 8.4 per cent.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48651
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jessie Mason vs. Buford Mason.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Buford Mason is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 10, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 584 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, will, on

Tuesday, September 19, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcery, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of LeClarcq's Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 46, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue, (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 135 feet to an alley, being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Vol. 22, page 404, in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This August 18, 1933.

F. L. UNDERWOOD.
C. M. PRESTON.
Trustees.

9-8

REPLEVIN NOTICE.
No. 8828
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace.
Haverty Furniture Co. vs. Emma Warren.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an attachment having been levied on certain household goods, it is therefore ordered that publication be made by The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 19, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 23, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

9-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in Thomas R. Preston, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by N. W. Wilbur, (single), dated May 20, 1925, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book K, Volume 19, Page 39 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date thereto, payable one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in him as Trustee, Thomas R. Preston, as such Trustee, will on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcery, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The North one-half of Lot Fourteen, Poplar Street, of the original plan of Chattanooga, fronting Fifty feet on the West side of Pine Street and extending back westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed from W. R. Crabtree, which deed is registered in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K", Volume 7, page 471 et seq.

Also, Lot No. One (1), in the City Water Company's Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga, as is shown by the plat of record of said addition in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as found in Plat Book No. Three, Page Nine. Said lot fronts fifty-two (52) feet on the West side of Pine Street and extends back Westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and twenty-four and ¼ feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, in Book "G", Vol. 18, page 589 et seq.

Also, a part of Lot Sixteen (16) in the City Water Company's Corrected Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga described as follows: Beginning at the South East corner of Lot No. Sixteen; thence Northwardly along the East line of said lot, twenty-four and 66/100 (24.66) feet to a stake; thence Westwardly parallel with the South line of Lot No. Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 feet (34.07); thence Southwardly parallel with the East line of said Lot, 24.66 feet to a stake on the South line of said lot; thence Eastwardly along the South line of said lot Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 (34.07) feet to the point of beginning. This being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by W. C. Brown and wife, by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "B", Vol. 12, page 618 et seq., to which deed reference is hereby made for a more complete description of said property.

This August 26, 1933.

New Relations Of Labor And State Emerging

NIRA Offshoot and NIRA Itself Taking Upon Themselves Functions Never Before Attempted by Government.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Labor has been plunged into a new relationship with both employers and government and a new type of state is rising amid the ashes left from the great fire of 1929, when paper titles to tangible profit were so sizzled by the flames that in many cases all value was wiped off the map.

That offshoot of NIRA, so quietly launched that it causes scarcely a ripple on the waters—the national labor board—is doing something most profound to industrial relations. It is changing the industrial map.

And NIRA itself has begun to decide jurisdictional conflicts. It has rendered a decision in at least one case, deciding that the workers in one industry must, under that industry's code, belong to a certain union.

Performs New Function.

But the national labor board, which will constantly broaden its sphere and functions, is performing at this hour a function new in American industry, new to the government and productive of a new state of things, it seems.

In Reading, Pa., Fred M. Wilcox, representing the national labor board, is supervising an election to determine who shall represent the workers in collective bargaining. The workers had selected representatives. The employers rejected them. A strike followed. Then came the government's order for an election. If the union ticket wins, that settles it. If a company union ticket wins, that settles it.

U. S. Holds Labor Elections.

In Philadelphia and in several New Jersey cities disputes are in process of similar settlement. The United States government is conducting labor elections, just as it has supervised elections in Nicaragua and other Latin American nations. It has gone into the business of seeing to it that labor gets a chance to function in an organized manner. But it has not gone into the business of seeing that unions are formed under any particular banner.

However, a new relation of the state to labor and to industry is being built. This new relation may soon have many variations. In one case the government made an agreement with the employer, another agreement with the employes; the employer and employes made no agreement between them, but both accepted and are abiding by the separate agreements with the government.

Big Industries Surrender.

This week in the oil and steel codes all company union provisions were stricken out. Labor has the right to organize and in these great industries there can be no more yellow dog contracts, no more enforced company unions. Heavy penalties can be inflicted if the rights of labor are violated. The same is true of the lumber industry and will shortly be true of the coal industry. The great anti-union and company union industries are surrendering their citadel in the face of the law of the land, enacted by congress as it was written by organized labor. The labor movement won this charter of freedom. But the new relation of the state to labor and to industry is something that is now in the mold.

And then there was the Scottish father of twins, who only had one of them photographed.

$7,200,000 Insurance Increase For Sears, Roebuck Employes

Chicago, Ill.—The 7,000 employes of Sears, Roebuck & Co. throughout the United States received an increased insurance coverage of $7,200,000 under the group insurance plan. The personnel of the firm are now insured for approximately $35,000,000.

The entire program, which is underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, is co-operative. The employer and employe share the cost. The plan includes visiting nurse service and frequent distribution of health and conservation and disease prevention literature.

Our Advertisers are our Friends.

STRIKE AGAINST 'STRETCH-OUT'

Newberry, S. C.—Employes of the Kendall Textile mills here struck in protest against a "stretch-out" system of distributing work. The walkout involved 2,500 workers.

It is as risky to count on a woman's politics as it is to depend upon a man's religion.

"The ideal marriage,' we read from Dorothy Dix, "is when a man finds a beautiful girl and a good housewife." Sounds more like bigamy to us.

Buy by the case

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a big glass before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK"

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

of Wash Fabrics

Less than 3 weeks to finish up the children's "back-to-school" sewing!

But there's less time than that to buy these fresh, new Fall Cottons at these prices! For after September 1st, prices will rise! We've picked the best, most school-worthy cottons, and the time to buy them is NOW!

Fast Color Prints
Including Pepperell and Borden Prints. The new Fall school designs are gay, trim and colorful. 25c .yd

COTTON TWEEDS—They look like wool, but are 100% cotton and guaranteed fast color; 36 inches wide, yd. 29¢ to 59¢

FAST COLOR LINENES—Pastel, bright and dark colors; 36 inches wide; nice quality; yard ..... 35¢

FRENCH LINENS—For G. P. S. uniforms; 36 inches wide. EVERFAST quality; guaranteed washable, yard 59¢ to 75¢

CLOTH-OF-GOLD—A soft, beautiful, solid color gingham; absolutely fast color; 36 inches wide; yard ..... 29¢

PLAID FRENCH GINGHAMS—Beautiful patterns and color combinations; 36 inches wide; all fast color; yard ..... 49¢

MAIN FLOOR

LOVEMANS
Dependable Merchandise

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money

With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Great N.R.A.-Labor Day Program Complete

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1933 — Number 19

Monster Parade, Park Events Promise Thrills

Polo, Baseball, Music Among the Many Features.

INDUSTRIAL "Y" SPONSORS CONTESTS

Field Events Scheduled, With Worthwhile Prizes for Contest Winners. Afternoon and Evening Program Filled With Entertaining Features.

The stage is set for a great co-operative celebration of Labor Day Monday, and from the time the great parade forms in the morning until the program of events scheduled for Warner park ends near midnight, there will not be a dull moment.

The procession will probably be the most elaborate affair of its kind ever staged in Chattanooga, hundreds of floats having been entered and scores of merchants, manufacturers and business firms having announced their intention of having representation in the line.

At least fifteen floats will be entered by various local unions, led by Central Body, and thousands of marchers will take part in the labor section. It was announced Friday morning that organized labor's position in the parade will be designated as Section 3, and will form on Chestnut street south from Ninth. Floats must be in line at 9 a.m., and marchers at 9:30. The procession will move promptly at 10 o'clock. The line of march will be east on Ninth to Broad, north on Broad to Fifth, east on Fifth to Market, south on Market to Main, countermarch to Sixth, east on Sixth to Georgia avenue, to McCallie and disband. W. E. Eckenrod will be marshal for the labor section.

The general committee asked The Labor World to urge upon the public to remain at a safe distance from the line of march, and not crowd in upon the participants.

PARK PROGRAM LOOKS PROMISING.

Program at Warner park, which will begin shortly after the parade disbands, includes some interesting features. Beginning with a polo game which starts promptly at 1:30, events of various nature will be staged throughout the afternoon and evening. Baseball game between the crack Crane and Standard teams will be called at 3, and an elaborate program of track events, under direction of the Industrial Y. M. C. A., including events which will be divided between four groups — men, women, boys and girls—and worthwhile prizes will be given to the winners of each contest.

All of these events will be called up from the field, beginning promptly at 3 o'clock. Spectators must remain in the grandstand, and participants will only be allowed on the track and field as they are called up from their particular event, and must leave the field after participating. All of these events will be held directly in front of the grandstand. Softball games will be played throughout the afternoon, the championship of local leagues, however, to be contended for at McCallie field in the evening.

A picked band of twenty pieces will give selected programs in the afternoon and evening, and the various park concessions will be augmented by several special features.

Plenty of eats and drinks will be served throughout the afternoon and evening, and upon the whole it is believed that the program, although not as elaborate as some which have been staged formerly, will furnish an unusal amount of entertainment for the throngs which are expected to visit the park throughout the day.

Barbers Urged To Participate

President George W. Perry, of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, Thursday asked The Labor World to notify all members of that local to appear at Ninth and Chestnut streets promptly at 9:30 Monday morning, to participate in the great parade. White shirts and white pants is to be the official uniform, Mr. Perry said.

Notice was also given by Secretary Gaston Helms that regular monthly meeting of Local 415 has been changed from Monday to Tuesday night, at Roosevelt hall, the regular meeting place.

Northside Church To Hold Special Labor Services

Central Body Accepts Invitation to Hear Address of Dr. Gabbard—Forbes Also to Speak.

All members of organized labor are invited to attend church services Sunday morning at the Northside Presbyterian church, when the Rev. Elmer E. Gabbard will deliver a special sermon to Labor, and George Forbes will speak on behalf of the workers.

The Rev. Mr. Gabbard sent a cordial invitation to Secretary Cuthbert, and Central Body Monday night voted to accept and urge as many as possible to attend the service.

Not in several years has a local minister volunteered to preach a special Labor Sunday sermon, and the courtesy of Mr. Gabbard is therefore highly appreciated. Trades unionists recalled that the only concerted effort to hold a general service for the workers on Labor Sunday occurred several years ago, when the Rev. Raymond G. Sherrer, pastor of the Highland Park Christian church, occupied the pulpit at Centenary Methodist church.

Those who will have room for one or more passengers in their cars are asked to meet their less-fortuate brothers at the courthouse at 10:30, and transport them to the Northside church.

Charity Ball Game Carded for Sept. 11

Annual charity ball game between the Lookouts and a picked nine from the city leagues will be staged at Engel stadium on Sept. 11, one day after the regular Southern league season ends, and spokesmen for the Chattanooga Valley club announced Friday that a fine program of entertainment is being arranged to supplement the baseball game, which will, of course, be the main feature.

Proceeds of the affair, it is stressed, will all go to charity, and trades unionists and their friends are urged to purchase tickets in advance of the event.

The program will have no connection whatever with the baseball association, the club merely using the stadium and the Lookouts donating their services. Boxing, softball and other entertainment features are being scheduled for the program, it is announced.

Organization Movement Adds Many Hundreds

Cuthbert Reports Ranks of New Unions Rapidly Swelling.

Organization and installation of new locals continued the past week at the usual steady pace, according to T. R. Cuthbert, local A. F. of L. organizer. Calls for visits by organizers in such places as Dalton, Trion, Chickamauga, South Pittsburg, Daisy, Soddy, continue to come in to The Labor World office, and such appeals are being met whenever local schedules will allow.

Discussing the purpose of the campaign, Mr. Cuthbert said:

"The recently installed Bakers and Confectioners union, after the slight setback caused by the Colonial bakery affair, has rebounded, and this week saw some dozen or more additional applicants taken in, with others yet to be passed upon by the committee. It is predicted that present plans for securing a union-labeled bread will mature in a short while. Although Colonial has said that even though organization in their plant should be successful, the union label is not wanted, indications are that other bakeries may soon be proud and profitable possessors of the bakers' label.

"There are at present two dairies that are practically 100% organized into the new Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employes union installed last week. At the first regular meeting after installation, this local obligated twenty more members, and other dairies promise to be completely in the fold in just a matter of a few weeks. However, up to the present time, one of the most widely advertised dairies seems to frown on the organization, but with all the rest of them in it is not believed this particular dairy can long hold out.

"From inquiries for an organization of garment workers, it is believed that this craft only needs a called meeting, if the organizers can ever get around to it, to start themselves off. The same condition exists in the waiters and restaurant employes trade, with employers expressing themselves as favoring it.

"After a few weeks of furious and determined taking of affidavits in the textile and hosiery industry, discriminations seem to be on the wane. It is known for a fact that one superintendent has been given a severe calling down by the owners of the mill, and already an increase in membership in this particular mill has materialized, and the feeling of safety and security is noticeable among the employes.

"Furniture workers in one of the largest plants in the city are now 100 per cent with an organization of some three hundred.

"A charter for a branch of the retail clerks has already been applied for. This does not take in the department stores, however, and it is presumed that these workers will eventually feel the need for their own local. Especially in the five-and-ten stores is the need apparent when one realizes that they are not yet under any code at all. Let it be known, however, that whenever any of these clerks decide that they wish to better themselves, they may receive the same aid and help by applying to The Labor World office, and an organizer will meet with them to discuss the matter with them.

"The first wave of discriminatory discharges and threats experienced in all trades and crafts have lost their effect on workers in general now, and the bogey man of 'straw boss' rule is being ridiculed by the workers and they are gradually becoming more independent in action and more open in their search for freedom in industry.

"One serious walkout in the last two weeks in a large plant was narrowly averted, and after a conference with the management of the plant it is hoped that occasion for such defensive tactics on the part of the workers will not become necessary.

"It is reported that one of the organizers among a branch of industry in the utilities is being shadowed constantly for fear he may 'contaminate' employes of the corporation.

(Continued on Last Page.)

FIVE-DAY WEEK AIDS PRINTERS IN RELIEF WORK

Plan Adopted When Papers Refuse to Co-operate.

ADVERTISING SHOWS INCREASE IN SPACE

All Members Do Not Confine Themselves to One Day Off Each Week.

By John H. Crump
Member Chattanooga Typo Union No. 89.

Foreseeing the need of ultimately shortening the work-week, and after trying to negotiate the five-day week into contracts with employers for several years with little success, the International Typographical union voluntarily put the five-day week into effect in all union-operated newspaper plants on January 1, 1933, assuming all expense of doing so, thereby causing a sacrifice of 16 2-3 per cent in the weekly pay of all regularly employed members.

For years the union made efforts to get employers to assume a part of the financial sacrifice of the five-day week, but met with organized objection to any form of a shorter work-week. Realizing that some effort must be made to distribute the existing work among the over-supply of craftsmen, the union put it up to the membership as to whether the shorter work-week should be tried at their own expense, and they voiced their approval with an overwhelming majority.

In an article in the Sunday magazine section of the Chattanooga Times last February I made the statement that the five-day week would probably fail to take care of the unemployment situation existing among the union printers of Chattanooga. I was partly right. The five-day week would not, in itself, have taken care of the unemployment situation.

It was mainly through the willingness of a number of those regularly employed to lay off an extra day a week frequently that Chattanooga Typographical union averted having to return to its former plan of paying out-of-work benefits. Even so, there has been a number of weeks when some of the unemployed members fared quite badly, financially.

Another factor which has helped the five-day week to be the success it is was the various schemes both daily newspapers resorted to in order to get advertising, such as special editions, special co-operative pages and city-wide sale days, thereby creating extra work.

A year ago merchants seemed to think "nobody is spending," and advertised accordingly. In recent months, however, their advertising indicated their line of thought has changed to "there is money hoarded which should be spent," and many bargains were offered to entice money from its hiding place. Chattanooga printers benefited by the slight increase in advertising.

The five-day week, as adopted by the Typographical union, has not increased purchasing power of printers. It was not intended to do so. But it did enable more printers to buy the necessities of life. More beans and bacon and fewer automobiles and radios.

Chattanooga union printers are proud of the fact that not one of their fellow members has had to call on any charitable organization for relief during the depression. And that with their membership nearly 30 per cent unemployed. The local union has spent, directly, more than $4,500 during the depression in unemployment relief work, which, under various plans, benefited the unemployed members more than $6,500.

To which may be added a sacrifice in pay of regularly employed members of more than $12,000 during eight months of the five-day week (not counting additional days regulars have laid off during the past eight months), making nearly $20,000 spent directly and indirectly in relief work during the depression.

(Continued on Last Page)

McDonald's Plan Is "Explained" to Daily Newspapers

"Transfer" of Store Management Described as "Dream of Years."

Sudden rise to affluence in the business world by managers of Roy McDonald's so-called "Home Stores" continued as a matter for discussion on the downtown streets during the past week.

Citizens were undecided in some cases, however, whether to attribute the decision of the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher-tire merchant-individualist to a generous surge of philanthropy, or to the business sagacity of the respective managers, who are represented as being in position to buy the stores after having been mere salaried workers. Particularly are these gentlemen to be congratulated, it is held, when the statement of one former manager is recalled, that he was paid $3.81 for one week's work. There will be a general hope that these boys will be able to count above that figure when Mr. McDonald's payments are taken out, at the conclusion of each week's business.

The transfer of ownership of the "Home Stores," which had doubtless been thought by some "enemies and competitors" of McDonald to be an effort to dodge the operation of the code of fair competition, was explained thoroughly by the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher-tire merchant to the daily papers. He said it was partly because of difficulties arising out of the adoption of the code that caused him to adopt the new deal for his employes and make them "sole owners" of their respective stores. However, the transfer was described to the Times by McDonald as "an idealistic sort of dream I have been thinking about for years," which statement, of course, dispels any possible thought that the code is being "chiseled on."

Mr. McDonald admitted, according to the morning paper, that some of the managers would have a "hard time," but gave assurance that the Home Stores wholesale company stood ready at any time to "relieve" them by "buying out the purchaser's interest." The boys will be given a long time to "pay off" their debt—in fact, "forever, if they need that long," according to the Times' quotation of McDonald.

The "sole owners," having become executives, may now, of course, put in as many hours as they choose for a day's work, and the percentage of their "profits" from the stores is none of the N. R. A.'s business, maybe.

Citizens were speculating this week on the possibility of McDonald stocking up the various units with automobile tires, as an adjunct to their grocery line. However, it is believed the tire business will be operated as an independent unit, along with the wholesale grocery, dairy, creamery, bakery, printery, publishing plant and such other lines as may be added from time to time. Incidentally, no announcement has been made public with respect to a rumor current a few weeks ago that the grocer-baker-dairyman-printer-publisher-tire merchant-individualist would add a line of housefurnishings to his many business enterprises, and it is presumed that the report was premature, at least.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Traveling is to become more dangerous for men. An eastern railroad will employ young ladies to be waitresses on the dining cars.

Lane Drug Company Protests News Story

Brewery Workers Sign Last Holdout; Again '100 Per Cent'

Textile Company to Distribute Hauck's Product---Non-Union Beer May Be Forced From Local Market.

Officers of Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, reported Friday morning that the celebration of Labor Day Monday will have an added "kick" for their members, due to the fact that on Thursday an agreement was signed with the last of the local beer distributors to come into the union fold.

The Textile Warehouse and Cold Storage company, which has handled the non-union Graupner beer, under the agreement, will abandon the agency for that product and will in future distribute the output of Hauck's Brewery, which, of course, is 100 per cent. union.

Whether or not the Graupner outfit will be able to prevail upon any one locally to take a chance with their non-union beer is not known, but it is presumed the persistence of the concern in operating a non-union brawery has made the sale of its product on this market unprofitable, and it is doubted that any one will care to try it again unless and until the policy of the management is changed.

Local 79 is to be congratulated on the businesslike, conservative manner in which the advent of beer, with all its new and difficult problems from the standpoint of the union, has been handled, and that the local is again boasting a 100 per cent. membership speaks well for the ability of its officers.

Pickets Again Work at Ball Park

Pickets notifying the public of action of Central Body declaring President Engel, of the baseball club, "unfair to organized labor," were placed in the vicinity of the ball park last Sunday, and reported many expressions of sympathy with the workers when the case was explained to scores of people. Attendance was said to be about 1,300, although a Sunday double-header usually brings out several thousand fans.

Owner Clark Griffith, of Washington, has been notified of the dispute with the local president.

Express Sympathy For Two Brothers

Sympathy for W. S. and Dewitt Miller, members of the News composing-room force, in the passing of their father, M. P. Miller, is expressed in resolutions adopted Wednesday at a special called meeting of the News chapel. Mr. Miller senior passed away recently at the home of W. S. Miller, east of Missionary ridge.

The resolutions, in which many friends of the "Miller boys" will join in spirit, follow:

Whereas, M. P. Miller, father of W. S. and Dewitt Miller, members of Chattanooga News chapel, departed this life on Monday, Aug. 21; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Brothers W. S. Miller and Dewitt Miller, also to their mother, our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss. Be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the bereaved families, a copy spread on the minutes of the chapel and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

Wifey—Do you love me still?

Her Hubby—I might if you'd stay still long enough.

Times Given "Scoop" on Labor World Letter.

CHAIN CONCERN MUCH AGGRIEVED

President Naylor Declares Only Two Employes Sent Into Chattanooga—Reply of Labor World Sent to Morning Paper for Publication.

Controversy between the Lane Drug company, Atlanta concern which has opened a branch store in Chattanooga, and organized labor, became a live issue this week, particularly following publication in the Chattanooga Times of a letter addressed to The Labor World by President Naylor, in which exceptions were taken to an article printed in these columns last week detailing the progress of negotiations with the chain store for employment of organized labor on the remodeling of a local store room, and the subsequent failure of these negotiations to bring an agreement as to whether the concern had displayed a friendly attitude in the matter.

The Lane company's letter, together with the reply, which has been furnished the Times, follow:

Labor World,
310 W. Eighth Street,
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Dear Sirs:

We are in receipt of your issue of Aug. 25 and are particularly interested in noting the valuable front page space you have given our entry into the Chattanooga market. However, it is apparent you have been misinformed as your statements are quite erroneous and it is our thought that you endeavor to be absolutely fair at all times and, frankly, you have given us a very sorry picture to the labor world, which I am sure you will be glad to correct.

A misunderstanding, no doubt, arose because the owners of the property we leased did not see fit to use union labor. We leased the building at 714 Market street as of a finished job. We had nothing to do with the preparing of this building, consequently, we cannot be blamed for the action of the owners.

We did endeavor and specified union labor on such work as we did in setting up our equipment after the building was turned over to us. However, labor refused to co-operate with us and naturally, we did the best we could under the circumstances.

You state that Lane Drug company employes came from Atlanta in your edition of the 25th. It is quite true that our manager was transferred from Atlanta to Chattanooga. It is also true our manager of the soda fountain was transferred. It is absolutely necessary to have well-schooled managers in charge of business of this character. The thirty-odd additional employes came direct from applicants in Chattanooga itself and we understand they were all without connections prior to our putting them on our payroll.

All of these statements can very easily be verified, if you care to ascertain the facts, not only from ourselves but from the officials of the Chattanooga Times, who have an intimate knowledge of our personnel and know to what extremes we went in our efforts to work with the Union Trades and Labor council.

We feel you will be glad to run on the front page of your able publication these corrections which we feel are our due.

Assuring you of our desire to co-operate at all times, we are,

Very truly yours,
LANE DRUG STORES, INC.
H. C. NAYLOR,
President.

Aug. 31, 1933.

Mr. N. C. Naylor, President,
Lane Drug Stores,
20-30 Fifth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of the 28th, in which you complain of a front-page story in our issue of the 25th noting the controversy between your company and organized labor in reference to the remodeling of a store

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
610 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7542

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the first great organization of shoe workers in the United States?

A.—The Knights of St. Crispin, formed in 1867. The organization reached its zenith in 1869. By 1874 its power had departed.

• • •

Q.—What are the oldest unions in the building trades?

A.—The Operative Plasterers' International association, established in 1864, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, organized in 1865.

• • •

Q.—Does the Order of Railroad Telegraphers cover more than the United States?

A.—The territorial jurisdiction of the organizations is given as the United States and possessions, Canada, Mexico and "other countries of the world."

What Next!

Newest use of the photo-electric cell or "electric eye," as it is popularly called, is to tell whether water is hard or soft, and how hard, or how soft. The device is used in connection with water softeners in industrial plants. At regular intervals, the machine takes a sample from the soft water supply, sucks it into a tube, injects a chemical, looks through the sample at the light and if the water is too hard, gives notice by ringing a bell or flashing a red light, or both.

Wisdom

The valor that struggles is better than weakness that endures.—Hegel.

Despite the depression, girls without principle draw interest.

DIZZINESS
relieved by Black-Draught

"I decided to take Thedford's Black-Draught, as I had been having bilious spells," writes Mr. Charles E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ind. "When I get bilious, I feel sleepy and tired and do not feel like doing my work. It is hard to tell how I feel, but I do not feel good. I get awfully dizzy. I know then that I had better take something. After I found how good Black-Draught is, that is what I have used. I guess it rids me of the bile, for I feel better—don't feel like I am dropping off to sleep every time I sit down. That, to me, is a very bad feeling."
Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

TRY . . .
DURAND'S
Lunches : Sandwiches
No. 1 East Ninth St.
Featuring
Hot Beef Sandwich **5c**
DRAFT OR BOTTLED BEER

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
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All Aboard for Some Place

Plenty of croakers today. Plenty ready to say, "It won't work." Plenty to say, "It can't be done." But the great masses of the people are so filled with hope and renewed faith and courage as to believe that it can be done and that we are going some place. They're ready to say, "All Aboard for Some Place," even though they don't exactly know where we're going.

Nobody, for that matter, knows just where we're going, but when a people is as determined and as hopeful as the American people now are, it can be taken for granted there is going to be a parade and that it will wind up some place plenty far enough from where it started.

There is nothing the people of the United States can't do, if they are sufficiently determined. Today they are determined. Those who are croaking had better find some occupation. Those among them who are croaking to confuse the public mind might as well save their breath. It is too late for that. America is on its way and it does not intend again to be the helpless victim of an exploiting plutocracy.

Still on the Target

Bedeviled, probably as few men have been, by business, big, little and medium, to swing off the straight track, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson this week promised an "interpretation" of collective bargaining. There was plenty of reason to expect some modifying language, something that would tend to weaken the labor section of the Recovery Act.

But when the "interpretation" came it left the law right where it was and it left the union haters more disconsolate than ever, for here their last chance was gone. They were given a final and definite ruling that section 7A of the act—the labor section—must stand as it is, that it cannot be changed or modified and that no "company union" provision can remain in any code.

For labor this is magnificent. The charter of industrial freedom remains unimpaired. Moreover, there now is an administrative ruling that never can be changed, because it is too definite and clear-cut to be changed.

Perhaps more valuable to many people than even the content of the ruling itself is the renewed faith they have in the man who made the ruling, by no means forgetting Donald Richberg, who joined in making it and in signing it.

The ruling supports precisely the position Gen. Johnson has taken from the very first. He has stood by his guns. He has not wobbled or wavered. And that he has been hounded and bulldozed and menaced in many ways no one can doubt.

Most of the important codes now awaiting hearing contain company union provisions. All will come out. The company union is as dead as a door nail. Of course workers can keep their company unions if they want to and history records that there have been slaves who did not know how to drop their chains even when they were unlocked. But we need have little fear today on that score. Trade unionism will not neglect its opportunity. And let it be hoped it will not forget that there were men who knew how to stand up straight at a critical time.

Unemployment Forty-six Years Ago

The social menace of the substitution of iron slaves in industry for men and women workers and the necessity of reducing the length of the work day and work week to prevent wholesale unemployment were seriously considered by the American Federation of Labor in its early years.

In his report to the 1887 convention of the Federation, President Samuel Gompers declared that the "displacement of labor by machinery in the past few years has exceeded that of any like period in our history," and said it was "one of the most important facts with which the labor movement has to grapple." Commenting on the statement by the U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics that nearly a million workers were out of employment, Mr. Gompers said:

> It is now time that something should be done to reclaim from misery the many thousands of good and true men whose only fault is that they have stomachs to fill, with ready and willing hands to supply their wants, but continually receiving the stereotyped reply in answer to their appeals for work, "No job open."
>
> Much can be done by the trade unions to relieve the distress caused by the displacement of labor by machinery. Within the past few years the trade unions have sought and in many instances secured a reduction in the hours of labor; for a brief period there has been a stagnation in this direction.
>
> I appeal to the trades unions of the country to go on in this work. The answer to all opponents to the reduction of hours of labor could well be given in these words: "That so long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long."

From 1887 to the present organized labor has reiterated its demand for a reduction in the length of the work week and work day proportionate to the increased production of working men and women with machinery, without reduction in weekly earnings. By the fair competition codes which President Roosevelt is establishing under the National Recovery Act that demand is being realized in part. Thorough organization of the workers will make possible its realization in full.

Working men and women everywhere should enroll in the trade unions and thus mobilize their strength in a practical way for higher wages, shorter hours and the complete abolition of unemployment.

Ratify the Child Labor Amendment

Great progress is being made in eliminating child labor by means of the fair competition codes established under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The cotton-textile code, signed by President Roosevelt on July 9, barred from employment children under 16 years. A similar prohibition has been included in other codes approved by the President and will probably be incorporated in the rest of them as they are adopted.

But these codes exist only for the two-year period covered by the Recovery Act. When employers are once more free to fix their own wage scales and work conditions, they will undoubtedly discover that child labor is again profitable and will undertake to re-establish it with all of its sinister results.

The labor movement has always condemned child labor as an evil at any time and under any conditions. During the depression the economic fallacy of employing children while adults are jobless has been stressed. But when the depression is over it will still be repugnant from the humanitarian standpoint.

With the welfare of the children both in the immediate present and the future at heart, the American Federation of Labor is working for the inclusion of a child-labor prohibition section in every one of the emergency fair competition codes. At the same time, it is using its best efforts for the ratification by the states of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution as the only method of making permanent the improved child labor standards set up in the codes.

Fifteen states have already ratified the amendment. Nine states have ratified it during 1933. Twenty-one more states must ratify it by 1935 so that when the codes expire a federal law can be enacted and child labor forever dropped from our economic system.

The American Federation of Labor militantly sponsored ratification in the fifteen states which have adopted the amendment. It will not relax its efforts until the twenty-one additional states join the ratification crusade and confer upon the Government of the United States the authority to ban children from industry for all time and place them in the schools from which they should never have been taken.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

For kings in general, these are parlous times. The big powerful men of finance and industry are being taught that there is going to be such a thing in America as industrial law and order and that human welfare counts in No. 1 position.

It is true that some of them are squawking mighty hard and some are trying to throw stones in the machinery. They hate to give up their ancient powers, but little by little they are giving up and a new day is rapidly coming around the corner.

As a matter of fact, one of the things that helped make the new day possible—that helped to create the sentiment for it—was the terrible failure of the big bankers, the boys who had posed as guardians and keepers and repositories of all knowledge. When they went into their famous nose dive they sacrificed the respect built up by generations of propaganda and the people came to see what they have always seen when an idol toppled over.

• • •

The fact that some of the powerful gentry have been and are bucking in the traces doesn't mean a great deal, except that they are suffering with the usual astigmatism of their type. The cars are coming and the cars will keep coming. Plenty fast, too. Plenty fast.

If NRA should by any chance fail, the chances are the next congress would come across with a law creating an absolute dictatorship and wouldn't that jar the financial monarchs?

But that isn't likely to be needed. Behind the scenes clever moves are being made by a set of government officials whose diplomacy is just a shade better than that of the Bourbons, who never were particularly bright anyway.

• • •

The nation has somehow managed to reach the conclusion that the time has gone for rulership by the failures and so public sentiment climbs day by day for this new process of law and order in industry, with a change in the point of control. It is good!

SHIRT FACTORY GIRLS WIN RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

Pottsville, Pa.—Some 4,000 striking shirt factory girls have returned to work in the H. D. Bob company plants here, under a truce arranged by the national labor board, at Washington.

Under the agreement the company permits the girls to organize unions in each factory and these may affiliate with any national unions they desire. The workers will name representatives to negotiate hours and working conditions with employers.

Pending result of these negotiations, wages and conditions will remain as they were on the day girls walked out, under the guidance of officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Some folks that were raised on a bottle still carry it around with them.

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On behalf of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and its forty-three affiliated craft unions, we desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the progressive local business firms which have by their patronage made this Labor Day Edition of our paper successful.

We bespeak for each and every one the most thoughtful consideration of our membership in spending their wages.

CHATTANOOGA
TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

A. C. KAMIN, President **T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary**

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"In that Good Block"

Comparison Proves You Always Do Better at Rhodes-Jones

"Nurse, this is the end. God bless our American institutions; may they grow better day by day."
—Last Words of Samuel Gompers.

Labor Day Greeting to a 100 Per Cent American Institution—Organized Labor

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD — RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY — YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

TYPO UNION FINDS LOYALTY AND FINANCIAL STRENGTH ENABLES IT TO WEATHER PERIOD OF STRESS

Annual Reports of Officers Show That Union Has Paid More Than Twelve Million Dollars in Benefits During Past Three Years of Depression.

Written for the Labor Day Edition of The Labor World
By JOHN H. CRUMP
Member Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89

Should you ever visit that wonderful territory railroad advertising literature calls the "scenic west," don't fail to stop at Colorado Springs, Colo., and see what the natives of Colorado proudly refer to as "the show place of the state." It is none other than the Union Printers Home, maintained by the members of the International Typographical union for the care of their sick and indigent members.

From this beautiful place may be seen a wonderful view of the snow-topped Pike's Peak, and other surrounding mountains. To see the Home in the summertime when flowers are at full-bloom and shrubbery at its greenest is a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

Members of the I. T. U. have spent nearly $825,000 in constructing this home for their sick and aged members, and $5,554,000 in maintaining it since it was opened in 1892, and are proud to exhibit it to the world to show what may be accomplished when a humanitarian impulse causes thousands of loyal unionists to contribute small amounts to a worthy project.

Probably no other single act of the International Typographical union has created so much good will and favorable comment from the public as the erection and maintenance of the Union Printers Home. It shows the public that loyal union printers will take care of their fellow members, refusing to let charitable organizations and state institutions do their work for them.

A glance at the report of the secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers Home for the past year as published in the August issue of the Typographical Journal gives some interesting facts about the Home.

Receipts of the Home fund, including interest on bank deposits, garage rental, sale of hogs, cows, old material, and dues from members of the I. T. U., totaled $381,083.07. Maintenance and permanent construction costs were $428,959.96. The net maintenance cost was $255,616.39.

There were an average of 315 residents per month at the Home during the year. The average cost per member per month was 67.62.

A new dormitory has been constructed and furnished at a cost of $100,000, and reconstruction and refurnishing of the main building dining rooms and kitchen cost $118,000.

Three dining rooms are operated at the Home. One for the main building residents, one for hospital and sanitarium patients and one for bathrobe patients who find it pleasant to leave their rooms for meals but for whom the task of dressing is too fatiguing. Bed patients receive tray service in their rooms.

A cafeteria has been installed between the main and hospital dining rooms with double service arrangement for serving both dining rooms at the same time. A resident has only to take a tray and select his food, and a waitress carries it to the table for him. Those patients whose physical condition prevent them taking a place in the cafateria line are served by waitresses at the tables.

The cafeteria service makes it possible to offer a greater variety of food and has proven very popular with the residents.

The dining rooms, which are bright and cheery, offer an unparalleled view of the mountains through large clear windows, and provide a pleasant atmosphere for the serving of meals.

A menu picked at random, served on June 5, 1933, is as follows:

Breakfast: Stewed prunes, hominy grits, minced ham and scrambled eggs, hot biscuits, preserves.

Dinner: Cream of tomato soup, grilled pork chops with apple sauce or braised sirloin of beef-brown gravy, mashed potatoes, buttered carrots or peas, creamed cold slaw, custard pie or peaches.

Supper: Browned beef hash with chili sauce or corn fritters with crisp bacon, American fried or baked potatoes, buttered green beans, hearts of lettuce and tomatoes, chocolate eclairs.

Groceries, meats, fresh fruits and vegetables purchased the past year cost $48,472.69. The Home farm furnished food valued at $24,708.54, making the total cost of food supplies for the year $73,181.23.

There were 453,113 meals served at the home the past year, of which 3,797 were served to visitors. Bed patients were served 95,358 meals.

Various forms of amusement are provided for the residents of the home. Many residents derive much pleasure from playing croquet, for which there is an abundance of room. The recreation room provides cards, chess, checkers, billiards and pool. A library of 12,000 volumes and numerous magazines and papers for lovers of literature. The Lyceum offers many lectures, musicales, plays, etc., during the cooler months. Weekly moving picture shows attract many residents.

The Home farm produces much of the foodstuff used at the Home. There are 80 milch cows, 53 dry cows and heifers and 27 calves; 5 horses; 11 sows, 27 shoats, and 79 young pigs; 1,000 chickens and 2,600 baby chicks on the Home farm.

The entire milk supply of the Home is produced and prepared in the same manner as that which dairies call "special," and charge about 25 per cent extra for. There is an abundant supply and no resident is limited as to the amount he may have.

The dairy produced 104,257 gallons of milk the past year, of which 62,680 gallons were fed to the hogs as skim milk. The dairy furnished 9,877 pounds of butter for Home use.

The total cost of farm maintenance was $3,011.19.

The Home has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Charles O. Giese, one of the foremost doctors of the United States, as medical director. He is in charge of a very competent staff of resident physicians and nurses who provide the Home residents with the best of medical care.

THE EAGLE flies high at . . .

THE Vogue

Labor's wonderful support and co-operation with the President's program will long be remembered, also!

Apparel and Accessories for Infants, Children, Misses, Women

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On the Way Out!

As America emerges from the gloom which the late depression caused universally, this store is doing its utmost to co-operate with the President's Recovery Program.

We are operating 100 per cent. under the code, and are further endeavoring to make the return to normal conditions more pleasant by offering the best merchandise obtainable at the most reasonable prices.

Markets, however, are rapidly advancing, and we urge upon all our friends to BUY NOW, in advance of certain increases in price of all merchandise.

Don't hesitate! Visit this great store now, and inspect the bargains in every department—for man, woman or child. We appreciate your business, and want you to have the advantages offered by Today's Prices on Merchandise. We believe we can make it worth your while to make this store your shopping headquarters for the entire family. Let us try it.

Lunch in our Cafeteria or on our Balcony when shopping. Delicious home-cooked foods at lowest prices are served every day.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION UNIONS FOSTER INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY AND OFFER LABOR'S ONLY HOPE

Labor Day Message of Secretary Morrison Recalls Opportunity Given Workers by National Recovery Act—Widespread Interest Aroused Among Unorganized.

Written for the Labor Day Edition of The Labor World
By FRANK MORRISON
Secretary American Federation of Labor

The national industrial recovery act, recognizing the right of workers to join a union of their own choosing, has aroused widespread interest among unorganized workers to establish membership in the federation.

In no other type of labor organization has the worker greater freedom to deal with questions relating to conditions of labor of immediate concern to himself than is afforded in the trade union. Trade unions organize within their ranks, workers following the same trade or occupation. In these unions, workers have full opportunity for self-expression in dealing directly with questions which affect the immediate character of work in which they are engaged. The practices and policies of the trade union movement are based on the principle of trade autonomy; in other words, the recognition of the right of workers in the same trade to decide for themselves questions affecting conditions of labor in their own particular line of work. These workers have the right of extending control over their trade or occupation throughout the country through the functioning of a national organization. This type of organization is a natural development out of the demand of the workers for the operation of methods which satisfy their needs and meet with their general approval. The members of trade unions are free to chart their course in whatever way appeals to them as promoting their best interests so long as there may be no encroachment upon the equal rights of other trades. They may join with members of other trades to act unitedly in a given situation, or they may amalgamate with other organizations as the wisdom of these acts may suggest.

Canada Continues Back-to-Land Movement for Jobless Workers

Montreal, Can.—The Quebec government announced that it will continue its back-to-the-land movement for the unemployed, started last year. It will be aided by the federal government and the Quebec municipalities.

The promoters of the scheme hope that the idle workers who have been refused employment by those who own and control industry will be able to eke out a precarious existence as amateur farmers.

The provincial government plans to establish at least 250 jobless families on farmettes in rural districts of the province. They will be recruited from cities where the three-party arrangement is in force. Under the scheme the provincial government will give each colonist a grant of $600, of which $500 will be paid the first year of settlement on the land and the balance the second year. About 10 acres will be rented to each of the settlers.

Neighbor—Where's your brother, Freddie?

Freddie—He's in the house playing a duet. I finished my part first.

* * *

The pessimist burns up in the summer and freezes up in the winter.

If you desire "most for your money" see our values when you are ready for your Fall Suit or Overcoat.

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100,000

MAN POWER

WHAT John Smith thinks about the extravagance of national, state or city government matters little to those in charge of disbursements. What 100,000 John Smiths think, as reflected by the newspaper representing this group, is important and demands attention.

Are school busses safe? Are health safeguards lagging? Are traffic rules placed for public protection? Are taxes too high? Is there corruption in high places? John Smith wants to know—and John Smith, reinforced by the sentiments of a goodly supply of his neighbors look to this newspaper to present the case.

Think back over the past few months—or years—and consider the multiple abuses that have been brought to the attention of proper authorities through the medium of The Chattanooga News. Unlicensed mid-wives—fire hazards in a hospital—over-spending of city and county funds—under-paid teachers—the uncovering of unethical and illegal practices in textile mills—these and hundreds more—all because John Smith and his neighbors DEPEND upon The News to see that the people of this community get a square deal in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

You expect a modern newspaper to bring you the news of the world, nation, state and city. The News does this, quickly and accurately. You expect the latest news of sports, the most entertaining and instructive features for women and children in stories, comics and special articles. The News brings them to you. But the thing that has tied this newspaper inseparably into the lives of its readers—and made it a great newspaper—is the simple fact that it has stood out courageously and fearlessly for the things that make for better living for you and your neighbors—and that make this community a better and finer place in which to live.

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. . . "Evening Hours Are Reading Hours" . . .

...NION PRINTERS HOME, BEAUTY ...POT OF THE WEST, SHOWS HOW ...SMALL SUMS CAN DO MUCH GOOD

...mbers of Typo Union Have Spent Millions in Providing a Home for Their Sick and Aged Brothers in the Pike's Peak Region of the "Scenic West."

Written for the Labor Day Edition of The Labor World
By JOHN H. CRUMP
Member Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89

This article, together with an article about the Union Printers Home on another page by Mr. Crump, is presented to readers of the Labor World to show how members of the International Typographical Union have progressed and taken care of their fellow members despite the period of economic stress it is hoped we are now emerging from. The fiscal year of the I. T. U. dates from June 20 to June 20, and in the following article any reference to "past year" means the period from June 20, 1932 to June 20, 1933.

...hat the International Typograph... union is strong enough in finances ... loyalty of membership to with... a long period of economic stress ...rought out in the officers' reports ...ished in the August issue of the ...ographical Journal.

...espite the fact that the interna... has spent $7,603,961.16 in ben... and the various locals $5,202,... during the past three years of ...ression, there is still five and one... ...ter million dollars in the treas... of the international, and two and ...quarter millions in the treasuries ...e various locals.

...n the first of January of this year ...n printers went on a voluntary ...day week schedule in order to ...ide work for their unemployed ...w members. Despite this volun... ...sacrifice of one-sixth of their ...time pay, nearly one million dol... was spent by the local union in ...of-work benefits. During the past ...o years the locals have paid $3,... ...03.60 in out-of-work benefits. The ...national does not pay such ben...

...ow that better times are indicated ...n printers everywhere are looking ...ard to the opening of negotiations ...new contracts with the hopes of ...ing back some of the sacrifices ...e for their employers.

...ring the year two states, Ohio ... Texas, passed laws preventing ...n printing, which had the sup... of typographical unions in those ...e.

...ere are now 375 locals whose ...bers are working under contracts ...g for less than forty-eight hours ...week.

...rough a referendum vote a spe... one per cent assessment was placed on the membership on March 1, 1933, for the maintenance of a defense fund. This assessment put $233,-158.47 into the fund, of which $122,-271.06 was paid out in strike and lockout benefits, special assistance and other necessary expenses for the protection of the union.

From June 20, 1932, until the creation of the defense fund $232,322.71 was spent from the general fund in this work, making a total of $354,-593.77 spent for defensive purposes during the year.

Since 1891 defensive and organization work has cost the international $23,558,346.19, every cent of which came from the dues paid by the members.

The annual convention, which was scheduled to be held in Chicago this year, was postponed by a referendum vote of the union, and will be held in that city next year. It was felt that the expense of a convention was unnecessary in such a depressing time as the present.

During the year dues paid into the various funds amounted to $2,402,-746.76, while benefits drawn from the international were $2,841,881.24, or about $439,000 more than dues paid in.

There are 766 local typographical unions with a total membership of 74,492 journeymen and 3,544 apprentices.

During the year $1,041,278.52 was paid into the pension fund, and $1,-688,248 was paid out in pensions. This made a deficit of $647,000 for the year, and because of this deficit the executive council submitted three propositions to a referendum vote recently calling for drastic changes in the pension laws. The results of this election have not been announced, but it is probable that still another referendum election will have to be held before the pension fund is properly taken care of.

During the twenty-five years existence of the pension fund $17,553,-949.67 has been paid into it by the membership, which, together with interest, bequests and registration fees, brought the fund up to $18,716,101.33. From this fund $16,629,875 has been paid to pensioners during the twenty-five years.

In 1909 there were 542 pensioners on the roll. Now there are 4,431, of which 147 are women. The average age of members placed on the pension roll during the year is 65.36 years.

There are ten members who have been drawing the pension for twenty-five years. Seventeen have been on the roll twenty years; twenty-eight have been on it fifteen years; 133 ten years, and 312 five years. The average time on the roll of each pensioner since the inception of the fund is 8.2 years.

The average dues per member per month paid into the pension fund was $1.04 during the year. The average monthly dues per member paid into the mortuary fund was 35c.

During the past year the receipts of the mortuary fund totaled $425,-632.86, including interest.

There were 1,065 death claims paid, amounting to $482,135.27. The average continuous membership of the 1,-065 members who died during the year was 30.02 years.

During twenty-one years of mortuary fund experience $10,999,218.44 has been paid into the fund, from which $7,793,644.11 has been paid in death benefits.

The average age at death of union printers has increased from 41 in 1892 to 60.77 years now, due to the steady fight of the I. T. U. to better working conditions and shorten hours. This figure is a slight decrease from last year's figure of 61.10. Probably an unusual number of out-of-work printers starved to death during the past year.

The Home fund's portion of the per capita tax collected during the past year amounted to $372,595.20. There has been a total of $6,289,752.02 paid into the Home fund since 1891.

The average number of residents per month at the Home during the past year was 315.

During the past year construction and building repairs at the Home cost $168,934.86, which, with net maintenance cost of $255,616.39, made gross expenditures at the Home of $428,-959.96.

The average monthly cost per resident has decreased from $94.85 in 1926 to $68.62 this year. While this figure may seem high to the uninformed, it should be considered that this includes the best of medical services and supplies, clothing, dental and tonsorial services, nurses and attendants.

Subscription and advertising receipts to the Typographical Journal for the year amounted to $50,747.54, while the cost of publishing the Journal was $53,973.54. The total circulation of the Journal for the twelve issues was 837,000 copies, making the cost per copy 6.44 cents, or 1.44 cents in excess of the subscription price.

The cost per copy of the Journal has decreased from 10.26 cents in 1928 to the present cost of 6.44 cents.

The I. T. U. maintains a statistical department which furnishes valuable data to local unions for use in negotiating contracts. The expenses of this department during the year were $3,996.90.

The cost of maintaining the bureau of education during the year was $18,614.65. Lesson subscriptions amounted to $20,189.52. For the past five years the bureau's receipts have been larger than expenditures.

Eight thousand two hundred and sixty diplomas have been issued by the bureau of education. There were 41,163 lessons graded during the past year. A series of lessons on unionism is being prepared.

Total earnings of union printers during the past year were $123,053,-546, or an average per member of $1,661.49. These figures are based on the receipts of the pension and mortuary funds.

The average full-time weekly wage rate on Dec. 1, 1932, was $48.66, while the average actual earnings per member were $33.36 per week, or 68.55 per cent of full-time earnings. This indicates that members of the I. T. U. were 31.45 per cent unemployed during the year.

In 1928 the full-time rate was $49.31, and actual earnings were $46.23 per week, or 93.76 per cent of full-time. If 1928 be accepted as a normal year, then in normal times the membership of the I. T. U. is 6 per cent unemployed. Considering 1928 as normal, then employment among the membership of the I. T. U. the past year was nearly 27 per cent below normal.

There were 130,183 pieces of mail sent from the office of the secretary-treasurer during the past year. Mail from the president's office totaled 148,201 pieces. This is exclusive of mail sent out from other departments at headquarters.

Maintenance of headquarters property, Typographical Terrace, at Twenty-eighth and Meridian, Indianapolis, cost $10,316.44 for the past year, or $859.70 per month. No taxes are paid on headquarters property, as the supreme court of Indiana has ruled it exempt from taxation.

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The Times finds its way into the innermost lives of its readers, solving their problems, inspiring their thoughts and guiding their purchases. It has their absolute confidence because it deals squarely with daily happenings throughout the world—barring from its columns the objectionable, never recognizing cheap sensationalism, and incorporating in its advertising the same truthfulness it demands from its news columns.

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ORGANIZED LABOR will find at MAX YUDD'S the best in the clothing line — the latest styles. Everything in Men's Wear

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LOOKOUT BARBER SUPPLY CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE CUTLERY
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SAFETY BLADES RE-GROUND

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"SERVICE After the Sale"

Our expert mechanics are at your service, and we are always glad to advise with you as to the manner in which to assure maximum results at minimum costs.

D. S. ETHERIDGE CO., Inc.
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TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN CHATTANOOGA

SAFE AT HOME!

You're also SAFE and SATISFIED when you EAT at

HOME PLATE LUNCH
Seventh and Cherry Sts.

We Serve to Serve Again

James Supply Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

MILL
MINING
FOUNDRY
FACTORY
TEXTILE
RAILROAD
PLUMBING
CONTRACTORS
SUPPLIES

Paints, Pumps, Machinery, Auto Accessories, Heavy Hardware, Galvanized Roofing, Carey's Composition Roofing

"WE GIVE SERVICE AND SELL SUPPLIES"

O. B. ANDREWS COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tennessee

LUMBER, PAPER AND CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS

The Only Concern in the World Manufacturing Wooden and Paper Containers of Every Description

HISTORY OF LABOR DAY GIVES DRAMATIC BACKGROUND TO HALF-CENTURY OF STRUGGLE

Monday Marks Fifty-second Anniversary of First Local Celebration—National Government Passed Bill Declaring Day Legal Holiday in 1894.

Labor Day, 1933, is the fortieth annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal holiday, and the fifty-second anniversary of the first local Labor Day celebration.

P. J. McGuire, the founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and for many years a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, originated the Labor Day idea.

At a meeting of the New York City Central Labor union held on May 8, 1882, McGuire stressed the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the working people. He suggested that it be called Labor Day.

The Central Labor union adopted this idea and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor indorsed the proposal for a national Labor Day holiday by unanimously adopting the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

Organized labor carried on its demand for Labor Day so effectively that soon many municipal councils and state legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to make Labor Day a state holiday; the Oregon Labor Day law was signed by the governor on Feb. 21, 1887. During 1887 the legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor Day a state holiday. In 1889, Connecticut, Nebraska and Pennsylvania enacted Labor Day laws; in 1890, Iowa and Ohio; in 1891, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington; in 1892, Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia; in 1893, California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

In the meantime the officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have the congress of the United States make Labor Day a national holiday.

Shortly after the Fifty-third congress convened in 1893, Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota; Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, and Representative Robert E. De Forest, of Connecticut, introduced bills making Labor Day a legal holiday.

The Cummings bill was reported favorably by the house committee on labor, of which Lawrence E. McGann, of Illinois, was chairman. The committee did not report the De Forest bill.

The Kyle bill was reported favorably by the senate committee on education and labor, of which Senator Kyle was chairman. Following is the text of the Kyle bill:

"A Bill Making Labor Day a Legal Holiday.—Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May and the 4th day of July are now by law public holidays."

The senate passed the Kyle bill on June 24, 1894, the house passed it on June 26, in place of the Cummings bill, and President Cleveland signed it on June 28.

In his annual report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, announced labor's victory with the following brief statement:

"National Labor Day—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

All hail to Labor Day, 1933!

MARRIAGE SUBSIDY PLAN FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Berlin, Germany.—The Nazi government includes a scheme for subsidizing marriages in the unemployment relief law. It is designed to remove working girls and women from the status of employes to that of wives and mothers.

The law provides for a marriage loan without interest up to 1,000 marks if the marriage license has already been obtained and if the bride-elect has been employed at least six months of the last twelve and undertakes not to go to work again unless the husband earns less than 125 marks a month.

The loan will not be made in cash, but in coupons for the purchase of furniture or household equipment, which the merchant can cash at the tax office. The funds for the loans will be provided by a marriage-aid tax to be paid by bachelors and spinsters in place of the additional income tax hitherto paid by single persons. The government expects to finance around 150,000 marriages within the next year.

The loan is redeemable at the rate of 1 per cent a month.

Lady (in bookstore)—I'm looking for a small edition of the Psalms.
Clerk—Who is the author?
Lady—David.
Clerk—What's his other name?

JOE BERGHEIMER & SON
UNION-MADE SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

AGENT FOR THE MEN'S DOCTOR SHOES WITH UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE

NEW LOCATION
10 WEST NINTH STREET

HEARTIEST GREETINGS
TO THE READERS OF THE LABOR WORLD

From

TOM ROGERS
CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

In appreciation of many organized labor friends, I wish you a most happy observance of your national holiday.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

SCOTT SWAFFORD
TAX ASSESSOR

Eat at REX LUNCH
Seventh and Cherry

Where your brother union men eat.

We're for you 100 per cent.

Rex Richey
Poprietor

Chattanooga's Newest Bank—

Extends heartiest Labor Day Greetings to the working men and women of our city.

Upon the prosperity of this community, and the contentment of its citizens, depends the success of our institutions.

We offer to the people of Chattanooga the facilities of this Bank, with capital and surplus of $750,000.00, and undivided profits of $50,000.00, fully paid in cash.

We are exerting every effort to operate an institution that will merit the full confidence of all the people, with a service consistent with sound banking principles.

Upon this foundation we solicit the co-operation of citizens of all groups.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK Of Chattanooga

Z. C. PATTEN, President

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A LABEL ON and IN THE PAPER

We carry a Complete Stock of UNION-MADE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES

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YOUR FELLOW UNION MAN BUYS HERE!

Why not . . .

You?

EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
Second and Market Streets

100 Per Cent for Organized Labor
100 Per Cent Home Owned

Our Ad Is in Every Issue of The Labor World

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

CORDIAL LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM

EFFRON'S
THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

"Meet Me Under the Clock"

Another passing year still finds Effron's the department store home of Organized Labor. The years but tend to increase the number of friends and customers and to these the management and employees of Effron's extend their heartiest Labor Day Greetings.

JACK O'DONOHUE COMPANY

SILENT SERVICE

518-520 Lookout Street Phone 6-3121

TIMOTHY'S

A Shopping Center for the Wives, Daughters, Mothers and Sisters of Chattanooga's Working Men

For nearly a half-century we have served the people of this city, with Service, Courtesy and Dependability always our motto.

It has further been a set purpose of this firm to give always 100 CENTS worth of Quality Merchandise for every DOLLAR spent here.

We handle nothing but the Best, and invite comparison both as to quality and price. Every purchase you make here is backed by our reputation of nearly fifty years' fair dealing.

If you are not already a customer, we invite your inspection of our New Fall and Winter Stocks, now on display, including everything to be found in a moden Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Store for Women and Misses. Keep this in mind: The place to buy Dependable Merchandise, with assurance of A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR, is

TIMOTHY'S

ORGANIZATION ORDER OF DAY; GREEN APPEALS TO ALL LABOR TO UNITE FOR PROTECTION

President American Federation Calls Upon Every Group of Workers to Take Advantage of Present Opportunity to Prevent Continued Exploitation of America's Toilers.

Written for the Labor Day Edition of The Labor World
By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

Labor Day 1933 finds our nation utilizing its resources to carry out recovery plans. Business men had declared themselves unable to deal with the situation and banks were unable to perform their functions. Then the administration proposed a partnership under governmental supervision so that organized business and organized labor might join in developing rules to facilitate balanced recovery. The principle of partnership—joint interest—is the ground work for our recovery agencies. The practical effectiveness of all these plans depends upon the good-will and wisdom of those concerned and upon the degree of co-operation that develops.

We have in the traditions and practices of our nation the characteristics that come from the discipline of self-government. The difficulties of combating and living in an undeveloped continent, have made individual responsibility and co-operative habits of daily practice. These are qualities which we should apply to the present undertaking and incorporate in industrial relationships. As a nation we have declared it is the patriotic duty of every American citizen, as employer or employe, to assume responsibility for making recovery plans successful and for identifying himself with his group and for carrying out the same principles as a consumer. The new elements in our present undertaking are partnership with government and machinery to control business so that we may carry out our purposes. The business world has become so complicated and interdependent that unless we plan our policies and organize machinery to carry them out, we are so checked and diverted by outside forces that we make little headway.

Under the recovery act, organization is the order of the day—organization of employers in trade associations, workers in trade unions, and channels to reflect the interests and needs of consumers. Without the co-operation of labor, the national recovery administration would be fatally handicapped. The work experience and the needs of those who carry on production processes are essential in order to formulate the rules of the industry wisely. In order to organize this information for use, workers must be organized so as to collect and collate facts and judgments.

The recovery act provides that every code must contain specific provisions assuring employes the right to organize in unions with representatives of their own choosing and to conduct their affairs without interference from employers. When such codes have been signed and approved then the law stipulates that employers must deal with representatives of their employes—chosen without coercion or interference of any kind on the part of the employer. Never did the union have a more vital or more constructive function than it does in our national emergency. It is essential to the formulation of codes and to their administration so as to carry out the purposes of the recovery program.

Workers organized in unions will have a part in formulating a program to provide jobs for the unemployed and to increase consumer buying power. Workers outside of unions will be unable to participate and by their failure to participate will lessen the influence of the organized group. Wage-earners need organization to help in the administration of the code for the industry, in working out problems and in suggesting improvements. It is to the workers the government must look to know whether employers are living up to their contracts.

Labor Day 1933 finds the labor movement with new opportunities, busily trying to meet new obligations. The line of organizing activities reaches from coast to coast, and from northern to southern boundaries. After four years of depression and steady retrogression, wage-earners now know that only through organization can they provide the kind of economic security that will prevent a recurrence of the present breakdown. We cannot return to the business practices of 1929, and if we would have better balance in our institutions, we must be able to direct their development.

Our greatest responsibility in the immediate future is to carry the message of unionism to all who work and to do our part to prevent exploitation by helping to organize business in the service of all.

HEARTIEST LABOR DAY GREETINGS

We Wish You a Most Successful and Harmonious Labor Day Celebration

GRANT'S
715 Market Street

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
WILEY COUCH
COUNTY TRUSTEE

HAVERTY'S

A Great Store Prepared to Serve You

Quality Merchandise

REASONABLE PRICES
EASY CREDIT TERMS

"It's Easy to Pay the Haverty Way"

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

619 Market St. 620 Broad St.

Neighbors

The Directors, Officers and Employees of the Hamilton National are your neighbors, your fellow citizens, your friends. They are interested in your welfare and your success, for upon your success depends their own. After all, the one great aim of each of us is to make Chattanooga a bigger and a better city in which to live.

In this endeavor you may be assured of the wholehearted co-operation of the entire personnel of this large institution.

Where Friends Meet

Hamilton National Bank
Five Banking Offices
Resources over 29 Millions

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

ACME COAL CO.

622 E. NINTH PHONE 6-1183

WALTER D. MOORE — T. F. WARE

"One Friend Tells Another"

RIGHT QUALITY
REASONABLE PRICES
RELIABLE SERVICE

COME SEE US!

S. T. & W. A. DEWEES CO.

GROCERS

810 Market Street Phone 7-1121

IDEAL SERVICE at MODERATE COST

Some of you, in these strenuous days, may find the need for economy a bit more urgent now. But if the occasion for a funeral director should arise, please remember that we stand ready to serve as we did before . . . at whatever reduced charge will make things easy for the family. The same beauty and comfort, the same privacy and personal attention will be given every detail of our service regardless of the amount spent . . . even though the total expenditure be less than $100.

R. J. COULTER
Undertaking Company

Funeral Directors 801 Vine St.

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GENERAL INSURANCE

Fire Liability Automobile
Accident Compensation Surety Bonds

Service to All Assured

Phone 6-6929 224 Volunteer Bldg.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

H. F. "PETE" LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Citrine Makes Stirring Appeal For Labor Unity

Praising Recovery Program of United States, I. F. T. U. Head Urges Affiliation of American Trade Unions.

"The workers' cause is one and indivisible"—this was the keynote of the presidential address delivered by Walter M. Citrine, at the opening session of the sixth triennial Congress of the International Federation of Trades Unions at Antwerp.

The whole international organization of the workers, Citrine said, has been gravely weakened by the suppression of the German trade unions. "Responsibility lies upon us in this congress to take what measures we can to repair this loss by strengthening and consolidating our forces. We must make strenuous efforts to bring in to our federation the non-affiliated trade union movements in other countries. I appeal particularly to the trade unionists of the United States. They, too, inherit the great tradition of freedom and democracy which is ours. We want their help. Their support by affiliation to our federation would be a powerful reinforcement of the principles for which we stand."

They must bring home to the people in all the countries represented that fascism, if it is not checked, will bring about war, he said.

The workers must present a united front to the enemy, Citrine declared, but it must be based upon the principles of democracy and freedom.

"We cannot ally ourselves with those who deny these principles," he said. "We remain ruthlessly opposed to dictatorship whether of the right or the left. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Let us take warning from the fate that has overtaken the German workers."

Citrine recalled that two years ago the organizations represented in the International Federation of Trade Unions had appealed to governments of the world to shorten hours and increase purchasing power. Only one country—the United States—had been bold enough to apply the shorter hours, higher wages policy with the vigor and energy with which it must be applied, he said.

As a trade unionist, Citrine added, he had been impressed with the courage and wisdom displayed by President Roosevelt in developing the policy of his administration on these lines. He said he regarded it significant and hopeful that Mr. Roosevelt had brought the representatives of the American trade unions into consultation and administrative co-operation in pursuit of the ends he had in view.

Unhappily it cannot be said, Citrine continued, that the governments of Europe had accepted the doctrine that reduction of working hours is a contributory factor in the solution of these problems. Upon the other aspect of their policy—namely, the increase of consumers' purchasing power by the raising of wages, very little progress has been made.

Father—Where's Junior tonight?
Mother—Out on a heavy date with a light head.

Any One Affiliated in Oganization Work
Can Use Our Product From Time to Time

Chattanooga Button & Badge Mfg. Co.

720 WALNUT STREET
Chattanooga, Tenn.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

FROM

CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.

"LOOK FOR THE BIG KNIFE"

All kinds of Hardware and Builders' Tools

511 MARKET ST.

FIGURES REVEAL PRISON GOODS BIG DANGER TO FREE WORKERS

Washington, Aug. 30.—The realities of the unfair competition of prison made goods with the products of free industry and free labor were brought forcibly to the attention of the national industrial recovery administration and to the country when tabulations prepared for the garment industry code hearing from statistics obtained by the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor were submitted to Chairman Rogers by Ralph Hunter, the spokesman for the industry.

An increase of 87 per cent in prison population; an estimated value of products by 82,276 prisoners of $75,000,000; an estimated value of prison products sold on the open market in unfair competition with free industry of $28,894,629.90 (not including products made in county jails), are among the facts brought out.

Most serious of all is the competition in actual volume in the operations in which prison contractors have concentrated their activities, as in the case of work shirts and work trousers. These items are of particular interest to the manufacturers appearing before the garment code hearing. President Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers of America, and John J. Manning, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., presented the inequities of prison labor competition at the hearing.

Business Men Refuse to Help Check Up on Price Increases

Milwaukee, Wis. — The executive committee of women appointed by Mayor D. W. Hoan to make a check on prices of food and other necessities of life to prevent possible profiteering reported they had not received any co-operation from either the local NRA committee or the Association of Commerce.

Members of the committee said they had sought interviews with both groups but had not been able to obtain a satisfactory answer as to how they could work jointly. The committee was appointed by Mayor Hoan at the request of the United States department of agriculture, which urged the establishment of such women's groups in all cities to make a check on rising commodity prices.

Lawyer—Very few women are taking up law.
Friend—No, the majority of them prefer laying down the law.

Established 1921

GALYON PRINTING COMPANY

306 EAST ELEVENTH STREET

PHONE 6-0412

John R. Galyon, 31 Years Member of Typographical Union

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

T. W. KILLOUGH

COUNTY COURT CLERK

"Ask the Buyers of GOOD PRINTING"

CHATTANOOGA
PRINTING & ENGRAVING COMPANY

300-302-304 Market Street

"Where Promises Count"

Specialty Printers of
Catalogues, Booklets, Folders, Stationery and Office Forms

Complete Manufacturers of
Loose Leaf Binders, Special Ruled Sheets and Blank Forms

Dial 6-4239

QUALITY, SERVICE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Let the Housewife Enjoy This LABOR DAY!

Give the "little woman" a break. While you are out enjoying the program in colebration of "Labor's Day," don't coop your better half up in a stuffy kitchen. Equip it with

GAS

And she can enjoy the big day with you.

If you "roast" your wife here, you'll "roast" in the hereafter.

The Chattanooga Gas Company extends heartiest Labor Day greetings, and wishes for you a most successful observance of your annual holiday.

CHATTANOOGA GAS COMPANY

"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

W. T. Rice NRA C. D. Rice

GREETINGS!

We are with you 100 per cent. on Labor Day, and on every one of the 364 other days of the year.

See You at Warner Park Monday

RICE BROS. CHEVROLET CO.

238 East Main St. Dial 7-2171

USE FACE BRICK—IT PAYS

KEY-JAMES BRICK CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

REDS — BROWNS — CHOCOLATES GUN METALS

SHALE ROUGH TEXTURE FACE BRICK

KEY-JAMES BRICK CO.

A. B. ("Brick") Adams, General Manager

ALTON PARK : : : TENNESSEE

HAVE YOUR SHOES DYED, BLACK OR ANY OTHER COLOR, WITH ODORLESS OR NON-POISONOUS DYES

For high quality material and workmanship, bring them to KENTON'S.

KENTON'S SHOE HOSPITAL

18 E. Eighth Street Phone 6-9323

Shoe Rebuilders of Distinction

The Patient (gasping incredulously) ...I never. I had no idea you could ascertain a woman's thoughts by just feeling her pulse.

Trouble really never starts in a family until the time arrives when father and son can wear each other's clothes.

Pen Used by Cleveland to Sign National Labor Day Law Still Kept by A. F. of L.

When the bill making Labor Day a national holiday passed congress in 1894, Amos J. Cummings was a member of the house of representatives from New York City. He had introduced a bill himself with this object in view, but it was supplanted by a bill which passed the senate before the house reached the cummings bill After it was signed by President Cleveland, Representative Cummings wrote the following letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Washington, D. C., June 29, 1894.

"Samuel Gompers, Esq., 14 Clinton Place, New York City.

"Dear Mr. Gompers—Yesterday I took the bill making Labor Day a national holiday, which had been passed by both houses of congress, down to the president and he signed it. Thinking that you would like to have a memento of the passage of a law elevating labor which will probably remain on the statute books as long as the republic lasts, I send you the pen and holder which the president used in signing the bill.

"Yours sincerely,

"AMOS J. CUMMINGS."

President Gompers sent the following reply:

"New York, July 3, 1894.

"Hon. Amos J. Cummings, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Friend: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th, informing me that you took the bill making Labor Day a national holiday to the president, that he signed it, and that you sent me the pen and penholder which the president used in signing the bill.

"I also received the pen and holder, and assure you that I esteem it, not only as a valuable souvenir in connection with the passage of the law, but also as a high compliment expressive of your attitude towards the great movement for the elevation of labor . . .

"Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor."

The pen and holder used by President Cleveland in signing the bill making Labor Day a national holiday is preserved in the archives of the American Federation of Labor as a lasting reminder of one of the most important achievements of the American labor movement.

Postal Clerks Demand End to "Starvation" Pay

Locals and State Federations Ask Restoration of Wage Cuts and Establishment of Five-Day Week.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Resolutions to be presented to the National Federation of Postal Clerks' convention, in Chicago, beginning Sept. 4, demand restoration of wage cuts and establishment of the 30-hour week. The resolutions charge that it is unfair for the government to seek to shorten hours and raise wages in private employment while denying these benefits to federal workers.

Locals in Washington, D. C., Virginia and other places are demanding restoration of the 15 per cent pay cut and the establishment of the five-day week. Other locals and state federations are demanding a 30-hour week, the Indiana federation declaring "it is plainly apparent there are some substitutes at the point of starvation."

Local No. 10, of New York City, asserts "Federal employes in large numbers, particularly substitute postoffice clerks and substitute letter carriers, whose earnings are as low as $8 a week and who are deprived accordingly of the actual necessities of life, now are reduced to a starvation basis."

Leo E. George, president, declares: "The business depression reached its lowest depth during this two-year period, and the tide of hysteria that engulfed workers of every kind in wage reductions, unemployment and the loss of hard-earned privileges became insurmountable and took its toll from postal and other government employes.

"It now appears the turning point has been reached, and the federation will be in the van of those fighting for not merely the ground that has been lost but also for the continued improvements to which postoffice clerks are entitled."

Kind Lady—And how would you like a nice chop?

Weary Tramp—That all depends, lady—is it lamb, pork or wood?

* * *

The reason so many of us do not want to learn is because a lot of the facts we'd pick up in the process would be very unpleasant.

"Varnell Sells It Cheaper"

We are Agents for

Jno. W. Masury's Paints

"Masury Paint Lasts"

VARNELL HARDWARE CO.

TWO STORES

274 EAST MAIN STREET

14 BRAINERD ROAD

AFTER the BIG PARADE COME TO

LAKE ROOSEVELT

BARBECUE

FREE DANCING

SWIMMING

Free Dancing every Wednesday and Saturday

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Southern Trust Corporation vs. Floyd Burton.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Model A Ford Touring Car, Motor No. A570325, which has been possessed by the sheriff, Floyd Burton is required to appear on or before Tuesday, September 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

9-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45638

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mattie Porter vs. James J. Porter

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James J. Porter is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-1

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace M. L. Roberts, L. M. Bugg, Veaman Bugg, Delara Bugg and Beatrice Russell vs. Guy Soniat.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on one Chrysler "66" coupe, 1929 model, motor No. B. C. 18095, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 18, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

9-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45643

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mabel Miller vs. Ben Harrison Miller.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ben Harrison Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

G. G. Eaves, Jr., Atty. 9-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45651

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jessie Mason vs. Buford Mason.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Buford Mason is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-8

REPLEVIN NOTICE.

No. 8828

Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace, Haverty Furniture Co. vs. Emma Warren.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an attachment having been levied on certain household goods, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 19, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 28, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

9-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Geo. A. Lowry

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 25, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 30, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

9-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Southern Trust Corporation vs. Willie Killens and Arnold Smith.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant, Willie Killens, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford Roadster, Motor No. A1208726, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal service was had on Arnold Smith. Therefore, the said Willie Killens is required to appear on or before Tuesday, September 26, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 109 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment will be taken by default against her and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This 1st day of September, 1933.

9-22 KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in Thomas R. Preston, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by M. W. Wilbur, (single), dated May 20, 1925, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book R, Volume 19, Page 30 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in him as Trustee, Thomas R. Preston, as such Trustee, will on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The North one-half of Lot Fourteen, Poplar Street, of the original plan of Chattanooga, fronting Fifty feet on the West side of Pine Street and extending back westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed from W. R. Crabtree, which deed is registered in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K", Volume 7, page 471 et seq.

Also, Lot No. One (1), in the City Water Company's Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga, as is shown by the plat of record of said addition in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as found in Plat Book No. Three, Page Nine. Said lot fronts fifty-two (52) feet on the West side of Pine Street and extends back Westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and twenty-four and ½ feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, in Book "G", Vol. 13, page 589 et seq.

Also, a part of Lot Sixteen (16) in the City Water Company's Corrected Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga described as follows: Beginning at the South East corner of Lot No. Sixteen; thence Northwardly along the East line of said lot, twenty-four and 66/100 (24.66) feet to a stake; thence Westwardly parallel with the South line of Lot No. Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 (est (34.07); thence Southwardly parallel with the East line of said Lot, 24.66 feet to a stake on the South line of said lot; thence Eastwardly along the South line of said lot Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 (34.07) feet to the point of beginning. This being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by W. C. Brown and wife, by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "B", Vol. 13, page 618 et seq., to which deed reference is hereby made for a more complete description of said property.

THOMAS R. PRESTON, Trustee.

This August 25, 1933.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 10, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 534 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, will, on

Tuesday, September 19, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of **LeClercq's Addition to East Lake**, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book I, Page 46, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue, (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 135 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Vol. 22, page 404, in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This August 18, 1933.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

9-8

REPLEVIN NOTICE.

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. D. C. Knowles

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in Palmer, Tenn., in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 25, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Aug. 30, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

9-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 45657

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

George G. Hughes vs. Ernestine Hughes

It appearing from allegations in conmplainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ernestine Hughes is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 30th day of August, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Altaffer & Hammack, Attys. 9-22

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola M. O'Dell, the fifth day of May, 1931, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 26, page 336 et seq. in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, which Trust Deed is referred to for its terms and powers; and default having been made in the payment of twenty-three of the monthly notes in the sum of Twelve and 50 100 Dollars per month; to-wit, notes from the month of August, 1931, to August 5th, 1933, inclusive, said default covering all notes from August, 1931, to August, 1933, with their interest; and the legal holder of all of said defaulted notes, on account of said default in the payment of said notes, and the default having existed more than thirty days in the payment of all of said twenty-three notes past due, now demands foreclosure of said deed of trust, having declared all of said notes due and payable at once, together with all outstanding unpaid notes of the series of forty-four in all, secured by said trust deed, and said holder of said notes having demanded of said Trustee named in said deed of trust, foreclosure and sale of the property described in said deed of trust, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness as provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, in pursuance of the power vested in it, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1933,

within legal hours of sale, at the west door of the courthouse, in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described real estate for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, dower and homestead, to wit:

Part of the northeast fourth (¼) of Section Six, Township one South; Range 2 west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, and more particularly described as: Beginning on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of said Section; thence **westwardly along** the north line of said Section a distance of 13 and one-third rods; thence southwardly, and parallel with the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of said Section 13 and one-third rods to the east line of said Section; thence northwardly along the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods to the point of beginning, being and lying in Hamilton county, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to the said W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola O'Dell, by G. P. Close, widower, dated August 1st, 1927, and registered August 4, 1927, in Book A, Vol. 28, page 457, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

The title to said real estate is believed to be good, but The First National Bank will sell as Trustee only.

Witness the signature of said First National Bank, Trustee.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA

9-22

CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY

100 Per Cent. for Organized Labor and the N. R. A.

EASY WAY GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET ST.

CLEMONS BROTHERS

READJUSTMENT SALE

ENDS SATURDAY

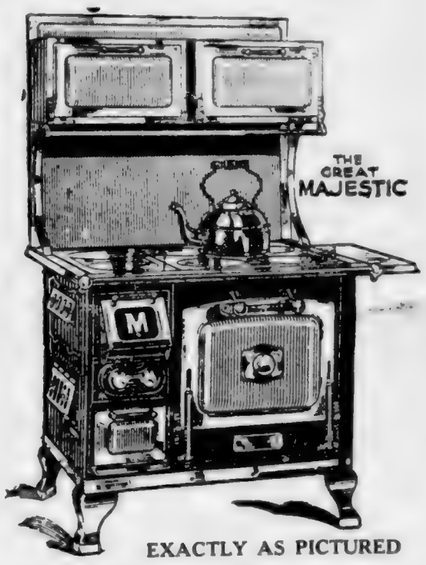
Buy Now! Save Money!

Last Call Before Prices Advance

CLOSE-OUT PRICES

ON ALL MAJESTIC RANGES

20% to 30% *Discount Offered for Quick Sale*



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The Nation's best range is offered at these CLOSE-OUT prices . . . your opportunity to buy a range that will give you first class service for the balance of your lifetime. The Majestic Range has a malleable iron top and charcoal iron sides to give it long life. Exclusive features will be explained to you tomorrow when you call.

MAJESTIC RANGES ARE 100% UNION MADE

Clemons Bros

HOUSEFURNISHERS

West Eighth at Chestnut

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

J. H. WANN & SON

660 Georgia Avenue

NIGHT SCHOOL

NEW TERM STARTS SEPT. 11

"STUDY EVENINGS .... TO INCREASE YOUR PAY
.... TO WIN PROMOTION
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"THE CONVENIENT DOWNTOWN SCHOOL"

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"A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL SERVICE"

Electric Contracting and Repair Work offered by one of Chattanooga's most competent electrical engineering organizations.

Merchandise, including L & H Electric Ranges, Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators, Maytag Washing Machines, and complete line of small appliances.

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Paint Headquarters

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Leads, Oils, Enamels, Brushes, Wall-Paper and Painters' Specialties

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"CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES"

732 MARKET ST.

We Fill Any Doctor's Prescription

Only the Finest Drugs Used, and Priced Reasonable

THE OLD STAR LAUNDRY

HERE FIRST STAYS FIRST

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LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

L. D. MILLER

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

RELIEF MONEY FOR SCHOOLS TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR 80,000 IDLE TEACHERS

Washington, Aug. 30.—Relief for some of the 80,000 unemployed teachers and education for a portion of the million children of school age who have been thrown upon the streets through the closing of schools, especially in rural sections, was promised by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, after a visit to the White House.

Mr. Hopkins said he had wired governors and state relief administrators authorizing the use of federal relief funds to pay wages to teachers who may be assigned by school officials to rural schools which have been closed or where the terms have been shortened because of lack of regular public funds.

The expenditures from the federal fund will be confined to the minimum needs of the teachers, and no relief money will be allowed for fuel, textbooks or other school expenses.

"I consider this kind of work relief one of the most constructive applications of the principle of exchanging service to the community for public aid," Mr. Hopkins said. "The need for relief to teachers is clearly apparent. Thirty-three states have reported through their education officials that approximately 80,000 teachers are unemployed. Some fifteen states have definitely reported shortened school terms, and in some districts this has meant curtailing them to the vanishing point.

No Subsidy.

"While it is most emphatically not the intention of the federal emergency relief administration to subsidize the school system in any community or to relieve school officials of their responsibility, I believe that the expenditure of work-relief funds in the interests of destitute teachers will result indirectly in great community good.

Closed Schools Injure Children.

"In many rural communities the complete closing of schools virtually means the disintegration of community life for children. No one will ever be able to make up the loss to the children who are deprived of education, for the plastic state of childhood mind comes but once.

"Where schools are closed or terms are reduced to a month or two a year, despite increased enrollment, we have a great paradox. It is the expectation of the federal emergency relief administration that this paradox can be righted, in some part, by permitting the teachers to give their services on the basis of their relief needs."

MORE ABOUT LANE CONCERN

(Continued from First Page)

room for your Chattanooga branch store.

You state the opinion that we have been misinformed as to the correct status of the matter, but from statements contained in your letter we are constrained to believe that you have been given an incorrect impression of the situation.

To begin with, it is our information that your company was wired some time in June requesting your influence in assuring that members of organized labor would be employed in the remodeling work on your store-room here. The reply was that your concern had nothing to do with this work, and if any steps were taken toward co-operating with our unions it has never become apparent. In fact, your Mr. Earnest, asked why he had made no effort to contact our representatives when he came into this city after they had wired you, replied that he "did not think it was necessary." Further, it is our information that an official of your concern admitted that the Lane company paid $575 on the cost of installation of the store front, which was done by non-union, cheap labor.

Your offer of a possible few days' work to members of organized labor after the bulk of the job had been finished was not regarded by our organizations as compensating for the apparent lack of interest shown by your company up to that time.

You complain of our reference to your failure to employ local citizens in the operation of your store here. Our reference to this was based on a paragraph in a display advertisement in the Chattanooga Times, issue of Aug. 25, which was as follows:

"Proud? Sure we're proud . . . of a good-looking, shiny new store, complete fresh stock, WELL-TRAINED SALES FORCE, WHO ARE HAPPY TO BE IN CHATTANOOGA, PROUD TO BECOME PART OF THIS PROGRESSIVELY ALIVE CITY . . ." The "caps" are ours.

Furthermore, it is our recollection that your Mr. Earnest, in a conference in this office, complaining at the poor service rendered by the contractor on your local job, declared your opening was being held up and stated four or five people were here now waiting to go to work. Asked if these people were from Atlanta, he replied in the affirmative.

Your reference to the intimate knowledge of your affairs possessed by the Chattanooga Times is noted. When a representative of that paper suggested a conference, our officials readily agreed, and met your Mr. Earnest, Mr. Poss and a Mr. Bowers, who recently came into Chattanooga from another state to take charge of Times advertising. If our officers failed to convince these gentlemen that our position is sound, we, of course, regret the fact. We are glad at all times to have our friends display an interest in our problems, but we must insist on being the final judge of whether or not we have been treated fairly.

Your suggestion, "it is our thought that you endeavor to be absolutely fair at all times," is appreciated, and we assure you is correct. However, this paper agrees with local union officers that your company did not display an interest in the matter of your store building which would indicate a desire to co-operate with organized labor.

In view of the fact that you furnished the Chattanooga Times with a copy of your letter, we are also mailing this reply to them, and we are quite sure that in their desire to see justice done in this case they will gladly publish this also.

Trusting that this will convey to you a more clear idea of our position, and again assuring you your estimate of our desire to be fair at all times is entirely justified,

Yours very truly,
THE LABOR WORLD,
R. M. COOKE,
Editor.

Howard Will Make Labor Day Talk at Des Moines

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union, will deliver the Labor Day address at Des Moines, Iowa, under the auspices of the Central Labor union.

Minimum Rates Of Pay Set For Public Projects

Wages for Skilled and Unskilled Workers Graded According to Southern, Central and Northern Zones.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Under an agreement signed by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, minimum wage rates to be paid on construction work financed by the Public Works administration have been established and a Board of Labor Review established to handle controversial points arising under contracts for the work.

The minimum wage rates were approved by the Public Works board and are to be effective for a period not to exceed 12 months. They will differ according to three zones—southern, central and northern—into which the country is divided.

"In determining these rates," Secretary of the Interior Ickes said after approving the schedule, "I have given heed to the mandate of congress that wage rates shall be sufficient to provide for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort."

Three Zones Established.

The resolution adopted by the special board of public works said in part:

"Be it resolved, that, for the purpose of determining wage rates on all construction financed from funds appropriated by the administrator of public works under the authority of the national industrial recovery act, the United States shall be divided into three zones as follows:

"Southern zone: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

"Central zone: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Utah, California, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, and District of Columbia.

"Northern zone: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oregon, South Dakota, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

Hourly Rates Specified.

"The hourly wage rates to be paid on construction projects in these zones shall not be less than the following:

"Southern zone: Skilled labor, $1; unskilled labor, 40 cents.

"Central zone: Skilled labor, $1.10; unskilled labor, 45 cents.

Northern zone: Skilled labor, $1.20; unskilled labor, 50 cents."

The resolution further provided that in the event that union wage rates are above the minimum rate set for any district within a zone, that rate shall be paid on any projects of the Public Works administration.

15,000 Miners End Strike Pending Hearing on Code

Coaldale, Pa.—More than 15,000 striking miners here agreed to return to work, pending hearings on a code for the anthracite coal industry.

The agreement was reached at a mass meeting addressed by Howard Colvin, special representative of the national recovery administration, who promised the miners a hearing on the code when it is under consideration at Washington. The miners asked for a distribution of work, saying that some mines are operated steadily, while others furnish almost no employment.

MORE ABOUT FIVE-DAY WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

Occasionally reference is made to the fact that Chattanooga newspaper printers are working under a contract calling for a scale of $39 for day work and $42 for night work for a six-day week of forty-five hours. Such statement, while true, is misleading when not accompanied with mention of the voluntary five-day week. Actually, Chattanooga newspaper printers (those regularly employed) are working five days a week, thirty-seven and one-half hours, for which they receive $32.50 for day work and $35 for night work. Three years ago the scale was $44.50 and and $47.50, which, with overtime worked, made the average wage $48 to $52 a week. Even were such scale in effect now, with the five-day week, the average wage would not be more than $40 a week.

Chattanooga Typographical union No. 89, with its 122 members, can proudly point to its record of relief work during the depression, despite cuts in wages, and truthfully state that it has led the way among local organized workers in caring for its members. No other local union, many with a larger membership, has done near as much.

MORE ABOUT ORGANIZATION

(Continued from First Page)

"Realsilk Hosiery Mills, notorious for its 'yellow dog' contracts and non-union policies, with a mill in Dalton, is powerless to prevent employes from joining the Full-Fashioned Hosiery union now being formed there, although a company union was 'offered' them, but which somehow or other got lost between the office and the plant.

"A substantial local of textile workers of the Aycock Hosiery Mill in South Pittsburg, Tenn., was installed last Saturday, and this local will very soon be the third 100 per cent organized craft in that city. The other two are the molders and stove mounters."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Helped By Cardui

Here's the true story of how Cardui helped Mrs. H. E. Dunaway, of McComb, Miss., as written by herself:

"I was sick and rather discouraged. I was so weak and thin, I was not able to do my work as it should be done. This made me fret a good deal, and did not help my condition.

"I had pains across my back and lower part of my body. My nights were spent in rolling from one side of the bed to the other, hoping I would soon go to sleep. Then when morning would come, I would be just as tired as when I went to bed. A neighbor, seeing how badly I felt, told me to try Cardui. After I had taken one bottle, I was much better. I kept on taking Cardui, and I was stronger and slept much better at night."

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE

B L & K R

IS FINE

A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

"Our Business Is Moving"

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

MOVING, STORING AND PACKING FURNITURE

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LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

ZACH TAYLOR

COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND SEWERS

Investigate Sears

TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE

Before You Buy Tires for Your Labor Day Vacation

ALLSTATE

29 x 440-21

$6.48

Other Sizes Proportionately Low Priced

There's money in your old tires! Trade them in and get a liberal allowance on the purchase of new, SAFE, ALLSTATES! Be sure you have the extra protection of SUPERLASTIC CORD Fabric and INTRAWOVEN Shock Breaker . . . the Two Greatest Safety Factors Ever Built Into Tires! . . . and found only in ALLSTATES

SIZE	TIRE	TUBE
29 x 450-20	$6.85	$1.28
30 x 450-21	7.10	1.34
28 x 475-19	7.55	1.48
29 x 500-19	8.10	1.48

"YOU'RE SAFE FROM SECONDS AT SEARS"

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Sixth at Market and Broad Phone 7-1275

The Last Days of Pompeii

—saw the introduction of pipes for running water, baths, and many sanitary conveniences.

But the most luxurious of the ancients were a great deal less fortunate than our customers. They did not know for a certainty that every moment of every day they could have an abundant supply of pure water for the trouble of turning a tap.

City Water Company of Chattanooga

A. F. Porzelius, Supt.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1933 — Number 2

THRONGS JOIN LABOR DAY-NRA CELEBRATION

Park Program Enjoyed by Thousands.

STREET PARADE IS GREAT SUCCESS

Quillers and Plasterers Win Recognition for Entry of Beautiful Float

A crowd estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 people thronged Warner park Monday to mark the end of a perfect day following the greatest demonstration in the city's history which came in the form of a street parade miles long, arranged through co-operation of local N. R. A. officials and organized labor.

The parade, which was several miles long, was staged without the slightest hitch, and General Chairman Peglar and his assistants were the recipients of many congratulations on the success of the event.

Nearly two hundred floats were entered, including approximately twenty representing Central Body and various local unions. The Times float was awarded first prize.

Following the downtown procession, witnessed by some 50,000 people, the crowds began to drift toward the park, and a splendid program arranged by the Labor Day committee, under direction of President A. C. Hamin, was enjoyed by old and young until a late hour.

A polo game, band concerts, soft ball, baseball, athletic events and the various park concessions were well patronized throughout the day. The field events were in charge of Director Henry Sims, of the Industrial Y, and F. J. Burroughs, physical director.

Winners of first prizes were as follows:

Fifty-Yard Dash, Boys—John Sweeney; baseball bat, donated by Chrisman's.

Horseshoe Pitching, Men—Doubles, John Bonahan and Jud Parks; singles, Jud Parks; case of beer, donated by W. S. Strickland.

Egg and Spoon Race—Betty McDonald; boudoir lamp, donated by Economy Electric Supply company.

Rolling Pin Contest, Women—May Hickson; boudoir lamp, donated by L. A. Hall.

Fifty-Yard Dash, Women—May Hickson; $5 merchandise, donated by Scarchi Bros.

Candle Race, Boys—Joseph Manier; bathing suit, donated by Martin-Thompson.

Softball Throwing Contest, Girls—Velma Byrd; silver bowl, donated by labor council.

Sack Race, Men—R. A. DeHart; pair of shoes, donated by Henderson & Coleman.

Fifty-Yard Dash, Girls—Evelyn Hollifield; electric iron, donated by Sweet Electric company.

Needle-Threading Contest, Women—May McCarson; bath salts, donated by the Vogue.

Hammer-Throwing Contest, Men—Herman Parks; dress shirt, donated by Effron's.

Potato Race, Boys—C. Collins; scarf, donated by labor council.

Potato Race, Men—Walter Pankey; $5 merchandise, donated by Havarty's.

Softball Throwing Contest, Boys—Bill Nolan; coffee table, donated by Clemons.

Sack Race, Girls—Mary McCaty; electric iron, donated by Terrell's.

Horseshoe Pitching, Women—May Hickson; vase, donated by labor council.

Hundred-Yard Dash, Men—Walter Pankey; $5 merchandise, donated by Miller Bros.

Shoe Race, Boys—Buel Bert; table lamp, donated by Lovemans.

Jobs for 40,000 Provided On Federal Highway Projects

Washington.—A little more than $32,000,000 of the $400,000,000 federal road fund has been distributed to the states, the bureau of public roads notified the public works administration. Some 465 projects, which will give employment to more than 40,000 men, have been approved.

Angel of Death Claims W. L. Moss

WILLIAM L. MOSS

The Angel of Death last Sunday claimed William L. Moss, 38, climaxing a long illness in a Nashville hospital.

Mr. Moss was formerly a well-known member of Chattanooga Typographical union, having learned his trade in the Times composing room. He early evinced a keen interest in labor affairs, and an unusually intelligent grasp of trade union philosophy was expressed in many contributions to the columns of The Labor World. Transferring his field of activities several years ago to Nashville, Mr. Moss continued to contribute to this paper until his health began to fail. An outstanding contribution was a series of historical sketches covering the formation and early days of the American labor movement. He was also interested in religious work, having received a clerical education at St. Andrew's Episcopal training school at Monteagle. He had been employed on the Nashville Tennessean for the past seven years, and for five years had conducted regular services at an Episcopal mission in East Nashville. Many Labor World readers will remember a series of articles on the life and teachings of Jesus, which Mr. Moss wrote for The Labor World a few years ago. He was chaplain of Nashville Typographical union, No. 20.

Many Chattanooga and Nashville friends attended the funeral services, which were held at Monteagle last Tuesday, with Dr. E. P. Dandridge and the Rev. J. Francis McCloud in charge.

Mr. Moss is survived by his wife and daughter, Mary Frances, of Monteagle, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Moss, of Chattanooga.

The Labor World and its editor mourn the loss of a loyal, sincere friend in the passing of "Willie" Moss, and his associates are deprived of the fellowship and counsel of a high-type Christian gentleman and a scholar.

Mrs. Mamie Patton Goes to Reward

Mrs. Mamie Patton, 36, wife of Ira A. Patton, well-known member of Local 175, Electrical Workers, surrendered to the Grim Reaper last Friday morning, and funeral services were held Sunday at 2 o'clock, interment in Lovelady cemetery, Soddy. The Rev. Paul Buchanan conducted the services.

Mrs. Patton is survived by her husband and four children, Grace Mildred, Jimmie, Ernest and Eugene.

The Labor World speaks for a host of local friends in expressing full accord with the sentiment contained in resolutions adopted at the regular weekly meeting of Local 175, as follows:

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst the wife of our worthy brother, Ira A. Patton, it is the desire of this local to express our sympathy in our humble way; therefore, be it

Resolved, That condolence of this organization be extended to Brother Patton; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent The Labor World for publication and a copy sent our bereaved brother.

E. E. McDANIEL.
C. A. FROST,
T. J. TUCKER,

TYPOS SYMPATHIZE WITH MILLER BOYS

Following resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Chattanooga Typographical union Sunday afternoon:

M. P. Miller, father of Brothers W. S. Miller and Dewitt Miller, passed from this life; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, in regular session assembled, that we hereby express to our brothers, W. S. Miller and Dewitt Miller, and to other members of the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy furnished the bereaved families and a copy given The Labor World for publication.

H. D. HIX,
W. L. GARDNER.

HOW MANY OF THESE CAN YOU NAME?

Here's a relic of the old days, furnished the Times by G. W. Lucas, and relayed to The Labor World by that paper. The picture was taken on Labor Day, 1892, and represents the Machinists' delegation in the parade on that day.

Mr. Lucas and Tom Hall told the Times they recognized the following: Themselves (of course), Sam Shattuck, Hugh Morgan, John Gribben, Tom Duckett, Blake Shattuck, Homer Gladish, Hal Johnson, John Lucas, J. U. Jones, Isaac Barkla, William Millsaps, John Quintel, Louis Knighton, Hugh Mulligan, Eugene Smith, James Bell, George Bailey, Wallace Cry, George Morgan, A. B. Johnson, Will Bailey, E. A. Fuller, W. G. Jones and J. C. Rogers.

Many of those named are still active in the local movement. How many can you name?

PLASTERERS ENTER BEAUTIFUL FLOAT

Above is pictured the entry of Local 175, Plasterers, which received special mention in the award of prizes for the most beautiful and artistic floats in Monday's great pageant.

The entry of Quillers' Local 1447 also was given special consideration as outstanding among the approximately 200 entries.

Reproduction of the above cut is a courtesy of the News.

Forbes Solicits Co-Operation of Church With Labor

Local Unionist Occupies Pulpit on Invitation of Rev. Mr. Gabbard.

"So long as there are hungry people in the coal fields, and people in the corn belt are burning corn for fuel, while the railroads are rusting in idleness, wages are not high enough. Until every man who is willing to work has secured a job, the hours of labor are too long."

Above was the conclusion expressed by George Forbes, addressing a large congregation at the Northside Presbyterian church, composed in large part of members of organized labor, invited Dr. E. E. Gabbard, the pastor, for a special Labor Sunday service.

Dr. Gabbard, who delivered a splendid sermon on "The Church and Labor," gave cordial welcome to the workers present, announcing the nature of the service as follows:

"The Central Trades and Labor union joins with us in the service this morning. We extend to them and to all other visitors a most cordial welcome. This is our Father's house. We are fellow members of His family. No Christian is a stranger here. Speak to a comrade; feel at home; lay off burdens; relax nerves; breathe prayerfully and listen expectantly."

Mr. Forbes, who spoke by special invitattion of Dr. Gabbard, urged closer co-operation between the church and labor. He praised the national recovery act as the greatest piece of humane legislation ever passed by human effort, and called upon his hearers for unity in making our country a nation of happy, contented people. He said:

"The American people have entered a new era. We are developing a new conception of our responsibilities and relations with our fellowman. We have discovered that the old system of cut-throat competition of dog eat dog must be replaced with a spirit of brotherly love and fair dealing man to man. It has long been the motto of organized labor "an injury to one is the concern of all." We have tried to improve the conditions under which humanity, especially the working classes of humanity, must live. One of the church's cardinal principles and the greatest command in the Bible is the Golden Rule. Labor's concern was from an economic or industrial standpoint, while the church took a more spiritual attitude. Most people were inclined to view the Golden Rule more as a code of morals for Sunday use only, and as an utter impossibility in the every day trading and trafficking in our modern days of ruthless, wasteful and destructive competition. Our old system of rugged individualism has made ragged individuals of us all. It was an impossibility for organized labor to correct the present economic evils without the co-operation of all workers. As long as the employers who were willing to be fair with labor had to compete with employers who ran sweatshops, worked children, or men and women for starvation wages, it meant bankruptcy for a firm to pay high wages for short hours. It meant cut after cut to meet competition and wound up with four years of stagnation of business. As long as there are hungry people in the coal fields and the people in the corn belt are burning corn for fuel while the railroads are rusting in idleness, wages are not high enough. Until every man who is willing to work has secured a job, the hours of labor are too long. It was also impossible for the church to correct this evil for the industrial captains regardless of their church affiliations failed to observe the Golden Rule.

"The national recovery act is the greatest piece of humane legislation that has ever been passed by human effort and without Divine guidance it could never have been put in operation, and without human co-operation it will never be the success that it should be. It is the duty of the church to use its spiritual and moral influence; the duty of capital and labor to co-operate in making of this country a nation of happy, contented people, and the duty of us all to follow the teachings of Jesus Christ and practice brotherly love and fair dealing, make of this country a nation where we have in truth 'Peace on earth, Good will to Man.'"

"Sandy" Summers Band Instructor

Announcement was made this week that I. R. "Sandy" Summers has been named band instructor for the city schools, a position held for several years by Shelley Sands, who resigned recently. Mr. Summers is one of the best known musicians in Tennessee, and the city school patrons are fortunate in that his services are available for instruction of the youngsters in the art of "horn tooting," and whatever else it is that a band instructor is supposed to teach.

A friend of "Sandy's" resurrected this one, and rededicated it to the "old marster," suggesting it as a vocal exercise for his pupils: "A tutor who tooted a flute tried to tutor two tooters to toot. Said the two to the tutor, is it harder to toot or to tutor two tooters to toot." Selah!

He that falls in love with himself will find no rival.

Rogers Takes Rank Of 'Editor Emeritus'

T. A. ("KID") ROGERS

An announcement of interest to many local trades unionists comes this week from the editorial department of the Times, where T. A. Rogers has been advanced to the rank of "city editor emeritus," and is succeeded by Ed Sussdorf, one-time sporting editor of the morning paper, and who for some time has held a desk situation. Mr. Rogers, it is understood, will remain with the news department of the Times in a sort of advisory capacity.

Partial retirement, if such it may be called, of the "old-timer" marks a milestone in a newspaper career which has earned for him the respect of his employers and of Times readers, and the admiration of a host of friends.

"Kid" Rogers, a pioneer in the local labor movement and for many years active in Typographical union affairs, left the composing room of the morning paper several years ago, and immediately "made good" in his new department. His ability to scent a news story, and his aptitude in handling it after it is assembled, has made "Page 5" of the Times one of the best-edited local news pages in the country.

Mr. Sussdorf, who succeeds Mr. Rogers in the active conduct of the city desk, has had considerable newspaper experience, and The Labor World wishes and predicts for him a successful career.

Prospects Bright For U. C. Football

Annual season football ticket campaign of the University of Chattanooga gets under way next Tuesday morning, and will continue through Friday night.

Depression prices for season tickets is being offered by the university authorities this year. The ticket entitling the holder to all university games on Chamberlain field can be obtained for only $5.

Prospects for a good team at the university are better this year than they have been for the past three seasons. Coach Cecil (Scrappy) Moore has a dependable line and a flock of boys from which to pick a backfield. The training grind is already under way, with Coaches Pop Keyser, University and Baylor star, and Eubanks, who teamed with Scrappy at Georgia, in charge of the squad.

The ticket campaign will be given a peppy start with a dinner meeting Monday night at the University Commons.

Downtown headquarters are being maintained at the Chamber of Commerce, and anyone desiring to make reservations can obtain them by calling the office there, 6-2512.

LANE DRUG CO, HANDS BOUQUET TO LOCAL LABOR

President Naylor Calls Conduct "Dignified."

FAILS TO TAKE NOTE OF WORKERS' CLAIMS

Pickets Encouraged and Publicity Campaign Will Be Continued.

Controversy between local organized labor and the Lane Drug company, a chain concern with headquarters in Atlanta, which arose through the use of non-union labor in remodeling of a store building for the local branch recently opened at 714 Market street, was marked this week by receipt of a letter to The Labor World from President Naylor, who expressed appreciation for the "high-class way in which your publication handled this matter, as well as for the clean manner in which the gentlemen who were assigned as pickets conducted themselves."

Mr. Naylor, however, made no reference to a contention of local labor, called to his attention in a letter from this paper, that the Lane company had spent $575.00 on the store front, which went to non-union labor. Nor did he note The Labor World's justification for the statement that employes of the local branch were sent here from Atlanta, which was a quotation from a display ad of the company in the Chattanooga Times, as follows:

"Proud? Sure we're proud ... of a good-looking, shiny new store, complete fresh stock, **well-trained sales force, who are happy to be in Chattanooga, proud to become a part of this progressively alive city.**"

Pickets patroling the vicinity of the local Lane store report a splendid reception from friends of organized labor, and a fine spirit of sympathy with the workers' position that the Lane company did not demonstrate a friendly interest in the efforts of local labor to have members of building trades unions employed on the remodeling of their Chattanooga branch.

Mr. Naylor's last letter, with the reply, mailed Friday, follows:

The Labor World,
Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Dear Sirs:

We appreciate your frank letter of Aug. 31 which was in reply to our communication of the 28th. We note that you published our letter with your reply in your edition of last Saturday.

We are grateful for the high class way in which your publication handled this matter as well as for the clean manner in which the gentlemen who were assigned as pickets conducted themselves. This is our first experience with labor union controversy and, to be quite frank with you, we were agreeably surprised at the dignified way in which labor has handled this controversy with us.

Very truly yours,
LANE DRUG STORES, INC.,
H. C. NAYLOR,
President.

Mr. H. C. Naylor, President,
Lane Drug Stores,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Dear Sir:

We have your very kind letter of Sept. 5, which we assure you is appreciated and is accepted 100 per cent in the spirit in which it is written. However, it is indeed unfortunate, we feel, that your estimate of local organized labor was not secured some time ago, as we confidently believe that had you known several months ago that we conduct all our business with the same effort to maintain a high plane, your representatives might have given more consideration to our appeals for co-operation in assuring that our members would be employed on your local store building.

A controversy is distasteful to us at any time, and particularly in view of the tone of your last letter it is a matter for sincere regret that the publicity campaign with respect to what we regard as your failure to co-operate with us must be continued.

Yours very truly,
THE LABOR WORLD,
R. M. Cooke, Editor.

THE LABOR WORLD
410 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Will the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor be the first held in Washington, D. C.?

A.—No. The federation met in Washington in 1885, from Dec. 8 to 11.

* * *

Q.—Who was P. J. McGuire?

A.—Founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and originator of the idea of Labor Day.

* * *

Q.—When was the International Allied Printing Trades association organized?

A.—March 7, 1911.

What Next!

Victoria station, in London, is to have a newsreel theater to catch the commuters who have "just missed the 2.5 or the 7.10." The theater will offer newsreels almost exclusively. An illuminated clock and a train-arrival-and-departure board will remind the passengers when it is time to dash for their trains.

Wisdom

For good or ill, whether we will or no, we are bound up together in this world, and can only achieve our well-being together.—Prof. G. D. Herron.

MACHINISTS' OFFICIAL DEAD.

San Francisco.—John T. Thorpe, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, died in a hospital here following an attack of heart disease. He was 54 years old Thorpe, who was a native of England, had been international vice-president of the Machinists for twelve years.

A Laxative that costs only 1¢ or less a dose

NEXT TIME you need medicine to act on the bowels, try Thedford's Black-Draught. It brings quick relief and is priced within reach of all. Black-Draught is one of the least expensive laxatives that you can find. A 25-cent package contains 25 or more doses.

Black-Draught is made of approved laxative plants, firmly ground so you take the medicine into your system just as naturally as you get nourishment from the food you eat.

Refreshing relief from constipation troubles for only a cent or less a dose—that's why thousands of men and women prefer Thedford's Black-Draught.

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A New Government

Perhaps the time will come when those who write learned pieces for the papers and for the highbrow magazines will discover that we have come upon a time when there not only are new rules in the game, but when there is a new spirit in our people.

At the moment all attention is centered upon the rules. Little thought, if any, is given, as we race down this new pathway, to the changing spirit of the people and to the fact that a new order is in the making.

We are beflooded with a stream of regulations—so many hours, so much wages, such and such practices, just as if Uncle Sam stood at a great crossroad handing out little guide books to industries.

Does it ever occur to us that all of these rules are to be enforced and amended and changed by ORGANIZATIONS of industry? Does it ever occur to us that new kinds of STATES are being created, forming **a new kind of government?**

And that's where we find the BIG change. It is in the change from one FORM to another. Unless this whole scheme crashes in some titanic disaster, we shall have, within a few months, a complete structure of GOVERNMENT in industry.

That is something to write down in the history books. It is one of the most profound changes in all history. It is BIG. No, it is TREMENDOUS.

Mark this: When congress gave us the authority for this new form it, at the same time, took political hands off, by wiping out the regulatory anti-trust laws for those industries that come in under the new form of government.

One government steps aside the moment a new one is created.

In the long run—and that is all history cares about—it will not be the rules about present wages and hours that will be counted as vital. It will be the complete change in the SEAT OF AUTHORITY.

Long ago labor said authority must go with power and with competence. Industrial civilization requires industrial government.

Perhaps it is very fortunate that the Wall Street powers cannot see very far ahead of their noses. For, as new power of self-rule comes into industry, labor will clamor and will get more and more of a share.

Surely not for long can all the voting power be kept in the hands of a part of the citizenship. And there must be either citizenship or subjects in every government. America demands citizenship—and WHY NOT?

Look ahead, wage earners. Look ahead and see down the road, to the goal that lies not far ahead.

The foundation for all that is happening today was laid in the councils of labor. Even the basic law of this new order is to be found written in the records of the labor movement. Labor, close to the heart of industry, bone and sinew of its growth, saw ahead and knew what must come.

Labor today can look ahead and see the course that must be run. It knows that at last the sun is rising for the toiling masses. It is a day of heroic achievement and a day of triumphant hope.

Martin's Brainstorm on Child Labor

Lawyers everywhere, from Chief Justice Hughes of the United States supreme court down to the humblest tyro lately graduated from law school, are bowed in shame or angered beyond expression by the tirade in opposition of child labor launched in his opening address to the American Bar Association convention by its president, Clarence E. Martin. At the federal child labor amendment, according to press reports, he shrieked:

> **It is a communistic effort to nationalize children, making them primarily responsible to the government instead of to their parents. It strikes at the home. It appears to be a definite, positive plan to destroy the republic and substitute a social democracy.**

The child labor amendment, which is supported wholeheartedly by hundreds of great publications, by practically all women's organizations and by welfare organizations everywhere, by the entire organized labor movement, by President Roosevelt and a long list of his predecessors, simply confers upon congress the right to regulate, limit and prohibit the employment of persons under 18 years of age for the purpose of preventing un-American employers from turning thee tender bodies and minds of our future citizens into interest coupons and dividend checks.

And this really noble policy, according to the president of the American Bar association, is "a communistic effort to nationalize children," "strikes at the home," and aims to "destroy the republic."

All thinking people will ask whether a mind can make so foul a declaration as this and be sane.

Judge Fisher's Injunction Decision

Another jurist, Judge Harry M. Fisher, of the Cook county, Illinois, circuit court, has taken the advanced stand initiated in Wisconsin and New York, in holding that employers seeking labor and picketing injunctions must come into court with "clean hands" if they hope for successful issue to their suits.

"Clean hands" they have not, Judge Fisher ruled in denying an injunction to La Mode Garment Company, Inc., against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, when they are paying their employes wages so low, in this case $6 weekly for 52 hours' work, as to constitute an incitement of the workers to the acts complained of. Judge Fisher said:

> **If the injunction issued in such cases were simply corrective measures provided by law for the control of those who resort to violence or tortious acts, the question whether the unfair dealings of employers are connected with the matters sought to be enjoined might become pertinent, but the jurisdiction of the court to issue such injunctions rests solely on the ground that its purpose is not the restraint of the evil doer, but the protection of property and business.**
>
> **Clearly, then, if one deals so inequitably in respect to the very business he seeks to protect as to naturally and directly cause the trouble he complains of, how can he be heard to say that his wrong doing is not connected with the subject matter of his suit?**

A few more such decisions from judges as courageous and social-minded as Justice Fisher will put a check to injunction procedures in the state courts brought by callous employers bent only on strike-breaking. Probably, however, cowardly and venal judges will be found to obey the will of rich employers until they are forbidden to use the injunction to browbeat workers, as the federal courts now are restrained by the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law.

Can the Bankers Live?

If this keeps on, all that will be necessary to wipe out the old banking fraternity will be an order from somebody—most anybody—for the bankers to "cease and desist."

Here is everybody, including the General Motors corporation and the Bartenders' union, lining up and saying: "We Do Our Part"; while the big bankers, apart from some little nonsense about what they do for their white-collared clerks, are just literally cluttering up the map. They are really blocking the traffic.

All this stream of good intentions about hiring more employes and paying 'em more wages, and buying raw material to be worked up into commodities and sold at a reasonable price—you know: well, it calls for some credit. It is not necessary to have money: just credit. Not credit at the bank, necessarily. Credit somewhere where you can get the stuff needed to turn the deal clear over.

Well, the big bankers and their banks just can't cut the mustard. This kind of thing is out of their perspective. The only kind of money they now say they have is the money that belongs to other people—depositors. And they dare not lend it out—much less do they feel like lending it out eight or ten times over, like they used to do.

* * *

Fact is: this N. R. A. thing is really an experiment. Say what you like, that is what it looks like to the bankers. They are not sure it will work.

Suppose somehow, this alleged "purchasing power," which is being conjured up by Hugh Johnson, should fail to materialize inside of the ninety days for which the bankers can loan money on commercial paper? Then the borrowers could not pay their loans back. And then——?

* * *

Your banker mind—well, it is a peculiar mind. If it does not know everything—it doesn't know anything!

Of course, the real trouble is, that the banking system was never made to fit this kind of a situation. Which means, that America wants a banking system that will function, and make credit available when it is needed, where it is needed.

We are learning some things about credit. And one of them is this: Credit is the life-blood of the processes of production and distribution.

Money is only the set of standards by which credit is measured. Money used to be the means of exchange. But we have passed that day.

Credit—the very breath of life for the economic processes and life of the nation and the world, has had to pass through some little pipes leading through the banks. And the bankers had a set of valves by which they turned the credit off and on, to suit their own ends. This essential of the common existence was a private perquisite of a few fellows who—when they got ready—choked off the supply.

Well, we don't want any more of that.

* * *

Of course, there must be a rational control of credit. It cannot be shoveled out of a window somewhere, for the first fellow and the last fellow that yells for it. There are working principles that must govern its handling.

But it may be necessary to handle it through the Postal Savings banks—or something like that—if the bankers keep on failing to meet the needs of this changing order.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Deposits tied up in closed or restricted national banks total $2,000,000, treasury department figures reveal. This huge sum, if released, would give purchasing power a big boost and do much to start the wheels of industry revolving at normal speed. Yet the administration has done little to release a mass buying power which dwarfs all that can be done for months under the public works program.

It seems to the man in the street as well as to the economist that action might be taken to put at least a substantial part of this money in circulation. But the administration does next to nothing, apparently, and says nothing. It would seem only reasonable that Washington get busy or if it can't move, take the public into its confidence and do some explaining. The money belongs to the people and they are entitled to know what is being done to restore it to them.

The demand for speed in the government's $3,300,000 public works program grows more insistent. There is quite evidently something wrong with the administration of the fund. It is not moving fast enough to put men to work. Employment and purchasing power are lagging behind prices, threatening disaster to the recovery program.

The feeling is abroad that Secretary of the Interior Ickes, public works administrator, is placing too much emphasis on the necessity of moving slowly and carefully in order to avoid graft and waste. As the Business Week says, his policy is highly commendable—to a certain point, or under normal conditions.

"But these aren't normal conditions," the Business week adds. "There is a grim necessity that jobs be made—and quickly, unless we are to have grave social and economic disturbances this winter."

President Citrine, of the International Federation of Trade Unions, said at the annual congress of the organization in Brussels that the United States was the only nation attempting to raise wage levels. He complained that other countries were not following the lead of the United States, though he said there was no longer active championship of low wages. His criticism does not apply to Mexico, which is falling in line. Dispatches from Mexico City report that President Rodriguez has sent a letter to state governors asking them to attempt soon to fix minimum wages for workers in order to raise the standard of living. Other nations, please copy.

UNDER THE
BLUE EAGLE
of the
NRA

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace of Roberts, L. M. Bagg, Veaman Bagg, Clara Bagg and Beatrice Bassell vs. Guy Benist.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on one Chrysler "66" 1929 model, motor No. B. C. 18095, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 12, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This Aug. 18, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48643
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mabel Miller vs. Ben Harrison Miller.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ben Harrison Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 11th day of August, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
C. G. Eaves, Jr., Atty. 9-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48651
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jessie Mason vs. Buford Mason.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Buford Mason is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 14th day of August, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by George Rubin and wife, Mary Rubin, dated March 10, 1930, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book U, Volume 24, page 534 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, will, on
Tuesday, September 19, 1933,
within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot 124, J. Lee Allen's Subdivision of LeGierse's Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 46, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the East side of Fourth Avenue, (formerly Avenue "D") and extends back 135 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to George Rubin by Trustee's deed from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, registered in Book C, Vol. 22, page 404, in said Register's Office in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.
This August 18, 1933.
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees. 9-8

REPLEVIN NOTICE.
No. 8826
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace, Waverly Furniture Co. vs. Emma Warren.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an attachment having been levied on certain household goods, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 19, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This Aug. 28, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace. 9-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Geo. A. Lowry
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 25, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This Aug. 30, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace. 9-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Willie Killens and Arnold Smith.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant, Willie Killens, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford Roadster, Motor No. A1203726, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal service was had on Arnold Smith. Therefore, the said Willie Killens is required to appear on or before Tuesday, September 26, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 100 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment will be taken by default against her and the cause proceeded for further hearing.
It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, Tennessee.
This 1st day of September, 1933.
KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace. 9-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE.
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. D. C. Knowles
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in Palmer, Tenn., in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 25, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This Aug. 30, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace. 9-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 48657
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
George G. Hughes vs. Ernestine Hughes

It appearing from allegations in conmplainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ernestine Hughes is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 30th day of August, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Akeley & Hammack, Attys. 9-22

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the power and authority vested in Thomas R. Preston, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by N. W. Wilbur, (single), dated May 20, 1925, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book K, Volume 19, Page 39 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in him as Trustee, Thomas R. Preston, as such Trustee, will on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933,
within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
The North one-half of Lot Fourteen, Poplar Street, of the original plan of Chattanooga, fronting Fifty feet on the West side of Pine Street and extending back westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed from W. R. Crabtree, which deed is registered in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K", Volume 7, page 471 et seq.
Also, Lot No. One (1), in the City Water Company's Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga, as is shown by the plat of record of said addition in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as found in Plat Book No. Three, Page Nine. Said lot fronts fifty-two (52) feet on the West side of Pine Street and extends back Westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and twenty-four and ¼ feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, in Book "G", Vol. 13, page 589 et seq.
Also, a part of Lot Sixteen (16) in the City Water Company's Corrected Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga described as follows: Beginning at the South East corner of Lot No. Sixteen; thence Northwardly along the East line of said lot, twenty-four and 66/100 (24.66) feet to a stake; thence Westwardly parallel with the South line of Lot No. Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 feet ($4.07); thence Southwardly parallel with the East line of said Lot, 24.66 feet to a stake on the South line of said lot; thence Eastwardly along the South line of said lot Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 ($4.07) feet to the point of beginning. This being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by W. C. Brown and wife, by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "B", Vol. 13, page 618 et seq., to which deed reference is hereby made for a more complete description of said property.
THOMAS R. PRESTON, Trustee.
This August 25, 1933.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola M. O'Dell, the fifth day of May, 1931, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 26, page 336 et seq. in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, which Trust Deed is referred to for its terms and powers; and default having been made in the payment of twenty-three of the monthly notes in the sum of Twelve and 50/100 Dollars per month; to-wit, notes from the month of August, 1931, to August 5th, 1933, inclusive, said default covering all notes from August, 1931, to August, 1933, with their interest; and the legal holder of all of said defaulted notes, on account of said default in the payment of said notes, and the default having existed more than thirty days in the payment of all of said twenty-three notes past due, now demands foreclosure of said deed of trust, having declared all of said notes due and payable at once, together with all outstanding unpaid notes of the series of forty-four in all, secured by said trust deed, and said holder of said notes having demanded of said Trustee named in said deed of trust, foreclosure and sale of the property described in said deed of trust, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness as provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, in pursuance of the power vested in it, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1933,
within legal hours of sale, at the west door of the courthouse, in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described real estate for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, dower and homestead, to wit:
Part of the northeast fourth (¼) of Section Six, Township one South; Range 2 west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, and more particularly described as: Beginning on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of said Section; thence **westwardly along the** north line of said Section a distance of 18 and one-third rods; thence southwardly, and parallel with the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of said Section 18 and one-third rods to the east line of said Section; thence northwardly along the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods to the point of beginning, being and lying in Hamilton county, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to the said W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola O'Dell, by G. P. Close, widower, dated August 1st, 1927, and registered August 4, 1927, in Book A, Vol. 28, page 487, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.
The title to said real estate is believed to be good, but The First National Bank will sell as Trustee only.
Witness the signature of said First National Bank, Trustee.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA
9-23

No. 48750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lona Elizabeth Smith vs. William Richard Smith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Richard Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 9-29

No. 48755
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. L. Martin vs. Nettie Elizabeth Martin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nettie Elizabeth Martin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. M. Hargreaves, Atty. 9-29

C. C. C. Millions Increase Factory Jobs, Fechner Says

Washington.—Business and industry have benefited immeasurably by the expenditures for supplies and equipment for the civilian conservation corps, according to Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work. Further, he says:

"Funds paid out in cash allowances to the 310,000 men engaged in forestation work and the allotment checks mailed monthly to families of the men also play their part in speeding business recovery and lightening the state relief rolls."

Millions, he points out, have been spent directly with merchants and manufacturers for food, clothing, housing materials, trucks, tractors and other mechanical equipment needed in forest conservation, thus increasing the number of men at work in factories.

PAPER MAKERS' UNION BOOSTS ITS MEMBERSHIP

Albany, N. Y.—Editor Arthur Huggins has been doing some traveling, as he discloses in the September issue of Papermakers' Journal, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Also he has been doing some observing, as result of which he suggests a code for labor organizers, who, he finds, have been working overtime and accomplishing things.

Among his citations are the work of Vice-President Barry, who organized strong unions in the Oxford and Continental mills at Rumford, Me., within a short time, besides fixing up some fences at Livermore Falls, Buckport and other places.

Then there is Organizer D'Aust, who organized the Gatinea mill 100 per cent at Hull and Ottawa, Canada, slipped over into the Maratimes and organized the Dalhousie mill, then on to Madawaska to organize a new local and help build up the border local at the same place, and still is going strong at Three Rivers.

A dozen other officials, Editor Huggins cites, naming scores of new locals they have formed, old locals reorganized or built up in Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Washington, Alabama, Virginia and other states.

Editor Huggins closes his commendation with a welcome to the new unions and members, pointing out:

"Only through the maintenance of continuous membership can they realize full benefits and secure protection from that type of employer whose sole desire is to 'trim' the workers. The collective bargaining features afforded workers by the recovery act will prove beneficial only when intelligently used.

"Higher wages and better working conditions are on the way now and can be realized through constructive action. Not only will organization be needed now to secure benefits, but it will be needed when the recovery act expires two years hence."

To Protect Right Of Organization, Green Declares

Court Action Will Be Pressed, A. F. of L. Head Says—Holds Shortening of Hours Set by Codes Necessary.

Akron, O., Sept. 7.—Organized labor will take court action against violators of the collective bargaining provisions of the national industrial recovery act, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, warned in a Labor Day address here. He spoke at a big meeting held by the Arkon Central Labor union.

Placing strong emphasis on the fact that the recovery act gives labor the right to organize 100 per cent without interference or restraint, President Green declared it is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to "protect workers in the exercise of their right to organize and to invoke punishment, through proper court procedure, upon those eployers who are charged with and found guilty of violating the law."

"The opposition of employers to the exercise of the workers of their right to organize into trade unions," he said, "is as poorly based as might be the opposition of an individual employer against compliance with industrial codes of fair practice.

"Because labor has been compelled to fight for recognition of its right to organize, and to adopt policies designed to protect workers in the exercise of that right, employers in many instances have assumed that labor organizations were a menace to industrial welfare and to society as well. This is an arroneous point of view.

"In my opinion the time has arrived when industrial management should stop fighting the organization of labor and, in the spirit and letter of the national recovery act, give it an opportunity to collectively operate in making real, vital and beneficial all the provisions of the national recovery act. Labor must be made conscious of its right. It must understand that under the provisions of Section 7 (a) of the national recovery act it has a right to organize."

Replying to a demand made by Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that industry insist on the inclusion in codes of its intention to hire, discharge or promote employes on a basis of merit without regard to union or non-union affiliation, Green said:

"The statement made by Mr. Harriman simply reflects the traditional attitude which the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers always have pursued, but Section 7 of the industrial recovery act has created a 'new deal' for labor, and Mr. Harriman and those he represents must recognize that labor now has the right to organize even 100 per cent in a factory or mill or manufacturing establishment without interference or restraint from employers, and employers must recognize the representatives the workers select to speak for them.

"That is part of the law of the land and Mr. Harriman, as a good citizen, should conform to the law of the land."

The speaker said that more than 2,000,000 persons have returned to work since March and expressed confidence that "more than a million new members have joined with us."

He described the NIRA as opening "the door of opportunity for industry and labor," and said: "In all fairness, industry could not expect to appropriate to itself the benefits of the national recovery act and deny to labor the benefits which were accorded it.

"If business is permitted to organize and control business, labor likewise must be permitted to organize for mutual helpfulness and protection. And labor is doing that very thing."

Green said that labor was disappointed at the hours of work set in the codes under the recovery act and that it would be the policy of the A. F. of L. to insist on changes as the necessity arose.

"We firmly believe," he said, "that the hours of labor set in the industrial codes thus far provided for major industries have not reduced working time sufficiently so that they would absorb their share of the unemployed.

"We are confident that a further revision of the hours of labor in all industrial codes of fair practice will be necessary before all the millions of workers who are now idle are accorded opportunities of employment.

"Labor will concentrate upon this point because it is convinced that unemployment can only be overcome through a reduction in the number of hours worked per day in all lines of industry to a point necessary to create and provide work opportunities for all."

In closing, President Green pledged the full co-operation of labor in the operation of the recovery act, paid tribute to President Roosevelt and asked wholehearted support of the president's recovery program.

Governor's Wife Becomes Member Of Hosiery Union

Philadelphia, Aug.30.—In convention here, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers presented a union card to Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania. Emil Rieve, president of the federation, introduced Mrs. Pinchot and said her presence in the picket lines "has never failed to bring about strike settlements."

Labor Head Says NIRA Opens Way To New Democracy

Chicago, Sept. 7.—In a Labor Day statement, President R. G. Soderstrom, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said:

"The immediate thing that can be secured through application of the recovery act is shorter hours, higher wages, and putting men back to work to give them buying power. Yet there is something deeper than this toward which our eyes must turn. It is the opportunity to build an industrial democracy. That opportunity is provided for in the national recovery act. It does not say that working people must join the American Federation of Labor, but it does say that the government of the United States will protect those who do so. We have been provided with a doorway through which we may march upright, boldly, if we have the ambition, intelligence, strength and courage to do so.

"Over that doorway the searchlights and floodlights of a nation have turned their rays of guidance and direction. The way of democracy in industry is flashed and reflected back from the gateway in one word, 'Organize.' The labor movement has a chance to do battle now in defense of its own faith without being victimized or discriminated against. The Almighty fights on the side of those who have the best guns and for the first time in American history the heavy artillery is on the side of the poor and the needy."

Jackson Central Body Pilots Workers to Trade Unionism

Jackson, Mich.—A special committee of four members was appointed by the Jackson Federation of Labor to aid in putting in their proper organization the vast army of workers who seek to enroll themselves in the trade union movement. The committee consists of James G. Henley, Winn Powers, Frank C. Keyes, Frank C. Leutz and Joseph Ashmore.

The federation still conducts its labor relief kitchen, serving around 300 meals per week. The grand total of fmeals served by the kitchen since its establishment is 462,774.

Railroads Urged To Give Active Backing to NIRA

Federal Co-Ordinator Calls on Carriers to Use "Every Dollar" to Put More Men to Work and Aid Recovery Program.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Railroads can help the recovery program by using "every available dollar, as traffic and revenue increase, to put more men to work," Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, declared in an appeal to the nation's railroads to lend active support to the recovery plan. He said that the fact that the carriers are not under the NIRA makes it all the more important that they play their proper part in the recovery program.

The appeal, sent to all steam railroad presidents and to the heads of twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations, said that much deferred maintenance and other work sorely needs to be done, adding that this would not only help the country but be the "soundest of economy."

The co-ordinator made four suggestions for increasing railroad employment. They were:

1. That no hourly, daily or monthly employe be required or permitted to work every day in the week.

2. That every effort be made to reduce overtime, whether at punitive or straight time rates.

3. That where an hourly, daily or monthly employe, whether in supervisory capacity or otherwise, is now required or permitted to work more than eight hours per day as a regular assignment, this situation should be changed.

4. That employes in train and engine service who are still accumulating high monthly mileage agree to a reduction compatible with the minimum mileages specified in prevailing labor agreements, having in mind also such readjustments downward as have already been made by other crafts in those services.

Anthracite Employment Highest in Three Years

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Employment in the anthracite coal industry is the highest in three years and 100,000 miners are now at work, Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, estimated in a statement. Kennedy said the number of men employed at present indicates a gradual return of normal conditions in the industry. He added that he believed 30,000 more men will soon return to the mines.

Tennessee Valley Development Seen As Aid to Many Industries

Washington, Aug. 17.—Creation of a vast buying reservoir that will draw in products from every section of the United States is one purpose of the Tennessee valley development, says Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in an article in the August Electrical Workers Journal.

"Though available work in the valley will go to local residents so far as possible, there are national advantages," says Chairman Morgan. "Much of the money spent for materials, tools, wages, etc., will find its way outside of the valley. Projects will require steel rails from Pittsburgh, auto trucks from Detroit and road-building equipment from St. Louis. Things that the workers use will be mostly drawn from the outside—shoes from New England, textiles from the south, and house furnishings from Grand Rapids, etc. Foodstuffs will come from California to Florida, meats from Chicago, wheat from the plains, dairy products from the northwest and cornbelt products from the middle west. This will mean increased business for railroads, waterways, and motor truck transportation."

The title of Chairman Morgan's article is "Tennessee—Fragment of a Vast National Plan." He discusses the project as a great enterprise in social engineering. The scheme includes widespread services to inhabitants in seven states, the erection of cities and towns, the establishment of schools as well as a strictly engineering venture in flood control and power generation.

Three other articles in the August Electrical Workers Journal deal with the Muscle Shoals project. Richard M. Beard, an engineer, discusses the project as one of power application to benefit consumers. Milton M. Flanders, another engineer, discusses the kind and character of jobs that will be available. Dan W. Tracy, president, outlines the services that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers can render to the United States government in achieving this national plan.

Central Labor and Building Trades Councils Plan Merger

Richmond, Cal.—The Central Labor council and the Building Trades council at a joint meeting here decided to merge the two groups in the interest of more effective trade union work. The consolidated councils will qualify as the central body for all local unions both in the building trades and the miscellaneous crafts.

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University of Chattanooga's
Home Games
Go On Sale Tuesday Morning, Sept. 12
FIVE GAMES FOR FIVE DOLLARS
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HERE THEY ARE
Oct. 7 . . . . . State Teachers' College
Oct. 14 . . . . . Oglethorpe
Oct. 28 . . . . . Mississippi College
Nov. 11 . . . . . Mercer
Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving) . . Centre
GET YOUR SEASON TICKETS NOW
AND BE ASSURED OF THE SAME GOOD SEAT
FOR EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON

PEOPLE FEAR SELFISH INTERESTS WILL DEFEAT RECOVERY PROGRAM

Observer Finds Masses Favor NIRA, But Are in State of Inertia Which Gives Opportunity for Enemies to Sabotage and Wreck Plan—Declares People Must Be Aroused to Fighting Pitch.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Sept. 7.—It seems certain that something of an extraordinary character will have to occur to arouse the great mass of the people to a point where they will place themselves wholeheartedly and enthusiastically behind the program of the national industrial recovery administration.

There is a great deal of sentiment favorable to the program, but it is spotty and insufficient to overcome the Machiavillian machinations of high placed scoundrels who command sufficient financial resources to defeat the plan almost in its entirety unless the people are aroused to fighting pitch.

The people as a whole are in a state of mental and physical inertia after long years of unemployment and destitution. They have faith in the sincerity and good intentions of President Roosevelt, but are doubtful as to his ability to overcome the opposition of the barons of finance, commerce and industry. That, at least, is the impression one gains in talking with the general run of persons met here and there around the town.

It is difficult to diagnose the case precisely, but several outstanding causes for public indifference are easily discernible. That NIRA is being "kissed to death" by the daily newspapers is one important factor. The newspaper columns are filled with NIRA news, but it is uniformly of a negative character. The newspaper publishers showed their real sentiments when they filed the worst code that came from any branch of industry or from any profession. The daily newspaper publishers know that they do not dare come out in the open and show their true colors, so they set out to help their "open shop" and "American plan" friends by damning NIRA with faint praise and by gloating each time that organized labor seemingly gets a setback.

Of course there are some daily newspapers which have given the president splendid support in his efforts to overcome the depression, but they constitute only a small minority.

Big merchants are helping to kiss NIRA to death by using the Blue Eagle for advertising purposes, while at the same time they are operating on the "open shop" basis and are working with other "open shop" interests. For example, Marshall Field & Co. has been flying the NRA flag and displaying the Blue Eagle in its show windows for several weeks. Outside on the sidewalk men have been parading back and forth carrying the legend, "Marshall Field & Co. Unfair to Organized Labor." The building trades have the place picketed.

Hundreds of thousands of world's fair visitors from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries have an opportunity to view this paradoxical exhibition as they wend their way through Chicago's great shopping district.

A few blocks south of the Marshall Field store is the enormous retail store of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and here the Blue Eagle and the NRA flags are conspicuous. Sears, Roebuck & Co. work hand in glove with R. R. Donnelley & Co., the president of which, Thomas E. Donnelley, is one of the world's most notorious "open shop" advocates. Donnelley not only prints the Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalogue, but he also prints the Encyclopedia Britannica for the latter firm.

These examples could be multiplied indefinitely, but what's the use? The people know these facts and it makes them skeptical.

With the "open shop" and "American plan" employers of the nation organized to fight NIRA under the leadership of the National Association of Manufacturers, disguised with false whiskers and all under the title of Council of American Industries, the outlook is not so good.

The crisis perhaps will come when snow begins to fly and hunger and want and destitution again stalk the land. Congress will then be in session and it might not be a bad idea were the congress to declare the country in a state of siege, authorize the president to declare martial law and following that stage a few drumhead courts-martial with summary punishment to follow.

Nagging Pains are WARNING SIGNALS

TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

When periodic pains, due to a weak, run-down condition, distress you, treatment for the cause of the trouble should be started without delay.

Take Cardui to build up against the nagging symptoms of ordinary womanly ailments. It has been in use for over 50 years. So many women praise CARDUI, it must be good to have the widespread use that it has today. Sold at drug stores.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE

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A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

Masonic Baseball Game Sept. 11

Plans for the annual Masonic-Lookout game and charity field day are progressing splendidly, according to the sponsors, and tickets are selling "like hot cakes."

The affair is becoming an event in the lives of thousands of Chattanoogans, and is attracting more attention each year. Besides the baseball game between the Lookouts and a picked team from local amateurs, boxing and other sports events are on the program, and an enjoyable time is assured for all the thousands who will attend.

The program will be staged at Engel stadium, Sept. 11.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Billie Cooper has bought himself a Cadillac. We understand when he gets it paid for he may try to buy the postoffice.

* * *

Perry Howard caught himself a rattlesnake, which he was displaying around the postoffice last week.

* * *

Bill Irvin is wearing a blue shirt now to help the Blue Eagle—or blue hawk. Have it your own way.

* * *

There will be an additional $5.00 tax on any member seeing a ball game at Engel stadium until further notice. This, however, does not include the Lookout-Masonic game, Sept. 11.

* * *

Mrs. E. E. McDaniel is ill at their home, 1603 East Forty-eighth street.

* * *

Understand Crosby can soon be called an old-time member, as he will have a birthday next week. Can't find out how many summers he has seen.

WAGE INCREASE ENDS PORTO RICAN STRIKE

San Juan, P. R.—A 25 per cent wage increase ended a strike of many thousands of women employed in the needlework industry at Mayagues.

A settlement was made pending final drafting of a code which is expected to be drawn up under the national industrial recovery act, when the recovery administration at Washington determines on its course of action in regard to Porto Rico industries.

New Organization Aims to Stir Row In Administration

Seeks Rift Between Gen. Johnson and Labor—Nockels Says "Open Shoppers" Are Doomed to Defeat.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Aug. 30.—There was one national convention held here recently which neither the participants nor the citizens of Chicago were proud of. The convention, held secretly at the Palmer house and from which newspaper reporters were barred ,was composed of delegates from 500 "open shop" and "American plan" employers' associations from all parts of the United States.

The convention, or caucus, gave birth to what is to be officially known as the Council of American Industries, organized for the purpose of sabotaging the aims and objects of the national recovery act. One of the first objectives aimed at will be to drive a wedge between Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and organized labor, with a view of eventually wrecking the entire national industrial recovery administration.

Utah Man Named Chairman.

A. C. Reese, head of the Associated Industries of Utah, was named permanent chairman of the new organization. The National Association of Manufacturers took an active part in launching the new movement. James A. Emery, atorney for the National Association of Manufacturers, not wishing to put himself "on the spot" by appearing in Chicago personally, sent John Gall from Washington to Chicago to pinch hit for him and to guide the new organization along the pathways of uprighteousness.

James L. Donnelley, executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, took a conspicuously active part in the convention. Colonel Thomas S. Hammond, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, was not in chicago at the time. He was in Washington attending to his duties as a NIRA deputy administrator and, as alleged, the "right hand man" of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Hammond Was NIRA Critic.

It is recalled with what vehemence Colonel Hammond denounced the national industrial recovery act when it was passed by the U. S. senate on June 9 last. The following day Colonel Hammond issued a statement to the press in which he said the act would "wreck business recovery by starting an era of strikes, racketeering, lockouts and wage controversies." He further said:

"Illinois employers, particularly manufacturers, are apprehensive that widespread dislocation of business with accompanying injury to employers, workers—particularly the white collar class—and the general public will result from the threatened program to force all industrial employes in this country into labor unions.

"War time wages maintained by the labor unions already have contributed to depressed industrial conditions by forcing prices for many commodities and railroad transportation that the consumer has been unwilling or unable to pay.

"Farmers and a great mass of the population, including the white collared class and professional people of fixed incomes and not connected with industry or commerce, would receive no higher incomes as a result of the passage of the act and would have to pay much higher living charges. It also will adversely affect American exports."

One of the old wheel horses of the Illinois Manufacturers' association said to International Labor News Service:

"All that we intend to do through the new organization is to make an effort to preserve some of our rights, privileges and liberties as employers. You know, organized labor is in a pretty strong position at Washington at this time, and we have got to do something to protect ourselves."

E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, commented as follows:

"It appears to me that those fellows are planning a fight and are already afraid of the consequences. If they were not afraid, why did they hold a secret meeting? If we were engaged in a foreign war, and these men were to plan to do the things that constitute their present objective, they would be regarded as traitors to their country, and I am not so sure that that will not be the view entertained by the public when the facts in the case become generally known.

"Their talk of rights, privilege and liberties is just so much bunk. What they mean is that they want to continue their slave-driving tactics toward their employes, which have been one of the principal causes for the depression.

"We would like to solve our present problems peacefully, but if those 'open shop,' company union, racketeer profits which make up this so-called American Council of Industries are seeking warfare, which seems to be the case, then we will meet them more than half way. I am of the opinion, however, that this new 'open shop' outfit will die in infancy. The American people are in no mood to be trifled with."

A. F. OF L. REPORTS REAL PROGRESS IN NIRA DRIVE

Figures on Employment, Wages, Buying Power and Retail Trade All Show Clear Signs of Progress as September Opens, Monthly Survey Says.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Clear signs of real progress in the recovery campaign are evident with the beginning of September, the American Federation of Labor says in its monthly survey of business.

"Since the speculative rise of business was checked in July, figures are beginning to reveal a solid foundation for business activity," the survey reports, going on to outline the encouraging features as follows:

"First, employment: From March to July, the A. F. of L. estimate shows that 2,033,000 men and women have gone back to work, and our trade union reports show that in August re-employment continued almost as rapidly as July in spite of the check to business. By July, unemployment had been reduced by nearly 1,900,000, the number still out of work in July being 11,573,000 compared to 13,471,000 in March. Preliminary trade union unemployment figures for August show 23.7 per cent of the membership out of work, compared to 24.1 per cent in July, 24.5 per cent in June, 25.8 per cent in May and 26.6 per cent in March.

Buying Power Jumps.

"Purchasing power: Incomes of wage and salaried workers were higher by $287,000,000 in July than in March. On a yearly basis this amounts to a gain of $3,444,000,000. Farmers' income this year is estimated at $2,000,000,000 above last year. Thus even before it is fully under way, the recovery program has already poured new purchasing power into the market at the rate of over $5,000,000,000 a year. This alone would be enough to raise total retail sales 17 per cent.

"Retail trade: The effect of this new purchasing power is already being felt. Department store sales in July were 4 per cent above July last year—the first rise above the previous year since depression. Early August reports show department store trade holding its gains. August estimates of sales of ready-to-wear clothing chaims show a 38 per cent gain over August last year; five-cents-to-one-dollar chains, 15 per cent gain. Sales of mechanical refrigerators, washing machines, oil burners are increasing, and automobiles sales are holding well above last year. Gains in these more expensive products are doubtless also stimulated by the rise in prices.

Pay Up, Hours Cut.

"Wages and hours: In July, for the first time since the bank crisis wage rates per hour have turned upward and hours per week have been shortened. The total average changes are slight, but they are most significant because they show a distinct change of trend for millions of workers in thousands of shops. From March to July, average hourly earnings of workers in eighty-eight industries declined steadily from 45.0 cents to 43.5 cents; average hours actually worked per week increased steadily from 40.3 to 43.3. In July, the trend was reversed—hourly earnings increased from 43.5 to 43.8 cents, average hours were shortened from 43.3 to 43.1 (from June 15 to July 15). This is the first concrete evidence of success of NRA in its drive to shorten hours and increase wages, and the change of trend occurred before any code had gone into effect and before the Blue Eagle drive began—the small amount of the change indicates many plants had not yet begun to co-operate.

"These first reports are straws to show which way the wind is blowing. There are many adjustments yet to be made. For instance, wage increases for the individual worker are not yet catching up with the increase in retail prices; gains in 'real' purchasing power thus far are due to re-employment rather than any general increase in the 'real' income of workers already employed. The south is the exception with reports that wage increases have doubled and trebled retail sales in some communities."

Frey Will Make Labor Day Address at East Liverpool

Washington.—John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will make the Labor Day speech at East Liverpool, Ohio, under the auspices of the organized labor movement.

Bill—She's the pick of the crop.
Kyle—Yeah, the prune crop.

Mr. Newman and Miss Good Marri

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Good announce the marriage of their daughter, Alice Margaret, to Morgan Newman, Sunday, Sept. 3, at Rossville, the ceremony being said by Squire [illegible]. Their only attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Sharp.

Miss Good is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Good. Her brothers are J. B. and Bobby Clay Good.

Mr. Newman is the youngest son of Mrs. Judith Newman and the late Mr. Newman. His brothers are Lewis and F. L. Newman; his sisters Mrs. Frank Perry, of Parrish, Ala., Mrs. W. L. Snow, of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. E. B. Jones, Mrs. E. Kropart, of this city.

The young couple are residing in North Chattanooga. Mr. Newman is connected with the Milne Chair company.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed to a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!

EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
CRANE'S FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE

A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!

EASY WAY GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET ST.

Long Hours---Short Wages!

Laborers' Pay Should Be Cut 50%

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money

With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

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VALLEY WORK "NOT CHARITY" SOLON IS TOLD

Appeals of McReynolds Meet Cool Rebuff.

MATTER MAY GO BEFORE CONGRESS

Apparent Inactivity of Valley Board Protested by Local Labor.

Applicants for positions in connection with the Tennessee Valley project may receive new blanks by calling at the local postoffice, it was announced Friday morning. These blanks, which have just arrived, must be filled out regardless of whether the citizen has previously made application.

There is also available, it was explained, a sample examination sheet, which will give to each applicant an idea of the nature of test for fitness which he or she must take at a general examination to be held later.

Apparent apathy of the Tennessee Valley Authority, charged with administration of the plans for development of the valley, has brought a strong protest from organized labor, which is backed 100 per cent at least by Congressman S. D. McReynolds, and labor officials believe that Senators Bachman and McKellar will concur also in the protest lodged with them by Central Body, which Monday night instructed Secretary Cuthbert to write the lawmakers on the subject.

The proposed development, after the Authority has had nearly six months to act, "remains a fanciful scheme," Secretary Cuthbert told the congressional representatives, and the only persons so far employed are a few technical experts.

Congressman McReynolds, who received a committee from Central Body, expressed himself as 100 per cent in sympathy with the protest, but stated, in effect, that appeals from him had brought from Chairman Morgan the trite statement that the valley authority "is not a relief organization." The congressman then very properly suggested to the authority chief that there might be no harm, even so, in employing people who need work.

In Friday's issue of the Times, the editorial writer of that paper, running true to form, takes a "nasty crack" at Congressman McReynolds for his firm stand in the matter, and indicates that the movement toward speeding action by the professor's board is altogether political. Jobless men, however, facing the possibilities of a winter of want and privation for themselves and families, will hardly approve the sentiment expressed by the newspaper writer, whose bread and butter is assured and whose family will not know want during the cold months to come, and who may complacently defend the apparent dilatory tactics employed by the schoolmaster and his board.

At press time no reply had been received from Senators Bachman and McKellar, who are in Washington, and who had hardly had time to answer Mr. Cuthbert's letter, which expressed the sentiment of delegates to Monday night's meeting of Central Body, as follows:

The Tennessee river valley project, as set out by President Roosevelt and made into law by congress, was created for the main purpose of providing employment for our citizens, and that immediately. President Roosevelt has said that the United States cannot stand another winter like the last three and, furthermore, that there will not be another like them.

Nearly six months have elapsed since the Tennessee Valley Authority was named, and to this day nothing in the way of re-employment has been effected, other than office forces for "research" and other technical experts. As for the laboring man, we view with grave apprehension the prospects of this coming winter. In fact, from meager reports, we feel that even if work is started that very little benefit will be derived by journeymen skilled workmen.

Therefore, as your constituents, we beseech you to leave no stone unturned to see if something cannot be speeded up so that this winter will not come on us and find the Tennessee river valley project still a fanciful scheme, with no tangible benefits coming from it for the uenmployed of this section. If it is red tape, let's cut it into little ribbons and put some of these suffering and patient Americans of this vicinity to work. Yours truly,

CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
T. R. Cuthbert, Secretary.

McDonald Adds Patent Medicines To Varied Lines

"Sole Owners" May Be Supplied With Line of Drugs to Add to Stocks.

The Home Stores tire business having been established, it is reported this week, Mr. Roy McDonald, grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, tire merchant, philanthropist, individualist, has added a line of drugs to be dispensed by the "boys" to whom the merchant prince "sold" his grocery stores a few weeks ago—not because of the code, but as the culmination of a dream of years.

Report that McDonald has added a drug business arose doubtless from the fact that a large display ad has appeared in his throw-sheet for a patent medicine manufactured locally, and which it is presumed will be added to the stocks of the "sole owners" of the grocery chain.

The display ad was accompanied in the last issue of McDonald's advertising sheet by another for the "Don Cherry Tire Company," which new institution also had a nice write-up in the throw-sheet.

Local citizens are wondering what line McDonald will enter next, and it has become quite a sport for individuals to speculate on the possible activities of the versatile business man.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

NIRA Is Called Greatest Hope Of Union Labor

But Act Also Has Its Dangers for Unionism, New Jersey State Federation of Labor Convention Is Told.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 14.—Meeting in annual convention here, the New Jersey State Federation of Labor was told that while the National Industrial Recovery Act offers "the greatest opportunity in history for organized workers," at the same time it carries a threat of danger to the labor movement.

The Recovery act was hailed by President Arthur A. Quinn, of the federation and Emerson L. Richards, president of the state senate, but Richards also warned of what he saw as the danger in the law.

"The right of men to organize and to bargain collectively," Richards said, "embraces the right to choose your own leaders and your own method of bargaining. Already there seems to be a disposition to usurp this function.

Labor Must Be Watchful.

"Organized labor must be very watchful or it will find that its tried and true leaders have been supplanted by a bureaucracy in Washington dictating terms and conditions. If that should come to pass, it would no longer be an organization by and for labor."

President Quinn declared that success of the whole recovery plan depends largely upon the workers' units.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that many are signing the codes who do not intend to obey them. It will be organized labor's duty to see that they are enforced not only by closed shop employers but by the far more numerous group of open shop owners.

Big Responsibility on Labor.

"Our form of government depends upon the success or failure of enforcement of the Recovery act. That's in turn, depends in large measure on labor's strength and determination, and on the honesty, intelligence and unselfish devotion of labor's leadership."

Quinn added that "one of the best means of enforcing the Recovery act and protecting the fair employer against the chiseler is in insisting on the union label."

Automobile Workers Eager For Trade Union Benefits

Flint, Mich.—J. F. Anderson, international representative of the American Federation of Labor here, is very enthusiastic over his success in persuading employes of the Flint automobile factories to join the United Automobile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Under Mr. Anderson's guidance charters have been granted to workers in the Chevrolet, Buick, A. C. Spark Plug and Fisher Body corporation.

In an address before the Flint Federation of Labor outlining his experiences in organizing the auto workers, Mr. Anderson said it has not been necessary to employ old-time brass band methods to attract the employes. They are coming voluntarily in groups of one to a dozen to the Labor temple daily for the purpose of joining up. In his organization work, he asserted, he stresses the achievements of the American Federation of Labor, showing the many improvements which have been brought about through the efforts of the organized workers.

Today is the tomorrow you were worrying about yesterday.

Johnson Bars Modification Of Collective Bargaining Clause In All NIRA Codes

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Sept. 14.—The other morning at one of the little Delaware ocean-front beaches, with a salt marsh behind it, I pushed the starter of my car. The engine sputtered and then went into a furious roar. In an instant the air was filled with mosquitoes, swarming like bees—hundreds of them, near relatives of those of Jersey, and almost large enough to masquerade as bees.

They had sought hiding from the dawning day in the dark recesses under the hood, confident of protection from the brilliant rays that slanted in from the waves. But with the sputter of the engine and the whir of the fan, indicating that the hood after all was an unsafe hiding place, they fled, possibly in terror, into the sunlight.

Johnson Stirs Up "Mosquitoes."

General Hugh Johnson, Uncle Sam's industrial commisar, is having the same experience. The other afternoon, without reckoning the consequences, he said pithily that he would not allow qualifying and modifying clauses to Section 7 (a) of the recovery act to be inserted again in industrial codes. This is the section of the law which says that the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing without interference of employers shall not be abridged.

The industrial chieftain had in mind the qualifying clause of the automobile code, which he said he had consented to "in an unguarded moment," and the company union clause that was originally in the steel code. His remarks were innocent enough, but they were the push that set the engine whirring and chasing a veritable cloud of mosquitoes into the air to face the dazzling light of the Roosevelt recovery effort.

NIRA Head to Use Swatter.

Attempt of the steel interests to qualify or nullify the labor clause of the recovery act through quibbling language inserted in their initial code was seized upon by a veritable swarm of industries and trades—some of them a mere dot on the industrial map—to put some qualification of the mandatory labor clause into their proposed codes. Most of them adopted the language verbatim which Johnson had unwittingly consented to allow in the automobile code. They believed apparently that with quibbles and vague phrases they could destroy the plain mandate of a statute and set aside the definite intent of a law.

Johnson's tart remark stirred mosquitoes from hiding under the automobile code hood, and into the reach of the swatter. **And Johnson proposes that as each of these codes comes up for a hearing he will use the swatter.** No such clause, and, in fact, no language of any kind, he asserts, may be put into a code hereafter in connection with or as a part of the mandatory Section 7 (a) provision—a provision that must be written into every code, word for word, before it will be approved by Johnson and the president.

Clause Barred for Good.

While the automobile code with its qualifying clause continues in effect for only six months, Johnson said that this phrase has led to such confusion in industry that he would not permit its inclusion again. There is evidence that it has inspired a definite relief among industrialists that the mandatory labor section can be modified in the wording of codes, and the plain intent of the law changed.

Thus, with a single sweep, Johnson has removed one of the most irritating and complexing problems that has beset his recovery administration since the steel code was filed. It has led to futile and wearisome delays in finishing and promulgating other codes, and on a conservative estimate, wasted a whole month of time of Johnson and his entire staff.

CATES' RESIGNATION NO LOSS TO RECOVERY ACT SERVICE

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The separation of Dudley Cates, Chicago insurance man, from the government service as a deputy NIRA administrator, was a big gain for the government rather than a loss. His retention in the service undoubtedly would have resulted in a violent unfavorable reaction eventually.

Cates is the man who was touted as the close personal friend of Thomas E. Donnelley at the national employing printers' code meeting held here a few weeks ago. It will be recalled that Donnelley, head of R. R. Donnelley & Sons company, notoriously non-union for more than two decades, wrote the code adopted at that meeting, and that the employers spurned overtures of officers of the international printing trades unions to meet in joint conference to work out an equitable code.

Donnelley was in the saddle and he rode 'em cowboy. Cates was the fair-haired boy of the Donnelley meeting. It was Dudley Cates this and Dudley Cates that. If a knotty problem came up for which there seemed to be no immediate solution, why, just refer it to good old Dud, and he'll fix it.

The "open shop" employing printers were in high feather. They had the world by the tail and a downhill pull. They unanimously agreed on a code that just suited them, and they crammed the code down the throats of union employers who refused to fight.

The non-union employing printers then went back to their homes in the four corners of the United States hugging the delusion that Dudley Cates would be the deputy administrator before whom hearings on the printing code would be held, and that dear old Dud would just naturally rubber stamp the Donnelley code and everything would be hotsy-totsy for the "open shoppers" some more. But Dudley has taken a run-out powder on his friends.

NIRA Mediation Board Assails Bakery Owners

Employers Scored for Failure to Co-operate by Refusing to Accept Decision in New York Strike.

Progress of organization among local bakery workers is highly gratifying, according to T. R. Cuthbert, organizer, and it is expected that within the next few weeks employes of these local plants will boast a 100 per cent union.

Except in one plant, Mr. Cuthbert said, no opposition has been encountered. Conferences now being held with the management of this concern, however, indicate a possibility of withdrawal of opposition in a short time.

New York City, Sept. 14.—The Specialty Bakery Owners association was criticised by the mediation board of the local NRA organization for rejecting the board's decision in the strike of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union.

Reviewing the mediation proceedings, the board scored the bakery owners for their failure to cooperate and declared that the employers "prefer to keep strikers on the streets rather than yield to arbitration."

The mediation board consists of Mrs. Elinor W. Herrick, chairman, representing the public; James C. Harbord, chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, and Leon Rouse, of Typographical Union No. 6. The board's decision was to have been accepted by both parties to the dispute, but the employers, contrary to the action of the union, have declined to abide by the verdict.

Union Accepts Decision.

The statement is expected to have a bearing on the final disposition of the injunction against the strikers prohibiting them from picketing, granted by Justice Selah B. Strong in the supreme court in Brooklyn.

The statement pointed out that the union representatives had yielded on a number of points to which they had clung stubbornly and had accepted the decision of the board as a basis for arbitration.

The decision provided that the hours of labor continue as fixed by existing contracts pending adoption of a permanent code for the bakery industry and fixed the basic working time at 48 hours a week. The decision also provided that there should be arbitration on the wage question.

GREEN URGES FIGHT

Washington, Sept. 14.—In a telegram to Matthew M. Levy, attorney for Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, urged a strong fight against the injunction prohibiting picketing by striking bakers in Brooklyn.

"In the particular case in Brooklyn where labor has been restrained by an injunction order from exercising its right to peaceful picketing labor must utilize every honorable and legitimate means at its command to have the injunction order set aside," Green said.

Rail Workers Increased Nearly 20,000 in Month

Washington, Sept. 7.—Railroad employment and payrolls picked up sharply from May to June, interstate commerce commission figures reveal.

Class 1 railroads, switching and terminal companies reported a total of 957,532 employes as of the middle of June, compared with 938,406 in May, an increase of 19,126. Since the middle of March, when the low point was reached, the increase was 37,651.

Including those on part time, the total number employed was 1,074,651 or 24,099 more than in May.

Pay in June was $115,433,189, as comjared with $113,505,929 in May, an increase of $1,927,260.

Central Bodies In Various Cities Hear Lane Story

Attitude of Georgia Concern Explained to Workers Where Stores Operate.

Central bodies in all cities where the Lane Drug company operates were notified this week of the controversy between the Atlanta concern and Chattanooga labor, which arose through failure of local labor to prevail upon officers of the chain store company to insure employment of members of organized labor on a storeroom at 714 Market street, where the Chattanooga branch of the Georgia concern is now located.

The Lane controversy was marked this week by what the pickets described as increasing interest upon the part of the public, and a most gratifying spirit of sympathy is reported.

Following action by Chattanooga Typographical union at its regular monthly meeting, which provided for an automatic fine of $10 on any member patronizing a place declared "unfair" by Central Body, Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that any member of Local No. 80, A. F. of M., found patronizing any place of business or any employer declared unfair by the Central Labor body, regardless of the craft, after due trial, if found guilty, shall be fined $10 for each offense."

Other local unions have taken similar action both with respect to the Lane company and to the so-called Home Stores and their various branches.

Piedmont Strikers Still Holding Line

Walkout of some 700 textile workers in the Piedmont, Ala., mill of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher company was unchanged according to latest advices received by The Labor World, workers and management maintaining their stand as taken when the strike occurred last Monday morning. A delegation of the strikers were in Chattanooga this week conferring with labor representatives and others.

The Piedmont Journal, which is standing loyally by the workers, covered the situation this week in a front-page article as follows:

"With both the union forces and the management of Standard-Coost-Thatcher company cotton mills seemingly as far apart as when the strike started Monday morning, approximately 750 employes remain out of the mills and idle.

"The trouble started about one week ago, when Mr. F. E. Blair, waste mill foreman, was demoted. The union protested the action, and in addition requested a raise of 20 per cent in wages and made other minor requests, it is understood, but without coming to any understanding.

"All day Saturday and Sunday the question of a strike was imminent, with numerous meetings being held between the union men and the company officials. W. O. Hare, Alabama state secretary of American Federation of Labor; V. C. Finch, southern labor representative, of Atlanta, together with local leaders of the textile union, were in conference with the mill officials, including T. H. McKinney, president of the company. Following a lengthy conference Sunday afternoon a meeting of the union was held Sunday night, when the definite decision to strike was made.

"The mill whistle was blown as usual Monday morning, and although hundreds of employes gathered at the gates no employe offered to enter the mills for work, and no signs of disorder in any way were in evidence.

"Superintendent S. H. Harris read a notice that the mill would be shut down indefinitely as a result of the strike.

"It is understood that conferences are still more or less in progress between both the union and the company."

Country Doctor (calling to see female patient)—I suppose you consider me an old humburg? (laughing, as he felt the woman's pulse and trying to put over his very best bedside manner).

Blessed is the husband who is an unhandy fellow. He reads his newspaper while his neighbors are mending carpet sweepers.

MANY KNOCK AT DOORS OF FEDERATION

New Unions Being Chartered Weekly.

MANY LINES SEEK COLLECTIVE ACTION

Old Established Locals Gain Members in "New Deal" Movement.

The past few weeks have seen no diminution in the great wave of organization which has swept Chattanooga and vicinity, and almost weekly new groups, after having been worked into strong organizations, are added to the rolls of Central Body affiliates.

"Chiselers" on the code have become somewhat numerous, but in each instance victims of this un-American practice are biding their time with a confidence that the N. R. A. administration will eventually adjust all unfair practices and punish the guilty parties.

T. R. Cuthbert, voluntary organizer for the American Federation of Labor, reports increasing activity in nearby communities. At Dalton, Mr. Cuthbert said Friday, a textile union composed of several hundred enthusiastic members is gaining strength with each passing day, and the new organization has a set purpose of making the North Georgia metropolis 100 per cent organized in this line within a very short time.

At Chickamauga, Ga., another textile union will be installed Saturday morning, membership already having reached several scores, and at South Pittsburg and other nearby points unions of mill workers are functioning splendidly, Mr. Cuthbert said.

Locally the textile organizing situation is progressing very satisfactory, he continued, although in some cases the "stretch-out" system is being installed and other unfair practices are being attempted against the spirit of the code.

Besides the textile unions, new organizations already formed or in the process of formation were listed by Mr. Cuthbert as follows:

Cement Workers, Enamel Workers, Electric Welders, Retail Clerks, Upholsterers, Dairy Workers, Bakers, Paper Makers, Furniture Workers, Truck Drivers, Operating Engineers and others. The dairy workers comprise members from every large dairy in the city with the exception of the Grant-Patten plant, and several of the larger plants are "100 per cent andproud of it."

In addition to the above and other new and prospective locals, practically every one of the old-established unions have greatly increased their membership, and particularly is this true of the Iron Molders and Contract Machinists, it was said.

Mr. Cuthbert requested The Labor World to state that every effort is being made to answer appeals from each craft for assistance, and to urge that those desiring to come under the banner of the American Federation of Labor be as patient as possible.

"It is a great task to reach all these in a short time, under handicaps, but if the workers will bear with us we will meet with and give every assistance to all who call on us," he said.

W. Alfred Cofer Weds Miss Sadler

A wedding of interest to many trades union friends was solemnized on Labor Day when W. Alfred Cofer and Miss Grace Sadler stole a march on their friends by "slipping away" to LaFayette, Ga., and became man and wife. The secret was kept until this week.

Mrs. Cofer is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. N. Sadler, her father having for many years been well-known locally as a Methodist minister. She is a graduate of Tennessee Wesleyan.

Mr. Cofer is the son of C. E. Cofer, of the Cofer Electric company, and is a member of Local 175, Electrical Workers. He is a graduate of Central High school.

They are at home at 1400 West Fifty-third street.

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the purpose of organizing the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—It was organized "to promote a greater demand for products bearing the union label and of labor performed by union workers; to investigate into, devise, recommend, and within the limits of its authority carry into effect methods for the advertisement of union-label products."

* * *

Q.—Who introduced the bill passed by congress making Labor Day a legal holiday?

A.—Senator James H. Kyle, of North Dakota. The bill was signed by President Cleveland on June 28, 1894.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "So long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

What Next!

Air conditioning for automobiles promises to be the next development in the air conditioning industry. Refrigerating machines, motors, and coils are slung underneath the floorboards. Air is filtered, warmed or cooled, in accordnce with the needs of the season, and the humidity adjusted before passing into the car.

Wisdom

History shows us that all great principles, however ardently espoused for a time, have a tendency to fade into traditions, to degenerate into a hollow cant, to become words of little import, and to remain for declamation when their vital power is gone.—William Ellery Channing.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

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Joy Phone 6-7168
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"Outside Interference"

In their statements against trade union collective bargaining the executives of anti-union corporations, of which the United States Steel corporation is typical, have stressed the terrible menace which they visioned in "outside" organizations like national trade unions "interfering" with the wages, hours and other work conditions which the executives of the corporations see fit to impose upon their employes.

These questions, they said, should be settled by the strong and united authority of the corporation on the one hand and the weak and disunited employes on the other. There must be no "outside" interference.

Hypocrisy in the extreme, organized labor replied. Now we have an illustration of that hypocrisy.

In Washington, D. C., the employes of the Crittal Manufacturing company, operating under the blanket N. R. A. code for the steel window sash industry, struck for a 20 per cent. increase in piecework wages. Under the code the 48-hour week was reduced to 36 hours, with a 10 per cent. increase in the hourly wage, which resulted in lower weekly wages.

The strikers said they could not live on the reduced pay and walked out with their demand for an increase. They knew that the minimum wage was fixed by the code, but they believed that maximum wages were fixed by the management. Not so. According to the press report of the controversy, Charles C. Anthony, manager of the Crittal concern, told the employes he did not have authority to grant their demand. Why? Because wages for the employes of every member of the trade association of the steel window sash industry, a national organization of employers, are fixed by the officials of the association, and the association at the time of the controversy was holding a meeting in Cleveland.

Here is "outside interference" with a vengeance. The manager of a steel window sash company in Washington cannot increase the wages of his employes without the consent of the national trade association for the industry!

The natural corollary to this condition is a national organization of the employes of the industry in a national trade union to bargain collectively with the national trade association of the employers. This is what the American Federation of Labor demands. This is what the American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to secure. This is what the National Industrial Recovery Act approves when it declares that employes shall have the right to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and use their unions for collective bargaining. And this is what anti-union employers compactly organized in national trade associations themselves, sponsored by the anti-union Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, are making strenuous efforts to prevent.

They shall not succeed. "Labor Omnia Vincit"—Labor Conquers All—is the motto of the A. F. of L. In this fight for the right to organize, the motto shall become a living reality throughout the Republic despite the determination of anti-union employers to turn the workers into voiceless and soulless industrial serfs responding like robots to the will of those who own and control American industry.

Speeding Up the Workers

An editorial writer of the New York Times says too many trade unionists have set up standards "which mitigate against the sections of the industry in which they find their livelihood" and asks if they will continue to insist on "limited production" or if they will assist the national recovery by dropping the plan of "making work," which he defines as requiring that things be done needlessly in conformity with the rules which the workers make themselves. "In this and many other matters," he says, "there is ample reason for employers and the public to appeal to labor unions."

This editorial explosion of the New York Times is a restatement of the silly old charge that members of trade unions either by loafing on the job or other devices resort to wholesale limitation of the amount of work done per unit of time.

The charge is baseless. "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay" has been the slogan of organized labor throughout the United States from the inception of the labor movement. This does not mean, of course, that trade unionists subject themselves to the exploitation of speed-up men and destroy their bodies and minds by driving themselves or permitting themselves to be driven to the performance of inordinate tasks.

The body of the worker is a human machine which must be preserved in good condition for many years to insure the worker a living from the sale of the use of the labor power which it generates. "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay" accomplishes this preservation, and organized labor will not permit either editorial taskmasters for the employers or the employers themselves to use the N. R. A. as a speed-up scheme to wear the workers out in the shortest possible time and then throw them into the army of the so-called "inefficient" with the almshouse as their home.

Wages and the Cost of Living

Perhaps the outstanding anomaly of the recovery program is the penalty of static wages imposed in many instances upon the workers in connection with shorter hours by the persistent price boosting applied by manufacturers and merchants who own and control the machinery for manufacturing and marketing the necessities of life, commonly called a living.

This anomaly was well illustrated in certain cotton mills about the time the 40-hour maximum work week was put into effect.

In one southern community thousands of textile workers struck for a 25 per cent. wage increase. The mill superintendents refused to grant the increase, but reduced the length of the work week to 40 hours at the same weekly wage the workers had been paid for 55 hours.

This was a reduction of well over one-quarter in working time, a very remarkable victory for the mill workers and a distinct advantage for them and their families. But with their weekly wages fixed and the cost of living going up, their real wages expressed in purchasing power were decreased and their living standards consequently lowered. This reduction in wages and purchasing power is widespread. It is wholly at variance with the underlying principle of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Unless speedy machinery is developed to secure the automatic increase in all wages equal to and even exceeding the boosts in living costs decreed by manufacturers and merchants, there will be many justifiable protests resorted to by labor to adjudicate a grievance which those who own and control industry could prevent if they had enough social vision to justify their continuance as business executives.

FIGHT PROMISED TO RESTORE SLASHED POSTOFFICE WAGES

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 14.—Speaking before the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Representative James M. Mead, of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the house postoffice committee, said that strong efforts will be made to cut postoffice department expenses other than salaries. He said the plan was meeting with support of the Roosevelt administration.

Recommendations which Mead announced included restoration of two-cent letter postage, elimination in five years of all special help now given to air lines and erection of hundreds of buildings. These buildings, Mead said, are needed in the postal service to save exorbitant rentals of private property.

Mead explained that since 75 per cent of postoffice department costs consisted of wages, the object was to trim every possible dollar from the remaining 25 per cent. He promised strong congressional support to the fight to regain salary levels which had been reduced under the economy act.

Give a girl an inch and she'll make a dress out of it.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

How dim is the intelligence of humankind at times was shown most graphically at a recent gathering of public works officials of seven leading industrial states. They came together to kick against the federal government's wage scale of 45 cents per hour for common labor, as it is wrongly called.

These official gentlemen, harking back to the old "law of supply and be damned" (or was it "supply and demand?"), said they could get plenty of labor at around 22 cents in their home states and they said it would raise the very dickens if such a high rate were paid. Of course they had visions of "cheap wages" for their factories going glimmering.

And then, when these gentlemen got through beefing, what a wallop they got from the representative of Uncle Sam. This man, one Henry M. Waite, deputy public works administrator, said things in a way to "blow your hat off."

* * *

Mr. Waite said the government's contribution to local enterprises was for the purpose of helping the states put their unemployed back to work. He added, with vigor and color, that if the states and cities aren't willing to do their part "then we haven't gone to hell far enough yet."

These assembled state representatives were told that if the present recovery effort fails, through local unwillingness or any other reason, "God knows what is going to happen this winter." He said labor "has had the pants licked off of it" and "didn't have a chance for a square deal." The answer, he said, was to cut the week to 30 hours and double the wages.

Now, when a government representative goes abroad into the day and into the night talking like that, verily we have come upon days worth observing. It's a time to be alive.

* * *

What labor has to do is to organize and to show capability in its organization and in its new power. The great front door into the very house of opportunity is open unto us.

The logic of events is with those who are seeking to curb the evil powers in our civilization. Name calling is of no use. What is of use is to tear away the things that worked badly and to build institutions that will work for humanity.

To this job there comes no hand so well fitted as the hand of the organized labor movement.

* * *

Denver labor has a new creed that ought to bring big results, if faithfully observed. It is: Think organization; talk organization; do organization. Delegates to the meeting that adopted the slogan urged that each trade unionist consider himself an organizer charged with the duty of enlisting under the banner of unionism at least one unorganized man or woman.

"That," as one delegate put it, "is the way to organize the city of Denver; the job is too big for a few officials and paid organizers of the labor movement to handle."

Labor in every city could adopt Denver's creed and follow it with profit. Organizing America's millions of workers is too big a task for a few; it needs the enthusiastic help of every trade unionist.

* * *

Baltimore has taken a step surprising in a community with such a reputation for liberality and tolerance. The city's fire board has issued an order forbidding firemen from joining or retaining membership in any "outside organization." The order followed efforts to unionize the firemen.

The Baltimore fire board's action is harking back to the archaic idea that firemen and other public servants should not be permitted to organize, an idea that is entirely at variance with sentiment now sweeping the nation. The board ignores the fact that firemen are organized in many cities throughout the land in the International Association of Firefighters and that organization has detracted not a whit from their efficiency and general usefulness. On the contrary, it has been found of benefit and has met with general approval.

BRICKLAYRS WIN AGAIN

New York Court Decision on Arbitration Award Gives Union Second Big Victory.

New York, Aug. 30.—An arbitration proceeding between unions and employers, where neither witnesses nor arbitrators are sworn is a common law proceeding and its actions are not subject to court review, in the view of Supreme Court Justice Hofstader, in a ruling just handed down sustaining the award in the case of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union and the Mason Builders' association.

The court considered that the only point at issue was whether and when the award was actually delivered. The employers contended that an award favorable to them was delivered July 15, whereas the final award, almost entirely favorable to the union, was delivered Aug. 5.

The court held that unless the first so-called award was actually delivered formally to the principals there was no delivery and no award and that the arbitrators, or a majority of them, had a perfect right to change their views, even if they had signed an agreement, providing there had been no actual delivery of that agreement or award.

The ruling constitutes a second smashing victory for the union. Whether the employers will appeal is not known. The arbitration presented a dozen or more issues, including wages, hours, sub-contracting and the jurisdiction of certain local unions.

CLEVELAND EDITORIAL WRITERS ORGANIZE UNDER RECOVERY ACT

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Reporters, deskmen and other editorial workers on the three Cleveland daily newspapers have organized under the National Recovery Act to improve their economic status. The new organization, formed at a meeting called by a committee of nine, is named the Cleveland Editorial Employes' association.

Lloyd White, labor editor of the Press, who was secretary of the meeting declared that reporters and editorial workers have no voice with the Recovery Administration at Washington. A statement distributed by the committee of nine declared that if editorial workers do not move promptly to protect themselves against what may be expected of the permahent code they will get only the "jackal's share" after the "new deal" is applied to their industry.

I. L. Kenen, political writer for the News, declared newspaper workers have accepted drastic pay reductions and longer working hours during the depression, and that the time had come to demand better conditions.

The motion for organization was adopted by unanimous vote.

Three hundred workers in the circulation departments of Cleveland newspapers have formed a union under the name of the Newspaper Distributor and Circulation union. It is affiliated with the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

GREAT UNION TIDE REPORTED TO LABOR'S EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, Sept. 14.—A tremendous rising tide of organization sentiment, which has already added more than 1,000,000 new members and 350 directly affiliated local unions to the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, was reported to the Executive Council of the federation as it met in Washington for the last meeting previous to the annual convention in October.

Reports from the organizing campaign, which is being pressed in all sections of the country, were received and plans were made for extension of the drive. The Executive Council took steps for the advancement of the new organizations and made plans for according to workers everywhere the widest opportunity to organize of their own free will. The exercise of this right is guaranteed under Section 7 of the national industrial recovery act, the council emphasized.

Special consideration was given to the recovery act and to the development of codes of fair practice applicable to all lines of industry.

Work was begun on the annual report of the council. The report covers the administrative work of the past year and all the activities of the federation and its departments.

Preparations were also made for the dedication and unveiling of the Samuel Gompers memorial in Washington, which will be dedicated on Saturday, Oct. 7, during the A. F. of L. convention. President Roosevelt will be invited to participate in the unveiling ceremonies. It is expected that many thousands of visitors, members of organized labor and their friends will throng the city for the dedication ceremonies.

POSTOFFICE FURLOUGHS TO BE ENDED SEPTEMBER 30

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in convention here, was told by First Assistant Postmaster-General Joseph C. O'Mahoney that the postoffice department will discontinue its general furlough policy on Sept. 30.

O'Mahoney gave increasing revenues and success of economy measures as reasons for the decision. He said this year's postal deficit will be the lowest since 1929.

Postal employes were given nine days' furlough without pay during the first three months of this fiscal year, in addition to the general 15 per cent pay cut. The furloughs had been expected to continue until next July.

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The University of Chattanooga is an accredited institution of high educational standing and the finest possible educational rating. The University of Chattanooga is a member of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, a member of the Association of American Colleges, and is on the approved list of thee Association of American Universities.

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The University of Chattanooga seeks to maintain high spiritual ideals, fine standards of scholarship and a well-rounded college program for the fullest development of the talents and capacities of the students.

Freshman Week Begins Thursday, Sept. 14

Registration of Upper Classmen Will Take Place Monday, Sept. 18

Classes Begin Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 8:00 A. M.

For further information, address the Registrar

The UNIVERSITY of CHATTANOOGA

NOTICE CITY TAX PAYERS

The city administration, fully appreciating the fact that due to conditions a great many of our taxpayers could not pay their taxes, has endeavored in every way possible to show every consideration to the taxpayer.

Under the law, 1931 taxes should have been sued upon Oct. 1, 1932, but inspired by a desire to prevent additional court costs being levied upon the taxpayer these suits have never been filed.

Under the same law 1932 taxes go to the Delinquent Tax Attorney for suit on Oct. 1.

The time has come when we have no choice in the matter except to enforce the law and make every effort possible to collect taxes. This government cannot function unless these taxes are collected, debt services cannot be paid, school teachers cannot be paid, firemen and policemen cannot be paid and other functions of goveernment cannot be carried on unless taxes are paid.

We must collect the money to run this government or suspend government, and we desire to give notice that lists are now being made up of delinquent taxes for 1931 and 1932 to be turned over to the Delinquent Tax Attorney on Oct. 1, with instructions to immediately bring suit. There is no other alternative, as much as we regret it.

There is an unusually heavy delinquency in paving assessments. These bonds are maturing and have to be protected by the city; and all delinquent paving taxes and street widening taxes will be turned over to the Delinquent Tax Attorney along with other taxes.

ALVIN SHIPP,
City Treasurer.

REPLEVIN NOTICE.
No. 8828
...ther Hamby, Justice of the Peace, ... Furniture Co. vs. Emma Warren. ...cause it appeared by affidavit that ...dant is justly indebted to the plain... is a non-resident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ... served upon her, and an attach... ...ing been levied on certain household ... is therefore ordered that publication ... in The Labor World, a newspaper ... in the City of Chattanooga, Tennes... four consecutive weeks, commanding ... defendant to appear before me at ... No. 623 Cherry street, Chattanooga, ..., on Sept. 19, 1933, at 10 o'clock ... make defense to said suit or it will ... for confessed and be proceeded with ...
Sept. 23, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
...Furniture Co. vs. Geo. A. Lowry, ...B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
...cause it appeared by affidavit that ...dant is justly indebted to the plain... is a nonresident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ... served upon him, and an original ... having been levied on certain ... goods in possession of said defend... it is therefore ordered that publication ... in The Labor World, a newspaper ... in the city of Chattanooga, Tennes... four consecutive weeks, commanding ... defendant to appear before me at ... No. 111 E. Sixth Street, Chatta... Tennessee, on Sept. 26, 1933, at 10 ...a.m., and make defense to said suit or ... be taken for confessed and be pro... with ex parte.
...Aug. 30, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
...Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in ... for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
...Trust Corporation vs. Willie Killens and Arnold Smith.
In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's ...rn that defendant, Willie Killens, cannot ...be found in this county, and that an action ...of replevin has been brought against one ...Ford Roadster, Motor No. A1209726, which ...has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal ...service was had on Arnold Smith. Therefore, ...the said Willie Killens is required to appear ...on or before Tuesday, September 26, 1933, at ...10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office ...in 169 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Ten... ...and make defense to this action in ...said court, or otherwise a judgment will be ...taken by default against her and the cause ...stayed for further hearing.
It is therefore ordered that this notice be ...published for four (4) consecutive weeks in ...The Labor World, a newspaper published in ...Hamilton County, Tennessee.
This 1st day of September, 1933.
KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE.
...Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. D. C. Knowles ...J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that ...defendant is justly indebted to the plain... and is a nonresident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon her, and an original ...attachment having been levied on certain ...household goods in Palmer, Tenn., in posses... of said defendant, it is therefore ordered ...that publication be made in The Labor World, ...a newspaper published in the city of Chatta... Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, ...commanding the said defendant to appear be... ...me at my office, No. 111 E. Sixth Street, ...Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 25, 1933, at ...10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit ...or it will be taken for confessed and be pro... with ex parte.
This Aug. 30, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 48637
...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
George G. Hughes vs. Ernestine Hughes
It appearing from allegations in complain...'s bill, which is sworn to, that Ernestine ...Hughes is a nonresident of the state of Ten... ...so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that ...publication be made for four successive weeks ...in The Labor World, a newspaper published ...in Hamilton county, notifying said non-res... ...to appear at the next October rules of ...said court, to be held at the court house in ...Chattanooga on the first Monday in October ...next, the same being a rule day of said court, ...and make defense to said bill or the same will ...be taken for confessed, and the cause set for ...hearing ex parte as to her.
This 30th day of August, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Altsuler & Hammack, Attys. 9-22

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the power and authority vest... in Thomas R. Preston, Trustee, by a cer... deed of trust executed by N. W. Wilbur, (single), dated May 20, 1925, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Ten..., in Book K, Volume 19, Page 39 et ..., to which reference is made for its con..., powers and provisions, said deed of ...trust having been executed for the purpose of ...securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Na... Bank, evidenced by one note of even ...date therewith, payable one year after date, ...and default having been made in the payment ...of said indebtedness when it became due, and ...by virtue of the power vested in him as Trus... ...Thomas R. Preston, as such Trustee, will ...on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933,
within the legal hours of sale, at the front ...door of the court house in Chattanooga, Ham... ...County, Tennessee, offer for sale and ...sell to the highest and best bidder, at public ...outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the ...equities of redemption, dower and homestead, ...the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Ten..., to-wit:
The North one-half of Lot Fourteen, ...Poplar Street, of the original plan of ...Chattanooga, fronting Fifty feet on the ...West side of Pine Street and extending ...back westwardly, of uniform width, one ...hundred and seventy-six (176) feet, more ...or less; this being the same property as ...conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed from W. ...C. Crabtree, which deed is registered in ...the Register's Office of Hamilton County, ...Tennessee, in Book "K", Volume 7, page ...471 et seq.
Also: Lot No. One (1), in the City ...Water Company's Reservoir Hill Addition ...to the City of Chattanooga, as is shown ...by the plat of record of said addition in ...the Register's Office of Hamilton County, ...Tennessee, as found in Plat Book No. ...Three, Page Nine. Said lot fronts fifty-two (52) feet on the West side of Pine ...Street and extends back Westwardly, of ...uniform width, one hundred and twenty-four and ¼ feet, more or less; this be... the same property as conveyed to S. ...A. Rose by deed of record in the Regis... Office of Hamilton County, in ...Book "G", Vol. 13, page 589 et seq.
Also, a part of Lot Sixteen (16) in the ...City Water Company's Corrected Reser... Hill Addition to the City of Chatta... described as follows: Beginning at ...the South East corner of Lot No. Six... ...; thence Northwardly along the East ...line of said lot, twenty-four and 66/100 ...(24.66) feet to a stake; thence Westward... parallel with the South line of Lot No. ...Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 feet ...(34.07); thence Southwardly parallel with ...the East line of said Lot, 24.66 feet to ...a stake on the South line of said lot; ...thence Eastwardly along the South line of ...said lot Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and ...7/100 (34.07) feet to the point of begin... This being the same property as ...conveyed to S. A. Rose by W. C. Brown ...and wife, by deed of record in the Regis... ...Office of Hamilton County, Tennes..., in Book "B", Vol. 13, page 618 et ..., to which deed reference is hereby ...made for a more complete description of ...said property.
THOMAS R. PRESTON, Trustee.
This August 25, 1933.

No. 48750
...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...Elizabeth Smith vs. William Richard Smith
It appearing from allegations in complain...'s bill, which is sworn to, that William ...Smith is a non-resident of the state ...Tennessee so that the ordinary process of ...cannot be served upon him, it is ordered ...that publication be made for four successive ...weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper pub... in Hamilton county, notifying said non-... to appear at the next October rules ...of said court, to be held at the court house ...in Chattanooga on the first Monday in Oc... ...next, the same being a rule day of said ...court, and make defense to said bill or the ...same will be taken for confessed, and the ...cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Goodson, Atty.

The Difference.
...-chewing girl and a gum-chew... ...ing cow
...somewhat alike, yet different ...somehow;
...ow can that be? Oh, yes, we ...see now—
...calm, thoughtful look on the ...face of the cow.

George Is Again Named President Of Postal Clerks

Re-elected for Sixth Term at Chicago Convention—Gilbert E. Hyatt Chosen Legislative Agent and Editor.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Leo E. George, of Washington, was re-elected president and Gilbert E. Hyatt, also of Washington, was elected legislative representative and editor, at the closing session of the convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks here.

President George was elected for his sixth consecutive term. He was born in Medford, Wis., June 13, 1883, and served 18 years in the Chicago post office before his first election to the presidency of the organization.

Hyatt was formerly president of the federation, previous to George's incumbency. For some years he was a labor reporter, doing brilliant and notable work during the textile strikes at Marion, N. C., and other southern mill centers.

The convention, the largest and most enthusiastic ever held by the federation, adopted as its paramount issue the restoration of salaries and a program of major objectives as follows:

Substitute relief; organization of all post office clerks in one organization; 30-hour week without reduction of salary; liberalization of retirement law, including annuities to dependents; seniority; court of civil service appeals and instruction to national executive board to seek increase in salaries commensurate with increase in living costs.

NRA Is Endorsed.

The National Recovery Administration received the unanimous endorsement of the convention.

Atlanta, Ga., was chosen as the convention city for 1935 over Washington.

Some men do what their wives tell them to do and some men are not married.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola M. O'Dell, the fifth day of May, 1931, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 26, page 326 et seq. in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, which Trust Deed is referred to for its terms and powers; and default having been made in the payment of twenty-three of the monthly notes in the sum of Twelve and 50/100 Dollars per month; to-wit, notes from the month of August, 1931, to August 5th, 1933, inclusive, said default covering all notes from August, 1931, to August, 1933, with their interest; and the legal holder of all of said defaulted notes, on account of said default in the payment of said notes, and the default having existed more than thirty days in the payment of all of said twenty-three notes past due, now demands foreclosure of said deed of trust, having declared all of said notes due and payable at once, together with all outstanding unpaid notes of the series of forty-four in all, secured by said trust deed, and said holder of said notes having demanded of said Trustee named in said deed of trust, foreclosure and sale of the property described in said deed of trust, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness as provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, in pursuance of the power vested in it, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1933,
within legal hours of sale, at the west door of the courthouse, in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described real estate for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, dower and homestead, to wit:
Part of the northeast fourth (¼) of Section Six, Township one South: Range 2 west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, and more particularly described as: Beginning on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of said Section; thence westwardly along the north line of said Section a distance of 18 and one-third rods; thence southwardly, and parallel with the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of said Section 18 and one-third rods to the east line of said Section; thence northwardly along the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods to the point of beginning, being and lying in Hamilton county, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to the said W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola O'Dell, by C. F. Close, widower, dated August 1st, 1927, and registered August 4, 1927, in Book A, Vol. 23, page 457, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.
The title to said real estate is believed to be good, but The First National Bank will sell as Trustee only.
Witness the signature of said First National Bank, Trustee.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA
9-22

No. 48755
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. L. Martin vs. Nettie Elizabeth Martin
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nettie Elizabeth Martin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 9-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48771
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Pearl Carroll vs. Alton Carroll
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alton Carroll is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 12th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 10-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48778
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Thomas C. Gordy vs. Mabel Gordy
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mabel Gordy is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 13th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
S. H. Seymour, Atty. 10-6

LABOR CONVENTION SPEAKER LAUDS LABOR PRESS AND ILNS

Chicago, Sept. 14.—A warm tribute to the labor press and to International Labor News Service was paid by Joseph A. Wise, Chicago correspondent of ILNS, in speaking before the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Wise recalled that the last four years have been most trying to the labor papers and pointed out that they have kept going by only great sacrifice. "I know editors who have gone hungry that there might be a labor press," he said. "I know many who have gone in debt, that they might not have to haul down the flag."

"Today you need your labor press," he added. "Today the doors of opportunity are open to every organizer and to every union man. New members are coming in by the thousands and unless you have a labor press that can educate these thousands to the principles of true trade unionism you will be gathering in merely another crop of war babies who will not know how to carry on the movement and who will not know how to stand firm and true in time of stress."

Mr. Wise told how International Labor News Service was started under the personal direction of Samuel Gompers and how it has served the labor press for more than ten years. "The labor press has been made better by the existence of this splendid news service," he said. "Its record is beyond reproach. Its policy has never wavered from the letter and spirit of the policies laid down by the American Federation of Labor. I think I have the right to say that it is regarded by President Green as an arm of strength to the labor movement and an agency of genuine service."

Charges of Discrimination Against Union Workers Will Be Probed by Labor Board

Washington, Aug. 24.—The national labor board, appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust labor controversies arising under both the president's nationwide blanket agreement and the specific industrial codes as they are applied, announced that it had decided to deal directly with company officials in cases where workers charge they have been discriminated against and discharged because of union activities.

Dr. Leo Wolman, acting as chairman, said that many complaints had been received, particularly from the coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. The first step will be to submit the charges by individuals, groups and organizations, to the company with a request for information. When that has been received, Dr. Wolman said, the board will be ready to act if necessary.

50 NEW TRADE UNIONS ORGANIZED IN FLORIDA

Miami, Fla.—Under the protection of the labor section of the national recovery act, guaranteeing the right of the workers to organize into unions of their own choosing without interference from employers, plus the militant organizing campaign conducted by the Florida State Federation of Labor, fifty new local unions have been organized in Florida, according to Wendell C. Heaton, president of the federation. In addition the membership of the older local unions has materially increased.

On his return from a tour of the state Mr. Heaton said he found the workers eager to secure the benefits of the trade union movement.

"We are going to keep up this campaign," he declared, "until there is no longer any necessity for it. It is the biggest drive ever made by organized workers of Florida. It is different from other movements of the sort and will benefit employers as well as workers, largely because the national recovery act codes practically do away with the possibility of disputes over hours and wages.

"It is an appeal for the workers to help themselves under the recovery act and to put themselves in position to help their employers.

"One of a number of ways in which they can help employers is by policing—keeping check on unscrupulous competitors to help enforce the national recovery act. I think labor can be of inestimable value in enforcing the act because it is in a position to do it."

YELLOW-DOG-CONTRACT BOSSES ORGANIZE CHARGE ON THE NRA

Chicago.—Representatives of 500 trade associations organized here the Council of American Industries and planned for a charge on Washington, where they hope to induce the national recovery administration to ignore the plain terms of the national recovery act and recognize the notorious "open shop" and its closely associated yellow dog contract as representing adequately the will of the workers.

"Individual bargaining" is the slogan with which delegates from the organization formed here at the instance of the American Plan Open Shop conference will try to pry NRA officials from their allegiance to the collective bargaining provision of the recovery act, and the lever they will attempt to use is the alleged political power of 500 business organizations scattered over the country.

HAVANA DOCK WORKERS WIN UNION RECOGNITION STRIKE

Havana. — The 3,000 stevedores, longshoremen and other harbor workers who tied up shipping and interrupted commerce generally in this capital have compelled the employers to recognize their union and comply with other demands, and have returned to work.

The employers yielded to the demand for union recognition and job rotation to spread employment only after supplies had run so low that, in the printing industry, for instance, two papers had been forced to suspend publication and others were on the verge of suspension for lack of paper and other materials.

It is rumored that pressure of the new Cespedes administration was brought to bear on the employers, as the interruption of trade, it is estimated, had cost the government $1,000,000 in customs revenues, an amount that threatened to increase largely.

NEW YORK LABOR PLANS JOB INSURANCE DRIVE

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Federation of Labor convention here decided to throw the full weight of the federation behind a drive for unemployment insurance.

The convention supported the recommendations of President John Sullivan for this fight and for a preelection compaign for support of Assemblymen favorable to labor legislation.

The convention went on record also as supporting a proposed state bond issue of $60,000,000 for temporary emergency relief.

It unanimously supported a resolution calling on Gov. Lehman to restore to the old age pension fund $500,000 sliced from it in the 1933 appropriation.

Edward Flory, president of the International Hotel and Restaurant Workers' union, stressed the need of labor organization to make permanent the advantages being gained for the work through the NRA.

Andrew J. Doyle, assistant chief mediator of the state labor department, urged union men in the building trades to report to him any discrepancies they might find in payrolls, thus avoiding sub-standard wages.

Bakers Are Enthusiastic Over Increased Membership

Chicago.—From Lynn, Mass., in the east, to Los Angeles on the Pacific coast; from Milwaukee on the Great Lakes to Birmingham in the far sunny south, reports of successful organizing and membership drives are pouring in here to headquarters of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International of America.

Ten new shops have been organized in a brief period and nineteen locals report large membership accretions. Los Angeles, Lincoln, Neb.; Clinton, Ia.; Oakland and San Francisco, Cal., and Birmingham, Ala., furnish the banner reports.

Anderson Textile Strike Probed by U. S. Arbitrator

Anderson, S. C.—The United States department of labor has taken a hand in the strike at the Appleton mills here, where 850 employes are out demanding decent wages and working conditions.

Secretary of Labor Perkins has sent a department investigator, E. H. Dunigan, to try to obtain an equitable composition of the dispute between the workers and employers.

The mill owners have created a difficult situation for him by announcing emphatically that they will not accede to the workers' demands which, after a conference, they termed "exorbitant."

Green's Labor Day Speech Goes Over Radio Network

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver a Labor Day address at Akron, O., at 2 o'clock Eastern standard time. He will speak under the auspices of the Akron Central Labor union. The speech will be broadcast over a national hook-up by the National Broadcasting company.

Preparations for a celebration on a large scale are being made by the Central Labor union. They have secured the use of the Armory for the meeting and they are also making provisions for broadcasting the address to overflow groups on the outside.

You have been waiting for

REALLY LOW PRICE
LOWER DOWN PAYMENT
LONG AND EASY TERMS
LOWER OPERATING COST
GOOD TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE

Here they are . . .

ALL 5 OF THEM . . . ALL AT ONE TIME

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.'s

Greatest Electric Range Sale

We have purchased from the manufacturer a stock of beautiful NEW UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC RANGES at a cost which enables us to offer them to our customers at the remarkably low price of

Only $94.75

Installed right in your kitchen, ready to enjoy — for

Only $4.75 Down Payment

Formerly $127.00

Now Offering the Lowest Price in Our History for This Nationally-Used Electric Range.

Wiring and Installation FREE

And to fit your own budget we announce for this sale

24 Months for all Electric Range Purchases

In addition . . . during this great sale we will buy your old stove — at a fair, worthwhile price.

Here's Good News About the Lowered Cost of Operation

In fairness to yourself, come in tomorrow and learn first-hand just how much cheaper it is to operate an electric range than when you last asked. Since then, your residence electric rate has been reduced — and the result in almost every case has been surprisingly large savings to electric range users. In many cases the cost of cooking electrically has been cut in half.

Your rate drops rapidly with the increased use of current — it goes as low as 1½c.

Don't stand back a day longer on account of operating cost.

AND HERE'S MORE GOOD NEWS!
We Will Rent You This Range, If You Prefer

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

This Sale Now On ETP *At All Our Stores*

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

FALL HATS ARE READY

Buy your UNION LABELED HAT from a Home Owned Store

Mallory Quality . . . $3.45
Regal Quality $2.85
Complete Stock of Sizes and Shapes

Regal HAT & SHIRT SHOP
737 Market St.

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardui has helped thousands of women:

"I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain unnerved me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired, day after day.

"My mother had taken Cardui, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time."

Cardui, the purely vegetable medicine which so many women take and recommend, is sold by local druggists.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

GREEN URGES FEDERAL WORKERS TO MILITANT WAR ON PAY CUTS

Washington, Sept. 14.—Speaking before the convention of the American Federation of Government Employes here, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor urged a militant counter attack to win restoration of old pay rates, cut the last two years in the name of "economy."

Green promised the federal workers the support of organized labor in fighting for a 30-hour week in the government service. He charged the government has suffered financially and lowered efficiency standards by wage cuts, dismissals and furloughs and called on federal workers to "fight back."

"I am not one of those who believes we are 'doing our part' by accepting pay reduction from the richest, most powerful government in the world," Green said.

Twice during the opening sessions, the National Federation of Federal Employes was attacked for its secession from the American Federation of Labor. Replying to the attack of President Luther C. Steward of the unaffiliated organization, Green charged Steward with complacently accepting the 15 per cent cut. He charged the National Federation, which seceded from the American Federation of Labor two years ago, with "isolating" itself from the organized workers of the country.

John Arthur Shaw, retiring president of the American Federation of Government Employes, opened the attack on the unaffiliated National Federation of Federal Employes. He declared it an "autocratic body, more or less under control of a monarch" and defended Green from Steward's onslaughts.

President Green suggested the following legislative program for federal workers:

1. A six-hour day and a five-day week in government, without reduction in pay.
2. Immediate restoration of the 15 per cent cut.
3. A dismissal wage for government employes.
4. Representation on the Civil Service Commission.
5. A court of appeals for federal workers.
6. Optional retirement.
7. Scientific classification legislation.

Green plans to lead the executive council of the A. F. of L. to the White House in the near future to ask abrogation of the 15 per cent pay cut.

LABOR HEAD FLAYS HARRIMAN FOR "OPEN SHOP" OUTBURST

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Red hot resentment was expressed in trade union circles here in reference to the foul blow delivered against the National Industrial Recovery Administration by Henry L. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on Labor Day. He threw a monkey wrench into the machinery by broadcasting an appeal to all chamber members to stand shoulder to shoulder for the open shop and in opposition to an interpretation of the labor clauses in the recovery act, which, he charged, would be writing a mandate for a closed shop into law.

It was not so much what Mr. Harriman did as the way he did it, and his evident intent that aroused the ire of trade union officers here.

"First of all," said John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, "Mr. Harriman showed extremely bad taste and a venomous intent by choosing Labor Day as an occasion to vent his spleen. Mr. Harriman apparently has been unable to make good his promises to his members throughout the country that he can control the situation at Washington and he is passing the buck back to them.

"The worst feature of Mr. Harriman's action is his evident desire to throw confusion and demoralization into local Chambers of Commerce throughout the country just as a large number of them have completed formation of local councils designed to help in the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act and codes operative thereunder.

"Mr. Harriman, by his reprehensible action in this instance, has placed himself outside the pale of decent citizenship."

Painters Union Cuts Dues In Organization Campaign

Lafayette, Ind.—The general executive board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has reduced the initiation fee as an aid to more effectively organizing the workers so that full advantage can be taken of the collective bargaining clause of the national recovery act. The text of the board's decision, as sent to unions throughout the country, follows:

"That each and every local union and district council of our brotherhood be immediately ordered and instructed to inaugurate an intensive and continuous organizing campaign until Jan. 1, 1934, at a maximum initiation fee of $5."

This order was signed and sent out by Clarence E. Swick, general secretary-treasurer.

WINDOW CLEANERS ON STRIKE

Philadelphia.—Following the breaking off of negotiations between the employers and the union, 300 Philadelphia window cleaners went on strike. Demands of the workers include a $25 minimum wage, a 40-hour week and union recognition.

Hosiery Workers' Union To Build Model Apartment

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—Delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, in session at the Rittenhouse hotel, adopted resolutions speeding the union's model housing project on the way.

The resolutions officially indorsing the project provided necessary legal step for formation of a corporation to construct the three-story tenement for which the government under the public works section of N. R. A. has appropriated more than $800,000.

The resolutions were adopted following an address by Oscar Stonorov, of the firm of Kastner & Stonorov, architect of the project, detailing the need and benefits of the project. Stonorov also disclosed that the site of the model apartments is a block bounded by Huntingdon Park avenue, Bristol, H and I Streets and the name of the housing corporation will be the N. I. R. A. Housing corporation. Stonorov said organization of the union's housing corporation will be immediately formed.

Emil Rieve, international president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, will be president of the housing corporation. Other officials of the union will fill official posts. Directors of the corporation will be chosen by the union.

Government May Prosecute Plotters Against Wage Act

Washington, Aug. 30.—The department of justice has expressed the opinion that two or more persons who conspire to violate provisions of the Bacon-Davis wage act may be prosecuted for conspiracy. The Bacon-Davis act requires payment of the prevailing rate of wages on government projects.

In an opinion on the subject submitted to Corporation Counsel William W. Bride, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Solicitor-General Angus D. McLean wrote:

"It now occurs to us, and we submit for your consideration, that while this statute makes no provision for criminal penalty of violations thereof, a conspiracy of two or more persons to violate this act would constitute a criminal conspiracy within the provisions of Section 5440 of the revised statutes, which makes it a criminal offense to 'conspire to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose.'"

Complaints have been frequent in Washington that contractors have been cheating their employes out of the prevailing rate of wages called for by the act.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Federal Funds to Employ Jobless Teachers To Educate Illiterates Indorsed by Green

Washington. — Enthusiastic commendation of the action of Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, in making federal funds available to pay work relief wages to unemployed teachers competent to teach adults to read and write English was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"If the twelve million illiterates in the United States were able to read," Mr. Green said, "they would rejoice to learn through recent newspaper announcements that the federal government is at last ready to make a determined effort to meet their problem.

"The announcement of the federal relief administration that it is prepared to pay work relief wages to unemployed teachers competent to teach adults unable to read and write English marks an important step forward, not only in providing a creative form of employment for a substantial number of the 80,000 idle teachers, but also provides a basis for a broad program of adult education in America.

"Each day it becomes increasingly clear that the success of the program of economic reconstruction, sponsored by the new administration, depends upon a program of continuing education for the whole citizenship.

"The education of the adult worker, both as a producer and a consumer, is imperative, if he is to do his part in restoring a larger measure of well-being to the people of this country.

"This action on the part of the relief administration implies a continuing program of education, after the first stage of adult literacy has been attained.

"Because these twelve million illiterates cannot give expression to their own needs it is most appropriate that the American labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, should speak in their behalf.

"If they could state their desires in writing, they would ask for instruction which would enable them to understand their position as wage-earners and as citizens. Because they are inarticulate, we must not deny them this broader opportunity for education.

"In making provision for their educational needs at this time, we must at the same time lay the foundation for an integrated system of education, providing for their cultural as well as their vocational need. With the shorter working day, this combination has become indispensable."

JOHNSON WARNS BLUE EAGLE BOOTLEGGERS

Washington.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, wearied of apparently authentic "racket" stories brought to his attention issued emphatic warning that any and all Blue Eagle "bootleggers" will be severely penalized as rapidly as he can catch up with them.

Gen. Johnson was ired by reports that racketeers were printing pamphlets and booklets and selling them to "suckers" on the implication that the national recovery administration was sponsoring them. Also there were reports that cadging newspapers were trying to wheedle unsuspecting advertisers into paying to have their names printed in so-called "honor lists."

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!

EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
CRANE'S FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE

A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

DO YOU WANT YOUR

Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Local 'Chiselers' Become More Arrogant
Court Action Suggested for Discharge Cases

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1933 — Number 22

SPIRIT OF UNREST SPREADS AS BOSSES FLOUT BLUE EAGLE

Rebellious Industrialists Plot Defeat of Recovery Act's Purposes.

HOLD EAGLE IN ONE HAND, SLAVE WARRANT IN OTHER

Suits for Lost Time May Be Filed on Behalf of Workers Discriminated Against by "Patriots." Labor Men See Parallel With War-Time Attitude of Chattanooga Bourbons---Organization Wave Continues Unabated.

Local chiselers, becoming more bold as the machinery of the NRA grinds slowly in the great effort of the United States government to bring back prosperity, are facing prosecution in the civil courts, according to a suggestion made this week by T. R. Cuthbert, voluntary organizer for the American Federation of Labor and accredited representative in this territory for the United Textile Workers of America.

Reporting to textile headquarters on the large number of discharge cases growing out of efforts of the workers to co-operate with their government in the working out of various codes, Mr. Cuthbert said:

I propose that if and when these discharge cases come up for disposition, and we win, I shall thereupon enter suit against the offending employer for all back pay of illegally discharged employes. I shall also enter suit for damages done by such unfair and illegal discharges.

Local employers, displaying the Blue Eagle and shouting from the housetops their patriotism, are "lying awake nights" in an effort to figure out new ways to defeat the purposes of the act, local labor officials charge, and shrewd but unscrupulous attorneys are burning the midnight oil with their plans to earn "fat" salaries from their designing employers by suggesting schemes to circumvent the law.

Employes in many different lines are being discharged, for no other reason than that they have endeavored to take advantage of the provisions of the recovery act which guarantee to workers the right to speak for themselves in the working out of the "new deal." Some employers, it is pointed out, are brazenly open in the plot to defeat the act in this manner, while others are more subtle, and attempt to cover their hypocrisy by assigning various reasons for discharging employes.

Local working men recalled this week that certain mill owners had brazenly stated that "the government could not run their business," and before they would submit to organization in their plants they would close them down. Others, possibly mindful of the Biblical injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," are waving an Eagle in one hand and "sticking a knife in the backs" of their faithful employes with the other.

All manner of subterfuge is being employed, it is said; petty discriminations and intimidations are being practiced through arrogant straw bosses, and petty tyranny is being used against employes guilty of doing what their government has said they may do.

The local compliance board, in a letter to Washington authorities this week, expressed the belief that the Recovery Act has resulted in more workers being discharged here than have been employed by reason of the act. It is believed that conditions are worse in Chattanooga than in other places, but the workers as a rule have been patient under the unfair and unpatriotic tactics of industrial rulers.

Chattanogans are drawing a parallel between the present situation and that immediately prior to and during the world war, when a certain type of local employer figuratively held aloft a flag in one

(Continued on Last Page.)

Expect Passing Of Home-Store Throw-Sheet

Rumored McDonald to Replace Experiment With Regular Handbills.

Demise of the throw-sheet printed for the past several weeks by Roy McDonald, grocer, baker, dairyman, tire dealer, druggist, printer, publisher and self-styled individualist, as an advertising scheme for the so-called "Home Stores," which Mr. McDonald "sold" to the individual managers shortly after the code went into effect, was forecast this week through a rumor that the merchant prince has decided to replace the throw-sheet with handbills which contain nothing but advertisements for his various business enterprises.

Local business men and others have felt from the beginning that the Home Stores' throw-sheet was an expensive toy, and its suspension has been expected ever since it became evident that Chattanooga advertisers did not approve of the policies of McDonald with reference to labor, and practically unanimously, when their business was solicited, declined to patronize the "effort" of the ambitious merchant.

Mr. McDonald employed an out-of-town operator in the face of the fact that local printers had been victims of the depression and had suffered from unemployment.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Workers Are Eager To Join A. F. of L.

Freed from Employers' Intimidation, Toilers Have Established 3,000 Trade Unions, Morrison Says.

Washington.—Working men and women throughout the country are joining the American Federation of Labor in unprecedented numbers to get the benefits of unionization under the NRA program, Frank Morrison, secretary of the organization, declared at the annual banquet of the American Federation of Government Employes at the Hamilton hotel here.

Mr. Morrison, who was given an ovation by the banqueters, said:

"Since the national industrial recovery administration started operations, the American Federation of Labor has issued charters to 3,000 new unions. Men and women are affiliating with the A. F. of L. by the thousands and all government employes should enroll under the banner of organized labor at this time"

11,000,000 Jobless.

Mr. Morrison declared that although 2,600,000 unemployed persons have been given jobs since last March, there are still 11,000,000 idle, and the A. F. of L. will exert every possible effort to restore them to the wage-earning class.

He evoked applause when he referred to the successful conference which members of the A. F. of L. had with President Roosevelt regarding early lifting of the 15 per cent reduction in federal employes' salaries. Secretary Morrison expressed belief that government workers should benefit by the NRA program by a shorter work week with no reduction in pay.

TEXTILE WORKERS

Executive Committees of all Textile and Full-Fashioned locals are requested to meet at 2 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 24, in Roosevelt Hall, third floor, Seventh and Market.

T. R. CUTHBERT, Representative U. T. W. of A.

TRAINMEN CALL SENATOR LONG LABOR'S FRIEND

Local Lodge Boosts Louisiana Solon.

APPROVE PROPOSED BILL OF "KING FISH"

Secretary Brien Seeks Support Tennessee Delegation for Curb on Wealth.

Senator Huey Long, object of considerable ridicule recently by the daily press, has a local champion, at least, in the Brotherhood of Trainmen, which at its regular monthly meeting instructed Secretary-Treasurer J. M. Brien to advise the Tennessee representatives in congress that that organization approves the policies of the Louisiana solon, particularly with reference to a bill introduced by him in the last session which would "prevent the wealth of the United States from being placed in the hands of a few, through a method of taxation on excessive fortunes and wealth."

The bill referred to provides for limiting personal fortunes to $7,000,000, and was published in The Labor World last winter.

The Trainmen declare that they have followed Senator Long's career, have always found him to be a true friend of labor, and at all times championing the cause of the common people.

Secretary Brien's communication, under date of Sept. 18, addressed to Senators McKellar and Bachman and Congressman McReynolds, follows:

During the last session of congress Senator Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, introduced a bill proposing to decentralize the wealth of America. This bill is generally known as the "Long Plan," and its purpose is to prevent the wealth of the United States from being placed in the hands of the few, through a method of taxation on excessive fortunes and wealth.

Lodge No. 215, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in regular session assembled Sunday, Sept. 3, 1933, instructed the undersigned to express to you gentlemen our approval of this bill and urge you to support same when it is again introduced in the next congress.

Many of us "Trainmen" have followed Senator Long's career since he entered public life and we have always found him to be a true friend to labor and at all times championing the cause of the common people. We regret to notice the campaign being waged in the "paid press" endeavoring to besmirch and belittle this friend of labor, postal employes, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the farmer and the common people in general, and we sincerely urge each of you gentlemen to support the above mentioned bill in the next congress.

Yours respectfully,
J. M. BRIEN,
Sec.-Treas., B. R. T.,
Lodge No. 215.

Local Agencies Blamed by Ickes For Work Delays

Secretary Denies Red Tape Holds Up Program and Says Many Communities Seem Unable to Get Jobs Started.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Replying to charges that the public works program is not providing employment with sufficient speed, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, public works administrator, told reporters "the major delays now are caused by the inability of local agencies to put to work the money we have already allotted."

"Some of these delays," he declared, "are the result of political sniping and others are due to the negligence of municipalities in making applications."

Secretary Ickes denied emphatically that there is bureaucracy or red tape in the public works administration. Referring to the charges that the public works program is not putting men to work, he said he was not going to take this criticism "sitting down."

"I have taken the telephone in hand myself," he added, "in an attempt to stimulate public works in localities which apparently were unable to get them under way."

Public works officials say that outside interferences are holding up work. They class these as political efforts to cause uneconomic expenditures, inefficient applications, dilatory tactics by recipients of funds in letting contracts, attempts of contractors to eliminate competitive bidding, failure of many communities to find out what information and action is required by the public works administration.

Union Growth Worries Rayon Manufacturers

New York.—Rayon weavers and converters are worried for fear the strikes of union silk workers in Paterson and Pennsylvania to convince the national recovery administration of the injustice of wage provisions in the code submitted by the Silk Association of America may spread to the rayon industry.

The condition in the south, where some of the locals already have petitioned President McMahon, of the United Textile Workers, for permission to strike, is especially disturbing to the employers. The union is known to be rapidly lining up workers throughout the southern mills, where formerly union organizers were given short shift in the company-controlled mill villages.

The big fellows are particularly concerned over what they term the disloyalty of some of the smaller manufacturers in allying themselves with the unions by suggesting that silk and rayon mill wages be set higher than in the cotton mills under the textile code.

Judge Finds Pickets Guilty of Contempt

Long Branch, N. J.—Vice-Chancellor Maja Leon Berry adjudged five workers guilty of contempt of court. The vice-chancellor claimed the men had picketed the Sigmund Eisner uniform plant at Red Bank in violation of an injunction issued Aug. 23. Ninety-two other men charged with violating the same injunction were ordered to appear before the vice-chancellor on Sept. 28.

If the vice-chancellor were a federal judge he would be subject to impeachment for violation of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law which prohibits federal courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes as against the public policy of the United States.

The fact that state judges of the Berry type persist in issuing these injunctions in violation of the pronounced policy of the federal government makes it all the more important for the organized labor movement to see to it that state laws are enacted in conformity with the spirit of the federal statute.

M'KELLAR, BACHMAN DEPLORE DELAY ON COVE CREEK WORK

Join McReynolds in Support of Labor's Contentions.

SENIOR SENATOR DEPLORES INACTIVITY OF BOARD

"If I Had My Way," He Declares, "Work Would Already Be Started"---Bachman Expresses Disappointment in Lack of Progress Toward Employment of Needy Workers---"Red Tape" Continues to Block Actual Operations.

Senators Nathan L. Bachman and Kenneth D. McKellar this week joined Congressman Sam D. McReynolds in support of the contention of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council that work on the Cove Creek dam should be started immediately, and the charges of local labor men that "red tape" is responsible for the delay is fully substantiated by the replies to letters addressed the representatives by Secretary Cuthbert on behalf of the local Central Body.

"If I had had the power to control it," Senator McKellar remarked, "it would have been started long ago."

Senator Bachman, by letter, and Congressman McReynolds, through personal contact and in interviews in the local press, have approved the position of Chattanooga workers, and each has expressed his disappointment that the work has been delayed, and his opinion that no further time should be lost in assuring employment for distressed workers in this territory.

Labor World readers will recall that Prof. Morgan, chairman of the board, told Mr. McReynolds that the Cove Creek project is "not a charitable affair," or words to that effect, and the reply of the Third district representative that at least no harm could come from giving needed employment to hungry people.

Senator McKellar's letter to Mr. Cuthbert, indicating the strong stand of the senior senator, contained the following paragraphs:

I am deeply grieved at the delay in the building of Cove Creek dam and the transmission line between the two dams and the consequent deprivations to the unemployment of labor that ought to be there. I have strongly protested along this line. I think actual work should begin immediately, both on the transmission lines and on the dam. We have at least three splendid months in which this work could go on before the winter season, and there is no reason on earth why it should not be carried on.

Thank you so much for your letter. I shall do everything in my power to get operations started at the earliest possible moment, and if I had had the power to control it it would have been started long ago.

South Carolina Textile Labor Disputes Board Completed

Greenville, S. C.—H. H. Willis, dean of the textile industry school of Clemson college, has been named by B. E. Geer, of the cotton textile national industrial relations board, to represent the public on the South Carolina industrial relations board to which all wage and labor disputes within the state under the cotton textile industry code will be first referred.

Earl R. Britton, of Columbia, is labor's representative, and J. E. Shrine, head of a local engineering firm, represents the employers on the state board. Disputes this group may be unable to settle will be carried to the national board.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT WORKERS MAKE GAIN

Cincinnati.—The big organization campaign of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance resulted in the formation of thirty-three new local unions in August, Secretary-Treasurer Bob Hesketh announces.

Since the campaign began on March 1, hundreds of members have been added to old locals by the admittance of new members and reinstatement of old ones.

FURNITURE WORKERS STRIKE.

Stratford, Ont.—Following refusal of the employers to grant higher wages and better working conditions, more than 600 workers in Stratford furniture factories struck. Public sentiment was strongly in favor of the strikers.

Textile Workers' Union Gains in South Carolina

Greenville, S. C.—More than 6,000 South Carolina mill workers have already been enrolled in the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with membership rolling up like the traditional snowball, according to John Peel, general representative of the United Textile Workers.

Locals already have been organized here and at Spartanburg, Gaffney, Anderson, Columbia, Abbeville, Pelser, Easley, Seneca, with Rock Hill and Greenwood next in line. Some 3,000 new members have been enrolled in the Greater Greenville area alone.

Anti-Picketing and Boycott Laws Suspended in Colorado

Denver, Colo.—The recent special session of the Colorado legislature suspended for two years Colorado's anti-picketing and boycott laws. The bill also repealed for the same two-year period the anti-blacklisting and anti-trust laws of the state.

These laws were originally enacted in an attempt to hamstring the effective application of the union policy of refusing to patronize concerns well known for their outspoken and persistent opposition to trade union living standards.

The legislature believed the laws were a barrier in the way of the national recovery program and consequently suspended them. It is the hope of the organized labor movement of the state that the suspension will result in the absolute repeal of these obnoxious anti-labor statutes.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is the sculptor who made the Samuel Gompers memorial, to be dedicated in Washington on Oct. 7?

A.—Robert Aitken, of New York.

* * *

Q.—How much money was raised for the Samuel Gompers memorial?

A.—More than $100,000, all of which came from organized workers.

* * *

Q.—Who compose the committee in charge of the Samuel Gompers memorial?

A.—Frank Morrison, Frank Duffy, Matthew Woll, James Wilson, T. A. Rickert.

What Next!

A "baby" combine, which cuts and threshes wheat and other grains has been put on the market, designed to give the small farmer the benefits of mechanized operation. It is fast, low-priced, cheap to run and can be used in fields where the big combines could hardly turn around. Low pressure tires are responsible for the low price and high speed, as they make possible a lighter construction than big combines. The new combine harvests and threshes 30 acres of wheat, oats, soy beans or similar crops in a day.

Wisdom

The labor union is not a perfect organization to cure all the ills of labor, but it has given such help to wage-earners as could have been attained in no other way.—Garriga.

BLACK-DRAUGHT MADE FROM BEST LAXATIVE PLANTS

Sunshine, Rain and Soil produce the foods you eat at every meal—that rebuild your body as you work, play, live.

Sunshine, Rain and Soil also produce plants that clear up trouble in the digestive system of your body. From the best of such medicinal plants is Black-Draught made. The right plants are selected, finely ground and packaged for your convenient use,—a natural remedy for sluggish, slow-acting, clogged bowels.

Count on refreshing relief from constipation troubles when you take Thedford's Black-Draught.

For Children: get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. In .50c and 25c bottles.

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Labor's Objective.

"What are you fellows after?" is doubtless what some of the employers would like to demand an answer to from the spokesmen of the American organized labor movement, as they appear in the code hearings these days.

The objective of organized labor——? Well, it is probably like the bird mentioned by Omar Khayyam:

"The bird is on the wing."

Fifty years ago the objective of a newly forming American labor movement was the eight-hour day, and that was a long step ahead—from a twelve or a ten-hour day. This year, with the eight-hour day not yet realized throughout all the industries of the nation, although pretty generally accepted as standard labor-time since the steel industry began doing what it had declared was impossible—this year, in the presence of the new machinery and processes of mass production, the thirty-hour week is the objective, immediately.

But it may as well be admitted, that this is a movable target. No man has as yet calculated the exact relationship between the present productive capacity of machinery and the available man-and-woman power in industry, agriculture, trade and commerce. If and when we can get a fairly clear picture of what America can produce in terms of what America wants, and the productive rate of our modern equipment, then we can stop—for the passing moment only, the momentary objective of the American working people in the standard of the hours of labor.

Into what terms of economic, political and other forms of social power this will be translated en route, the American labor movement so far deems to be more or less incidental. But the standard of LIVING, that is and must be the permanent term of the objective of labor. And that has been moving.

William Green and the NIRA

Labor perhaps does not fully realize how fortunate it is in having a champion of the calibre of William Green on the NIRA Labor Advisory Board.

Green has proved himself a statesman in his handling of labor's case at recovery administration headquarters. He has lost no opportunity to promote the interests of the workers under the NIRA and his influence has been potent for good throughout the entire organization and has been felt in all its policies and activities. In seeking to advance the interests of the workers, he has had in mind the welfare of all and his work has been constructive and helpful to the entire nation.

"Bill" Green knows the worker's life, his dangers and hardships (as a miner he worked at one of the hardest and most dangerous of trades) and he can be depended upon to fight to get the worker everything within reason. But he will not waste time and energy seeking the impossible.

Railroad Rebates

The widespread practice of railroad executives giving secret rebates to shippers in the latter part of the last century and the partnership of shippers in the scheme were among the major causes for the enactment by Congress of the law establishing the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to stop the rebate evil.

People have generally believed that this nefarious practice was absolutely and completely a matter of history. But the action of a federal grand jury in Chicago in indicting the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company and six Chicago commission merchants on charges of unlawfully giving, soliciting and receiving rebates indicates that railroad and business executives still require copious legal compulsion to keep their affairs straightforward and in the public interest.

The indictments followed a long investigation by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, according to Benjamin F. Landis, assistant United States attorney in Chicago. What is of equally serious import is the statement made by Landis that he expected shortly to present to the grand jury additional evidence regarding the practice of certain shippers "of filing false claims with railroads and receiving rebates in the form of false damage claims."

Evidently federal codes of fair competition might give a healthier tone to the practices of both railroad managers and shippers and put an end to these especially reprehensible forms of loot, the cost of which is, of course, taken from the public in charges for freight and passenger transportation.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In an interview with President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, President Roosevelt the other day said he was moving rapidly to get work started on building construction before the winter months so as to aid the building trades.

This is one of the best pieces of news that has come out of Washington in some time. Building has been perhaps the worst spot in the whole industrial situation. As ILNS and others have pointed out, the government's building program, which is tremendously important in the recovery plan, has been behind the procession. It has not put men to work. Until it does, the recovery program will not make the progress it should. If the president gets behind the building program with his dynamic personality and starts it to moving, the whole economic picture will immediately brighten.

* * *

New York City firemen set a fine example by marching in the recent great NIRA parade. Though they are on duty eighty-four hours a week, 2,000 members of the Uniformed Firemen's association, affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters, sacrificed their own time, after working fifteen hours the night before, to march in the parade and show their active support of the recovery movement.

The firemen's action was another demonstration of their keen interest in the general welfare—an interest that has been frequently shown during the depression. In the last four years they have given generous help to the needy, as have firemen throughout the nation. Personal contributions of New York City firemen alone toward unemployment relief from October, 1930, to the present approximate $1,000,000.

* * *

Those New York Stock Exchange brokers who booed Mayor O'Brien in the NIRA parade showed poor sense. They booed the mayor because he advocated taxing stock transfers for unemployment relief. The brokers say their business is already heavily taxed and assert they can't stand further taxation. Whatever the merits of their contention, they would have been wise to have kept quiet during the NIRA parade.

The public is doing no cheering for Wall Street these days and brokers who make public outcry against taxation at an inappropriate time, as they did in New York, will not add to Wall Street's popularity. After all, the public might decide to tax Wall Street speculation out of existence and then where would the brokers be? Or just as bad, from the brokers' standpoint, they might close the stock exchange. It has been done. The exchange was closed for weeks during the World war and it was shut again during the banking holiday this year. And yet the country survived.

* * *

Some people have argued that the United States could never completely reverse itself. Yet it is doing that very thing now, as state after state votes for the repeal of prohibition. If the nation can change its mind on prohibition, it can do it on other things. For instance, the nation might decide that the present social order must go and be supplanted by an entirely different system. This is a good thing for some bankers, brokers and others who stubbornly and unintelligently oppose any reforms or changes to bear in mind.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT BACKS HOSIERY MILL STRIKERS

Hornell, N. Y.—General community support seems to be developing for the strikers at the Terrill Hosiery company in their demand for union recognition and union rates and conditions.

Over 2,000 persons were present at a mass meeting in the city park following a parade of the strikers through the business district. Well-known unionists from Buffalo and Elmira spoke.

ILLINOIS UNIONS BACK PROGRAM FOR SOLID AID TO LABOR PRESS

State Convention Warmly Supports Comprehensive Plan to Increase Circulation, Income and Influence of Labor Papers Throughout Nation—A. F. of L. Help to Be Sought.

By JOSEPH WISE

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The fifth day of the fifty-first annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, held at the Congress hotel, Chicago, was a field day for the labor press. The convention was in session for six days.

Walker Makes Fine Speech.

L. P. Straube, editor of the Federation News, Chicago, and William Porter, editor of the Progressive Labor Journal, Joliet, members of the committee, wholeheartedly joined in the report to the convention. Twenty-three other delegates from various local unions throughout the state, who are not connected directly with the labor press, but were members of the labor press committee, signed the report.

Following the reading of the report, John H. Walker, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, took the floor and made a splendid speech based on his thirty years of experience as a trade union officer, during which time he has had many contacts with the labor press in Illinois and other states.

Mr. Walker touched on a point not contained in the report. He stressed the necessity of having labor press representatives in the press galleries of every state legislature in the Union to combat the machinations of the lobbyists for the big interests.

Reveals Anti-Unionists' Tactics.

He said it had become an established custom in Illinois for the interests hostile to organized labor to have their minions, with an actual or ambiguous connection with some sort of publication, placed in the position of secretaries of various committees of the house and senate, where they could obtain inside information. Then these same "secretaries," using their suppositious connection with the press as an open sesame, invade the press galleries and fraternize with the bona fide reporters and through cajolery and the purchase of drinks, cigars and meals and the furnishing of entertainment establish a relationship that leads to the coloring of the news favorable to interests antagonistic to the common people.

It was Mr. Walker's judgment that representatives of the labor press could minimize if not entirely destroy this evil influence. Mr. Walker said that the labor movement could well afford to pay for such a service, even if it had to curtail expenditures in other directions.

Leaders Strongly Back Report.

Edwin K. Wright, a former president of the Illinois Federation, and James B. Connors, a member of the executive board, who recently voluntarily retired from the vice-presidency of the International Switchmen's union because of ill health, also warmly supported the report of the committee.

President R. G. Soderstrom and Victor A. Olander lent the committee every possible assistance, as is their wont, and further entrenched themselves in the warm regard and esteem of the labor press representatives present.

A. F. of L. Help to Be Asked.

The committee recommended that the convention indorse the proposition to have the A. F. of L. take up the matter of finding some plan to finance the International Labor News Service until such time as the labor papers of the country are in a financitl condition to shoulder the responsibility fully. It was also recommended that the International Labor Press of America take the necessary steps to bring this matter to the attention of the next convention of the A. F. of L.

To assist in organizing campaigns now under way and to educate the new recruits being acquired under the "new deal," it was recommended that there be a liberal free distribution of labor papers paid for by the labor movement, and that preference be given to labor papers located at points nearest to the places where the organizing is in progress.

Thomas R. Downie, chairman of the labor press committee of the convention, will prepare a circular letter which he will mail to every labor editor in the United States with a view of obtaining united, concerted action beneficial to the labor press as a whole at the next convention of the A. F. of L., through the good offices of the International Labor Press of America, the labor editors' own organization.

The labor editors of Illinois say, "We demand a place in the sun," and they have been seconded by the powerful Illinois State Federation of Labor, which bids them godspeed and good luck! With that as a starter, they ask the labor editors of the other states to put a shoulder to the wheel in order that a full measure of success may be achieved.

Patronize our Advertisers.

750,000 N. Y. Trade Unionists Serve NRA

Workers and Their Families Urged to Act as Vigilantes and Report Code Violations.

New York.—Organized labor in New York City, representing 750,000 workers and hundreds of organizations, enlisted in the local NRA drive and was made an integral part of the campaign organization, which is under the direction of Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the general committee.

Under a plan worked out by the labor campaign committee, headed by Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, all union members in the city and their families will become part of an army of vigilantes keeping close watch on the enforcement of the president's re-employment agreement and the fair competition codes as they receive the approval of the White House.

"In the application of the re-employment agreement as well as of the specific codes, the labor committee, through the hundreds of labor unions in the city, will conduct a survey of the situation, will keep close watch upon the operation of the codes, and will call upon the workers to report all firms not operating under any code or the re-employment agreement," Mr. Woll said. "We will ask the wage-earners and the public generally to patronize only those firms which operate under the NRA insignia."

39,765 Jobs Made by NRA In 57 New York Counties

New York.—Payroll increases under the NRA in up-state New York reached a total recently of $698,178 weekly, or $36,305,256 annually, on the basis of reports made to W. Averell Harriman, chairman of the president's emergency re-employment committee for the state of New York, at NRA headquarters in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Up-state employers were 97 per cent enrolled when an additional 1,031 signed agreements, bringing the total to 108,642 out of the estimated 112,000 for the fifty-seven up-state counties.

NOTICE CITY TAX PAYERS

The city administration, fully appreciating the fact that due to conditions a great many of our taxpayers could not pay their taxes, has endeavored in every way possible to show every consideration to the taxpayer.

Under the law, 1931 taxes should have been sued upon Oct. 1, 1932, but inspired by a desire to prevent additional court costs being levied upon the taxpayer these suits have never been filed.

Under the same law 1932 taxes go to the Delinquent Tax Attorney for suit on Oct. 1.

The time has come when we have no choice in the matter except to enforce the law and make every effort possible to collect taxes. This government cannot function unless these taxes are collected, debt services cannot be paid, school teachers cannot be paid, firemen and policemen cannot be paid and other functions of goveernment cannot be carried on unless taxes are paid.

We must collect the money to run this government or suspend government, and we desire to give notice that lists are now being made up of delinquent taxes for 1931 and 1932 to be turned over to the Delinquent Tax Attorney on Oct. 1, with instructions to immediately bring suit. There is no other alternative, as much as we regret it.

There is an unusually heavy delinquency in paving assessments. These bonds are maturing and have to be protected by the city; and all delinquent paving taxes and street widening taxes will be turned over to the Delinquent Tax Attorney along with other taxes.

ALVIN SHIPP,
City Treasurer.

Each Week . . .

The Labor World

. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!

MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—

Think It Over!

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Furniture Co. vs. Geo. A. Lowry.
J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff as a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 25, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or same will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This Aug. 30, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Southern Trust Corporation vs. Willie Killens and Arnold Smith.
In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant, Willie Killens, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford Roadster, Motor No. A1203726, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Personal service was had on Arnold Smith. Therefore, he said Willie Killens is required to appear before or before Tuesday, September 26, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 100 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment will be taken by default against her and the cause proceeded for further hearing.
It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, Tennessee.
This 1st day of September, 1933.
KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace.
9-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE.
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. D. C. Knowles
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in Palmer, Tenn., in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 E. Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Sept. 25, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This Aug. 30, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
9-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 48457
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
George G. Hughes vs. Ernestine Hughes
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ernestine Hughes is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 30th day of August, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Ansley & Hammack, Attys. 9-22

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the power and authority vested in Thomas R. Preston, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by N. W. Wilbur, (single), dated May 20, 1925, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book K, Volume 19, Page 39 et seq., to which reference is made for its conents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in him as Trustee, Thomas R. Preston, as such Trustee, will on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described **real estate in the** City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The North one-half of Lot Fourteen, Poplar Street, of the original plan of Chattanooga, fronting Fifty feet on the West side of Pine Street and extending back westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed from W. B. Crabtree, which deed is registered in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K", Volume 7, page 471 et seq.

Also, Lot No. One (1), in the City Water Company's Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga, as is shown by the plat of record of said addition in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as found in Plat Book No. Three, Page Nine. Said lot fronts fifty-two (52) feet on the West side of Pine Street and extends back Westwardly, of uniform width, one hundred and twenty-four and ¼ feet, more or less; this being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, in Book "G", Vol. 13, page 589 et seq.

Also, a part of Lot Sixteen (16) in the City Water Company's Corrected Reservoir Hill Addition to the City of Chattanooga described as follows: Beginning at the South East corner of Lot No. Sixteen; thence Northwardly along the East line of said lot, twenty-four and 66/100 (24.66) feet to a stake; thence Westwardly parallel with the South line of Lot No. Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 feet (34.07); thence Southwardly parallel with the East line of said Lot, 24.66 feet to a stake on the South line of said lot; thence Eastwardly along the South line of said lot Sixteen (16), Thirty-four and 7/100 (34.07) feet to the point of beginning. This being the same property as conveyed to S. A. Rose by W. C. Brown and wife, by deed of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "B", Vol. 13, page 618 et seq., to which deed reference is hereby made for a more complete description of said property.
THOMAS R. PRESTON, Trustee.
This August 25, 1933.

No. 48759
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Emma Elizabeth Smith vs. William Richard Smith
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Richard Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe P. Goodson, Atty. 9-29

Quarry Company Restores Jobs to Union Officials

Milford, Conn.—Fifty Milford union stone cutters declared a strike on Maskell & Sons company quarry because of the alleged dismissal of the presidents of the Quarrymen's and Stone Cutters' unions for their activities in the interests of organized labor. The discharged men were Patrick J. Dacey, of the Qlarrymen's local, and Patrick J. Malone, of the Stone Cutters' union.

The company officials claimed the men were laid off because of slack work—Dacey because he lived out of town, and Malone because he was a single man. The union workers placed but little reliance in these excuses and believed the officials were discharged because of their union activities. The company returned the men to their jobs at the end of a one-day strike.

President May Restore Federal Workers' Pay

Washington, Sept. 21.—Asked by President William Green and members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to restore the 15 per cent cut in federal employes' pay, President Roosevelt indicated that he was not satisfied with the old index on the cost of living and had asked for another survey.

President Roosevelt's remark led the labor head to believe that the administration may be disposed to increase salaries in 1934 to bring them in line with increased living costs.

"The president said he hoped to restore part, at least, of the pay very soon," Green said.

One thing this country needs is a remote control that will enable you to turn back the dial on your neighbor's radio.

Place Your Order NOW for That

Union Made Fall Suit

Made to Measure

A Splendid Line of the Newest Fabrics and Shades for Fall and Winter

Popular Prices

George Hall

424 Hamilton Bank Bldg.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola M. O'Dell, the fifth day of May, 1931, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 26, page 326 et seq. in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, which Trust Deed is referred to for its terms and powers; and default having been made in the payment of twenty-three of the monthly notes in the sum of Twelve and 50/100 Dollars per month; to-wit, notes from the month of August, 1931, to August 15th, 1933, inclusive, said default covering all notes from August, 1931, to August, 1933, with their interest; and the legal holder of all of said defaulted notes, on account of said default in the payment of said notes, and the default having existed more than thirty days in the payment of all of said twenty-three notes past due, now demands foreclosure of said deed of trust, having declared all of said notes due and payable at once, together with all outstanding unpaid notes of the series of forty-four in all, secured by said trust deed, and said holder of said notes having demanded of said Trustee named in said deed of trust, foreclosure and sale of the property described in said deed of trust, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness as provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, in pursuance of the power vested in it, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1933,

within legal hours of sale, at the west door of the courthouse, in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described real estate for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, dower and homestead, to wit:

Part of the northeast fourth (¼) of Section Six, Township one South; Range 2 west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, and more particularly described as: Beginning on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of said Section; thence **westwardly** along the north line of said Section a distance of 13 and one-third rods; thence southwardly, and parallel with the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of said Section 13 and one-third rods to the east line of said Section; thence northwardly along the east line of said Section a distance of 60 rods to the point of beginning, being and lying in Hamilton county, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to the said W. H. O'Dell and wife, Viola O'Dell, by G. P. Close, widower, dated August 1st, 1927, and registered August 4, 1927, in Book A, Vol. 23, page 457, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

The title to said real estate is believed to be good, but The First National Bank will sell as Trustee only.

Witness the signature of said First National Bank, Trustee.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA

No. 48755
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. L. Martin vs. Nettie Elizabeth Martin
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nettie Elizabeth Martin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 9-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48771
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Pearl Carroll vs. Alton Carroll
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alton Carroll is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 12th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 10-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48778
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Thomas C. Gordy vs. Mabel Gordy
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mabel Gordy is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 13th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
S. H. Seymour, Atty. 10-6

BIGGEST FEDERATION CONVENTION SINCE 1917 IS PREDICTED

Great Meeting To Center Main Attention on NRA

Delegates to Plan Strengthening of Recovery Act to Bring More Employment, President William Green Says.

Washington, Sept. 21.—With a program calculated to add at least another half million members to the million already added, by the time its convention opens here on Oct. 2, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, forecast the largest convention held since Woodrow Wilson addressed the wartime convention in Buffalo in 1917.

"We shall have some important revelations to make to the convention," President Green said. "Our Executive Council has just adjourned after having been in session ten days, preparing its annual report. We have gone over the entire situation, both as to organization of workers and the operation of the national industrial recovery act.

Labor Not to Be Stopped.

"I want to make it clear, as our council's report will make it clear, that the American Federation of Labor is going to organize the unorganized. By that I mean two things:

"First. It is not going to be stopped in its energetic and sweeping campaign to bring workers into unions throughout the nation.

"Second. It is going to continue to be, as it has been for more than half a century, the recognized, all-embracing spokesman for American labor. That means there is no room in the United States for any other labor movement.

"In our convention we shall have delegates representative of all of the workers, elected and responsible only to the membership of labor unions. The voice of labor will be heard on every vital public issue. However, our main attention will be centered upon the recovery act in an effort to strengthen its operation so as to produce more employment and more purchasing power.

Act Must Succeed.

"We have no unduly optimistic picture of the benefits of the recovery act in terms of new employment up to this time, but it is clear that the recovery act is sound in principle, that it has started the nation on the upward swing and that it must succeed, for the reason that its failure means a chaos that the nation cannot stand.

"Not only are we concerned as to reduction of work-hours per week to a level lower than the average thus far fixed in codes, both temporary and permanent, and as to higher wage levels than the average thus far established, but we are concerned about the question of adequate representation of labor in machinery created under codes. Our convention may be expected to express itself emphatically on this question of representation and to demand that in all of the new machinery of industrial government labor be represented by men of its own choosing, as a matter of right and not as a matter of privilege.

To Lay Down Battle Lines.

"In the matter of the creation of proper industrial government we are now about where the American colonies were in the creation of political government in 1778. But just as surely as our political government became responsive to the will of the people through the creation of democratic machinery and universal franchise, so this present contest will be settled in favor of the masses of the people. America then will be able to look forward to permanent well-being and continuous progress. We shall have pulled the teeah of special privilege and our convention undoubtedly will lay down the lines of battle.

"Dedication of the magnificent memorial to the late Samuel Gompers will afford us opportunity not only to express our devotion to our late chieftain and to revere his memory as one of America's greatest men, but it will give us an opportunity to formulate again before the entire nation the idealism of our government.

Goal to Be Made Clear.

"We shall be able to center American attention on our program as a movement for co-operation in industry, for the stabilization of industry and as necessary to national recovery as the very materials that go into commerce in the form of food and clothing. We shall show that our trade unions are vital as a part of the new industrial administrative machinery and that every new union formed in the workshops of the nation is a new element of stability, a new unit in the great labor guarantee of sound practice and progress through co-operation. We fight battles and we shall continue to fight battles. But these battles are fought when there is no other method of preserving the right to function peacefully and co-operatively. Our goal is an industry operated for service to the nation and its people, guided through the processes of organized order, and our convention will, I am confident, make that clear."

CONVENTION DATES

American Federation of Labor, Oct. 2.

Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., Wednesday, September 27.

Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., Wednesday, September 27.

Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., Thursday, September 28.

International Labor Press of America, Monday, Oct. 2.

All conventions at the Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., except Building Trades, which will be held at the Hotel Washington.

Fear of High Pay Unjustified, Says Pricing Engineer

Substantial Jump in Wages Would Not Burden Consumer and Would Boom Buying Power, Expert Declares.

New York City, Sept. 21.—To bring the vast low-wage army at once up to present average standards in a great blanket increase would fall lightly on the purchaser, is pointed out by W. L. Churchill, pricing engineer. Mr. Churchill, vice-president of the John R. Hall corporation, declares that a 110 per cent increase in the 1928 average wage in cotton textiles could have been given, with a manufacturers' price increase of only 23 per cent, putting into circulation a million dollars a day in added wages, to flow in the general market for purchases not possible under the then existing cotton textile wage.

"Wages paid to workers of manufacturing industries as per reports of the department of commerce for 1928, and relating to more than 4,600,000 wage workers, averaged only 19 per cent of the amount that the manufacturers received for their products," Churchill said in explanation.

"A review of the twenty-six industrial groups," he continued, "for which complete figures were available for 1928, discloses that the largest proportion of income received by employers that is paid out to employes was 50 per cent, paid to workers engaged in manufacturing and repairing railroad cars. As little as 6 per cent was paid to factory workers by manufacturers of bags.

"In 1928 the average wage of all factory workers in these twenty-six industrial groups was $1,330 a year.

"It has been estimated that if minimum wage rates were fixed at 50 cents an hour, based upon 48 hours a week, the average of all wages paid to factory workers would have been equal to at least $1,600 per year. If 50 cents an hour had been the minimum wage rate in 1928 and $1,600 the minimum average annual wage for all industries, the price increase to absorb the wage increase would have been surprisingly small proportionately.

"For example, in the cotton goods industry, whose average wage was only $763 per year, it would require an increase of 110 per cent to elevate the wages of the workers to $1,600 per year. The manufacturer, however, would only need to have 23 per cent added to his average selling price in order to have paid his workers 110 per cent more wages.

"Available statistics indicate that the adoption of a minimum wage scale of $1,600 for a factory worker in 1928 would have meant an average increase in all factory wages of 20.3 per cent, and yet would have required only a 3.9 per cent price rise to absorb such an increase in wages. Obviously, the tremendous increase in purchasing power represented by increased wages would be a tremendous stimulant to business, which in turn would go a long way toward eliminating unemployment."

"Some folks let sleeping dogs lie," but others had rather do their own lying.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

FALL HATS
ARE READY

Buy your
UNION LABELED HAT
from a Home Owned
Store

Mallory
Quality . . . $3.45
Regal Quality $2.85
Complete Stock of
Sizes and Shapes

Regal
HAT & SHIRT SHOP

737 Market St.

Build Up Health
and Pains Go Away

WOMEN who suffer from weakness often have many aches and pains which a stronger state of health would prevent.

Women in this condition should take Cardui, a purely vegetable tonic that has been in use for over 50 years.

Take Cardui to improve the general tone of the system in cases of run-down health and "tired nerves." Women have found, in such cases, that Cardui helps them to overcome pains and make the monthly periods easier.

CARDUI is safe and wholesome for women of all ages. Try it!

Sold at the drug store.

Phone 6-3163
Clean
Clinkerless
COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

MORE ABOUT

SPIRIT OF UNREST

(Continued from First Page)

hand, proclaiming that the world should be made safe for democracy, while in the other was tightly clutched a lifetime slave warrant for the worker in his plant. It is held that this type of Bourbon, accustomed to rule with an iron hand, cannot now conceive of the advent of a new system which contemplates a guarantee of American rights to each citizen, whether he be wage-earner or capitalist. "Can the leopard change his spots?" is a question on the tongues of many.

In simple justice, however, it should be said that the outrageous activities of some employers is not condoned by many of the larger and fair-minded industrialists. Numbers of large concerns, as well as the less pretentious ones, are making every effort to comply with the spirit of the recovery act, many at unquestioned sacrifice, and scores of local employers frown upon the machinations of the selfish, arrogant group which is bent upon destruction of the efforts to return to the principles of a genuine democracy through a program initiated by the president of the United States and backed overwhelmingly by a progressive congress and by many leading industrialists and financiers of the nation.

Unrest, constantly increasing, is reflected in scores of affidavits made voluntarily by workers who are victims of discrimination, desperate even in the face of probable discharge for their temerity in making the truth known, and in spite of the threats against their livelihood, hundreds upon hundreds are rushing to the protection of American Federation of Labor unions.

Seasoned trades unionists, accustomed to the hypocrisy displayed by local "patriotic employers," have continually counseled patience, although workers in several lines have appealed for strike sanction to their various internationals.

In this connection, "old-timers" have seen a velopment in the past few days which is disturbing to the conservative, when men who have spent many years in an effort to maintain industrial peace and co-operation and accord with employers have openly threatened to retire from the picture and allow the harrassed and distressed worker to use his own judgment with respect to remaining on the job which has become in many cases almost too burdensome to bear.

George H. VanFleet, commissioner of conciliation of the Department of Labor, has been in the city all week making a survey of conditions, and will probably remain here until a complete check is made on the violators of the recovery act.

Report of Mr. Cuthbert, as organizer, to the United Textile Workers of America, contains the following paragraphs:

"It seems that we just cannot find any sort of board to go to in cases of discharge, but are told that one will be appointed later. This is very disturbing to those who come to me that are discharged and I have to tell them to pull in their belts and patiently wait.

"I propose that if and when these discharge cases come up for disposition, and we win, that I shall thereupon enter suit against the offending employer for all back pay of illegally discharged employes. I shall also enter suit for damages done by such unfair and illegal discharge.

"We have most certainly backed the President's program sincerely and wholeheartedly. I know for certain that we have kept down trouble. We have swallowed raw discrimination. In face of all this the workers are ready for any advice we might give, and to be frank, we are becoming less and less inclined to hold on the leash, but are about ready to tell them to turn their dogs loose and use their economic powers given them by our laws and constitution."

Union Label Best Weapon To Smite NRA Chiselers

Atlantic City, N. J.—The union label is "one of the best means of enforcing the national recovery act and protecting the fair employer against the chiseler," declared Arthur A. Quinn, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, in an address here before the federation's annual convention, made up of 100 delegates.

Mr. Quinn asserted that the success of the whole NRA plan depends upon the workers' units.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that many are signing the codes who do not intend to obey them. It will be organized labor's duty to see that they are enforced not only by closed-shop employers but by the far more numerous group of open-shop owners.

"Our form of government depends upon the success or failure of enforcement of the recovery act. That, in turn, depends in large measure on labor's strength and determination, and on the honesty, intelligence and unselfish devotion of Labor's leadership. We must have a greater sense of social responsibility. We must be our brother's keeper, even though that brother is not counted in the union ranks."

TUG WORKERS ASK 8-HOUR PAY

New York City.—Tugboat workers in New York harbor are asking the 8-hour day and higher wages. They also want a six-day week and a one week vacation with pay for every man who has worked a year.

Go to your
Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

EMPLOYERS MUST RECOGNIZE UNION'S CHOSEN SPOKESMAN, NATIONAL LABOR BOARD RULES

Law Explicit as to Workers' Representation, Decision in West Virginia Mill Strike—Employers Barred From Refusing to Deal With "Outsiders."

Washington, Sept. 21.—Employes have the explicit right to be represented by any one they choose, under national industrial recovery act codes, the national labor board has ruled.

The decision is a sweeping victory for organized labor and is regarded as of immense importance. It means that employers must deal with the employes' representative, irrespective of whether or not he is an employe of the plant involved in a dispute. It puts an end to the refusal of employers to meet workers' representatives on the ground they are "outsiders."

The decision was made in the case of the Berkeley Woolen Mills, of Martinsburg, W. Va., whose 400 employes went on strike Aug. 15. The employer failed to appear before the board after due notice and the default was held to be willful.

Seven workers who were discharged early in August charged that their dismissal was due to their union activities. A strike followed and a representative of the department of labor who attempted to adjust the dispute was unsuccessful.

On Aug. 14, a committee of employes asked the management to recognize their local union as part of the United Textile Workers of America. The management told the committee that it would recognize only a union composed of employes of the mill and would not recognize a national union.

The labor's board decision was announced by Chairman Wagner in a statement which said in part:

"The question before the board is whether employes are in any way limited in their choice of representatives to deal with employers. Section 7 of the industrial recovery act describes that each code must contain the following condition:

"'That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor or their agents, in the designation of such representatives.'

"We fail to see how it is possible to put any interpretation on the phrase 'representatives of their own choosing' which would make it necessary for employes to choose these representatives from a particular class or a particular group.

"The statement to the effect that representatives must be chosen by the employes cannot be any reasonable interpretation be deemed to mean that representatives must be chosen from the employes. To give to the code the interpretation sought by respondent would nullify the employes' right to organize as they choose, for, in effect, it would limit each employes' organization to the individual plant, and would prevent the employes of a plant from joining any organization already in existence. Such a result would be be opposed to both the letter and the intent of the indutrial recovery act.

"We rule, therefore, that employes have the right to choose any one they may wish as their representative and not limited in their choice to fellow-employes."

Strike Delays School Opening.

Scranton, Pa.—Because their request for payment of six months' back pay was refused, 100 teachers went on strike in Old Fort borough and opening of the fall and winter school terms was delayed.

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!

EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
CRANE'S FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE

A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

DO YOU WANT YOUR
Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1933 — Number 23

SEEK NAMING STATE TEXTILE ARBITRATORS

Central Body Asks Board Be Appointed.

LANE DRUG COMPANY DISPUTE CONTINUED

Bakers Urge Support of New Union — Colonial Still Out of Fold.

Appointment of a state board for adjustment of disputes in the textile industry was asked of the national recovery administration following discussion at Monday night's regular meeting of Central Body of flagrant disregard of code provisions by certain operators in the Chattanooga district.

It was brought out that the local compliance board is powerless to pass upon textile cases, and the naming of similar boards in neighboring states was pointed to. These boards, given broad powers, delegates stated, are already proving successful in adjusting matters in dispute which arise out of the working of the N. R. A., and the unusual need of such a body in Chattanooga was stressed in an appeal to the national administration to set up such a board for Tennessee.

DELEGATES HEAR REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

Reports of splendid progress among the newly-organized workers marked the largely-attended and enthusiastic session of Central Body Monday night. Greatest problem of all, it was brought out, was availability of sufficient organizers to instruct and advise with the thousands who are clamoring for admission to the American Federation of Labor from many groups of workers. Organizations are being formed and charters installed continually, it was reported, and many groups have not as yet been reached. Delegates were urged to contact members of those groups which are impatiently calling for assistance, and impress upon them the great task which has fallen upon local officials, and to counsel patience.

BAKERS SEEK CO-OPERATION.

Representatives of the newly-organized bakers' union asked co-operation of all organized labor in their efforts to make Chattanooga a "100 per cent" town from their standpoint. It was declared two of the larger bakeries are thoroughly organized, and attention was called to the fact that efforts to enlist employes of the Colonial plant have as yet borne no fruit.

It was recalled that in the early efforts at organization Colonial bakers took a leading part, and that for some mysterious reason the ardor of these workers was suddenly cooled and that since none has appeared at the meetings, Management of the Colonial has been charged with "breaking up" the organization there, and although this was denied by Manager Wasson, subsequent negotiations with him failed to bring an agreement and the status of the Colonial is unchanged.

Delegates were urged particularly to use their influence in assisting the bakers.

LANE DRUG COMPANY DISPUTE UNSETTLED.

Dispute with the Lane Drug company, a chain organization with headquarters in Atlanta, has not been adjusted, it was reported, and pickets continue to patrol the vicinity of the local branch of that concern at 714 Market street. It was recalled that the Lane company gave scant consideration to appeals of workers for employment of organized labor on remodeling of the local store, and that certain employes were brought in from Atlanta to operate the Chattanooga branch.

GREEN ASKED TO SPEED RIVER WORK.

Assistance of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, was asked in a telegram ordered sent that official by Secretary Cuthbert. Following discussion which brought out the opinion of delegates present that work on Dam No. 3

(Continued on Last Page)

Evidence Laid Before Johnson By Labor Head

Washington, Sept. 28.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has laid before Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, a mass of evidence which he asserted "shows the various types of effort being made by certain great corporate powers to defeat the labor section (Section 7-A) of the national recovery act."

"It has been said by persons not familiar with the facts that labor has slowed up the recovery administration's efforts by strikes and by demands for codes that respect the law as it was written," said President Green, "but I have presented to Gen. Johnson the definite, documentary evidence of astonishing evasions by great employers, some of these so bold and so hostile to the letter and spirit of the law that I am certain the administrator must take immediate and very drastic action."

Described by President Green as "typical of company union plans laid before Gen. Johnson" by him is one submitted to its employes by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Delaware and subsidiary companies. The plan, as detailed in an eight-page pamphlet, provides for the election of "works councils" in each plant, consisting of appointed representatives of the company, an equal number of representatives appointed by the management, a chairman elected by and from the membership of the "works council" and a secretary named by the management but having no vote.

The du Pont plant sets forth that the company "shall provide suitable places for meetings of the 'works council' and its committees. Another provision says that employes attending meetings of the 'works council' or any of its committees, shall receive their regular pay from the company for such time as they are necessarily absent from work for these purposes."

Plans Branded Law Violation.

"These provisions," said President Green, "together with that for company representatives on the 'works councils', brand them as in no sense bona fide employe representation and as at variance with the collective bargaining provision of the national industrial recovery act. The law in Section 7-A guarantees the right of employes to 'organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing' and further provides that they 'shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents, in the designation of such representatives.'"

A plan of "employe representation" proposed by the Aluminum Company of America and its subsidiary companies and included in the material submitted to Gen. Johnson is very similar to the du Pont plan. It provides for "work councils" in each plant, composed of elected representatives of the employes and an equal number of appointed representatives of the management. As in the Du-pont plan, the aluminum company specifies that the company shall provide meeting places for the "works councils" and shall pay representatives for the time spent at meetings.

Other documents showed promotion of "employe representation plans" by the Chevrolet Motor company, Pittsburgh Plate Glass company and RCA Victor company. The Chevrolet plan is being pushed in thirteen cities.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass company offers an "employes representation plan" to its employes in its window glass plants. It differs little from others. A provision not contained in the plans already cited gives exclusive right to the management to hire, suspend or discharge for "proper cause."

The RCA Victor company, in its big factory at Camden, N. J., set up an "industrial representation plan" in June. A joint conference of employe-elected representatives and representatives appointed by the company was established to adopt a joint agreement to "govern the future practices and proceedings in matters of mutual interest to both employes and management."

Other "employe representation plans," all of similar nature, which President Green laid before Gen. Johnson are outlined in letters and pamphlets from the Kohler company, Kohler, Wis., headed by former Gov. Kohler, of Wisconsin; the Jones & Laughlin Steel corporation, Aliquippa, Pa.; Sinclair Refining company, Marcus Hook, Pa.; Grays Harbor Pulp and Paper company; Hoquiam, Wash.; Pharis Tire and Rubber company, Newark, O.; Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, Newport News, Va.; Lamson & Sessions company, Kent, O.; Frigidaire corporation, Dayton, O.; Market Street Railway company, San Francisco; Louisville Gas and Electric company, Louisville, Ky.

Commenting further on the material submitted to Gen. Johnson, President Green said:

"The documents offer clear evidence that employers all over the nation are doing their best to encourage a spurious form of 'employe representation.' Most of the plans provide for company representatives on the joint committees or councils. They also provide that the committees or councils shall meet on company property, during working hours and that the employes attending shall be paid for their time.

"Of course no real trade union would do business that way. Trade unions meet outside working hours. They do not meet on company property. There are no representatives of the employers present at these meetings.

"It is absurd to think that workers are organized of their own free will, as provided for in Section 7-A of the recovery act, when they meet under conditions established by the company union plans. The 'employe representation' plans are a fraud from start to finish and labor holds they are in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the recovery act. We shall continue to fight them, pointing out that they have nothing in common with trade unions organized by voluntary action of the workers."

EPOCHAL CONVENTION AMERICAN ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT MEETS MONDAY IN CAPITAL CITY

Recovery Plan Seen Paramount Convention Issue

Delegates to Meet in Atmosphere of Hope Created by NIRA Program and Big Organization Gains.

Washington, Sept. 28.—One of the biggest and most representative conventions ever held by the American Federation of Labor will be called to order here on Oct. 2 at the Willard hotel. The convention will be the fifty-third annual meeting of the federation and will be one of the largest in years.

More than 500 delegates will be present, representing national and international unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor and local unions directly affiliated to the A. F. of L. Directly affiliated unions will have a big representation, as there are more of such bodies than for many years.

When President William Green calls the convention to order, the delegates will be called upon to consider problems arising out of a new industrial order, now rapidly coming into being as a result of the national industrial recovery act.

To Report on NIRA

A full report upon the operation of the recovery act, the development of industrial codes affecting great numbers of workers and the result of the operation of the act to date will be submitted to the convention by the Executive Council. That debate on the recovery act will be spirited is a foregone conclusion. No other subject has been of so much interest to the hosts of organized labor in recent months and labor is watching the recovery administration and the whole recovery program with close attention.

The Executive Council, headed by President Green, regards the recovery act, with its guarantee of the right to organize and the establishment of codes to assure fair wages and working conditions, as of paramount importance for the consideration of the convention.

Outcome Not Clear.

"No one," the council says, "can clearly foresee the outcome of this great adventure on the part of the government into the field of industry.

"All classes of workers are inspired to hope and trust that the primary purpose of the recovery act to reduce unemployment and increase purchasing power through increases in wage rates, will be fully realized."

The delegates will meet in an atmosphere of hope created by the recovery program and also by the remarkable progress which their organizations have made in the last three or four months. They will hear reports showing that the wage-earners of the United States are awake to the value of organization as they have not been in decades and are turning to trade unionism as the best assurance of benefits under the recovery act.

Thousands of New Unions.

Reports made by the Executive Council will show the chartering of upward of 600 federal labor unions since July 1. Many of these unions are in basic industries and, labor executives believe their organization foreshadows a mighty sweep of workers in these industries into the ranks of trade unionism.

In addition to the federal unions, national and international unions represented at the convention have gained thousands of new members. It is estimated that at least 3,000 new charters have been issued by the national and international unions since the last A. F. of L. convention. These unions have also gained strength through the reinstatement of many former members.

So the convention delegates gather in Washington inspired both by what they are doing and by what the nation as a whole is doing to overcome the depression and once more put America on the road to lasting prosperity.

WILL PRESIDE AT MEETING

COLONEL WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor.

GREEN DENIES RECOVERY ACT PREVENTS CLOSED UNION SHOP

Washington, Sept. 28.—Efforts to interpret the national industrial recovery act in such a manner as to seem to deprive the union shop of sanction under the law were denounced by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in a reply to Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Mr. Harriman is quoted as having said in a speech in Chicago, 'if I read the language (of Gen. Johnson) correctly it means that Gen. Johnson considers the closed shop prohibited by the recovery act,' while Mr. Lund is represented as having said that labor's organizing campaign 'is the most serious obstacle to the attainment of the objectives of the recovery act.'

"I hesitate to challenge the good faith of these gentlemen, so I shall be forced to challenge their intelligence. The national industrial recovery act does not pretent the closed union shop and I mean by that term just what we have always meant by it. I mean the shop which is union by agreement between the workers and the employers. There never was any other kind and there never can be any other kind.

"What the recovery act does is to give the workers their freedom to organize, so that we now have a great many more really union shops than ever before and the number is growing daily and rapidly. What hurts Mr. Harriman and Mr. Lund is that the workers now have this freedom and having it are using it. They are dismayed because wage-earners are free to follow their own counsels and are no longer under the necessity of paying tribute to the company union schemes of employers who hate to abandon their role of industrial dictators and are no longer under the necessity of signing individual or yellow dog contracts."

JOB GAIN SEEN IN ROAD BUILDING

Washington, Sept. 28.—Direct employment should be given to 125,000 men on the emergency road building program of the bureau of public roads, the bureau estimates. Work on 1,600 projects should be under way in October, the bureau says.

15,000 Painters Strike for More Pay, Fewer Hours

New York City, Sept. 28.—A strike call issued by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America brought a stoppage of work by 15,000 workers in support of the union's demand for fewer hours and higher pay.

The union is asking a six-hour day, a five-day week and $1.65 an hour. The men have been receiving $8 for an eight-hour day.

Leaving their work in Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island, the strikers marched to twelve halls designated for registration, where they received strike and picketing instructions.

Pickets were sent to the Empire State building, the Chrysler building, the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, the Commodore hotel, the Pennsylvania and other places. Hundreds of strikers marched down Park avenue in overalls to their picketing posts. Union officials reported that the response on the part of both union and non-union men was almost unanimous.

Bagley Is Guest Of Local Musicians

Officers and members of Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, were honored Wednesday by a short visit from C. L. Bagley, vice-president of the international organization.

Mr. Bagley, whose home is in Los Angeles, Cal., stopped over in Chattanooga en route to the Washington meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

The Musicians' official was entertained at noon Wednesday with a luncheon, at which the local officers and executive board were present, as well as officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Mr. Bagley declared he expects the coming session of the federation to make history. Developments in the N. R. A. campaign, he said, will unquestionably be an outstanding problem of the convention, and the future progress of organized labor will be planned under the new deal.

Chattanooga came in for high praise from the Californian, who stated that, although he has visited here before, he is always delighted to return to enjoy the "natural beauties of your wonderful city, and the wholehearted hospitality of its people."

While in the city Mr. Bagley was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Cohn on Signal mountain. He left for Washington Thursday morning.

Theaters Revert To Former Management

Tivoli, Rialto and State, three local de luxe houses, will on Oct. 1 revert to the former management, headed by R. B. Wilby, of Atlanta, after having been operated by receivers named by the federal court. Sale of the theaters was made last week.

Members of Local 259, asked what effect the transfer would have upon their activities, expressed confidence that a mutual understanding will be reached with the new management, and recalled that a desire to co-operate has been expressed by both employer and employe in correspondence carried on since the sale became known.

Mr. Wilby is at present "tied up" with matters pertaining to the theater code, it was said, and the matter of a contract will be taken up when he returns to the city. Agreement has been made that provisions of the contract, when signed, will be retroactive to Oct. 1.

Local 259 has recently signed new agreements with certain of the independent houses, providing for increase in the wage scale.

MORE OLDER MEN REPORTED IN "UNEMPLOYABLE GROUP"

New York.—More and more men of 50 and over are becoming members of the "unemployable group," Frank J. Taylor, commissioner of public welfare, stated in a report based on a compilation of lodgings at the municipal lodging house. Expressing the opinion that the men of 50 and over will experience real difficulty in ever obtaining regular employment, the report said:

"The younger homeless men, who are occasionally employed, average ten nights per month at the municipal lodging house. Those over 50 years of age (many of them are much older than 50) average eighteen nights a month per man."

N.R.A. CHAIRMAN RIDICULES 'SALE' OF HOME STORES

Shepherd Calls McDonald's Scheme "Cute Evasion."

SAYS MANAGERS BOUGHT NOTHING

Company Attorney Admits Stores Will Close If Proprietor's "Dream" Fails.

"Sale" of the so-called "Home Stores" to the various managers, which occurred shortly after the code went into effect, was ridiculed by Chairman T. Pope Shepherd, of the local compliance board, at a hearing Wednesday which ought to determine whether the alleged sale was a violation of the N. R. A. provisions.

"It looks to me like a pretty cute avoidance, if not an evasion," said Chairman Shepherd, who expressed the further opinion that the "contract" was weak and that the managers "have not actually bought anything."

Sam J. McAllester, who admitted he was a director in the company, appeared as attorney for the McDonald stores, and made the plea that if the "sale" was voided it would mean the closing of the thirty stores.

Although McDonald was quoted immediately following the "sale" as stating the plan was "a dream" which he had had for years, and was not concocted for the purpose of violating the code, Attorney-Director McAllester admitted to the board that the stores were not in position to pay the managers $35 per week to enable them to work unlimited hours, and for that reason the "contract" was arranged whereby the stores were "sold" to the respective managers.

"What it amounts to," Chairman Shepherd commented, "is that McDonald has gotten out of the responsibilities of the retail business, but has retained for himself all the benefits. It looks to me like a pretty cute avoidance, if not an evasion."

The case was taken under advisement.

THROW SHEET APPEARS AGAIN.

The Home Stores throw-sheet, which McDonald admittedly established as a sort of stepping-stone to entering the daily newspaper field, is said to have appeared again this week, although reports had become current that last week's issue would mark the end of the experiment. Practically unanimous refusal of local business people to use the sheet as an advertising medium, due to McDonald's labor policies, has been regarded locally as making certain eventual failure of the experiment.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

LABOR PARTY COMMITTEE URGES CURB ON PREMIER

London.—A special committee of the labor party has recommended sweeping changes in Great Britain's unwritten constitution designed to limit the power of the premier and chancellor of the exchequer. The recommendations will be submitted to the party's annual conference in October.

The committee proposes that the prime minister have the "assistance" of three members of his party in choosing a cabinet and that on all questions he must be subject to a majority decision of the cabinet. The committee also proposes curbing the "excessive authority" of the chancellor of the exchequer in expenditure and finance generally.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What labor organization used the symbol of the "Five Stars?"

A.—The Knights of Labor.

* * *

Q.—Is there a jewelry workers' union?

A.—Yes. It is the International Jewelry Workers' union, with headquarters in Bible House, New York City.

* * *

Q.—When did retail clerks organize?

A.—The Retail Clerks' International Profective association was organized in 1890 at Detroit as a national union. With extension of jurisdiction to Canada in 1899 the name was changed to the present one.

What Next!

After years of experimenting, a Japanese inventor has developed a silver which will resist tarnishing under normal exposure to air and moisture. The silver is an alloy, with zinc and tin and has met all tests. The alloy not only resists actual tarnishing, but retains its natural lustre.

Wisdom

That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings.—John Ruskin.

The lights in the crowded bus had failed and the passengers were thrown into confusion.

Tall Young man (to young lady at his side)—Can I find you a strap?

Young Lady (smiling sweetly)—Thank you, but I have just found one.

Tall Young Man—Good, then perhaps you wouldn't mind letting go of my tie.

Black-Draught
Clears Up Sluggish, Dull Feeling

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation for a long time, and find it gives relief for this trouble," writes Mrs. Frank Champion, of Wynne, Ark. "I think it is good for spells caused from gas on the stomach. If I get up in the morning feeling dull and sluggish, a dose of Black-Draught taken three times a day will cause the feeling to pass away, and in a day or two I feel like a new person. After many years of use we would not exchange Black-Draught for any medicine."
P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

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817 Market Street

Brains of All Needed

Some of the objectors to the new order of things economic are being heard to say that no human brain can direct the development of society. Well, by the same token, it may as well be understood right now, that no human brain, and no set of human brains, is able to stop the development of society. Not now!

So that those who think that by pulling back in the traces or by sly bits of financial sabotage here and there they can stop the processes which have been put in motion in America, may just as well hang up their hatchets and go home.

But, whoever said that any human brain could direct social development? If we understand the meaning of the protest that is being given expression now, it is to the effect that it is about time there was a gathering together of all the brains concerned in social development for the handling of the job.

There have been a few fellows who seemed to think that they—and their especially fortunate colleagues—were capable of doing this little job of throwing all the switches in and out of the main lines of traffic in the world of trade and labor.

Well—a fine mess they made of it all!

And that is why the clause which is coming to be known as "Section VII (a)" is going to stand in the law which established the NRA.

"Collective bargaining" has come to stay! There has been enough of this antiquated idea of "individual initiative"—and the hypocritical reading of the reverse side of that: the so-called hiring and firing on "individual merit."

Better face the new facts, gentlemen!

"No one brain can direct social development."

Wholesome Spirit Abroad in Land

Some day somebody is going to draw a picture of the prevailing business practices of the early twentieth century in America.

He is going to take for his material the things which are now being defined as "unfair competition" in the codes of industry drawn under the aegis of the NRA.

Some of our present young business men are likely to be hard put to it to answer the embarrassing questions of their grandchildren who read that account.

It used to be said, to the enthusiasts who wanted to change the methods of doing business: "But you cannot change human nature!"

From all appearances, there is an attempt going forward at present, on a national scale, to change the human nature of folks who have been indulging in practices that their grandchildren will be ashamed of!

Some of the spirit of the Carpenter who cleaned out the Temple at Jerusalem, with a whip of small cords, seems to be abroad in the land. It is a wholesome spirit. May it do a clean job.

Buying Power Must Rise Faster

Complaint is general that prices are running too far ahead of buying power. The purchasing power of the masses is not keeping pace with the steadily rising cost of commodities.

Despite gain in employment and wages under the NRA, incomes are still generally low and wage and salaried workers are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. They are exhorted from all sides to buy to the limit of their capacity and they are perfectly willing to do so. But their capacity is very limited.

There is general suspicion that many prices are higher than increased costs under the codes warrant. This suspicion has been voiced not alone by the man in the street but by high Recovery Administration authorities.

Though desirable, it is doubtful if prices can be kept down to enable purchasing power to catch up with them. In the emergency, the only quick and sure remedy is shorter hours and higher wages than have been set in the codes. This is organized labor's program for coping with the situation. The sooner it is adopted, the quicker will the recovery be.

Employers Impose Low Wages, Long Hours, On Women Workers, Federal Bureau Finds

Washington.—The extreme handicaps of low wages and long hours which employers in the United States have imposed on women workers for a hundred years are graphically described in "Women at Work," a 50-page pamphlet issued by the United States Women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor.

Written by Eleanor Nelson and illustrated by Jean W. Hill, of Washington, the brochure describes the changes that have taken place in the occupations of women who work for a living during the past century.

Driven from home work by the factory system and later hired to operate the typewriter and filing systems, employers have persistently imposed lower wages on women than on men doing similar work. The general result, the author declares, is that "for many thousands of women, wages have always fallen far below the cost of decent living, even though they must support themselves and often dependents on their meager earnings."

Victims of Discrimination.

The author emphasizes the fact that the jobs which employers have compelled women to take have been mainly in the unskilled and lower-paid classes. This inferior economic status developed the long and difficult fight made by women for better working conditions. The results achieved include the establishment of the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, which was enthusiastically sponsored by the American Federation of Labor in 1916 and carried to success when Woodrow Wilson signed the bill setting up the bureau in 1920, and protective legislation against long hours, and night-work, climaxed by the present fair competition codes which carry the minimum wage and maximum work hours into every industry.

The oppressive conditions under which negro and immigrant women are compelled to earn their living are outlined. While these groups have made slight gains, they have been the recipients of the "ragged edges of employment, the lowest wages, and the longest hours."

Two Million Jobless Women.

The pamphlet closes with a vivid picture of the suffering which women workers have undergone during the depression. Out of almost 11,000,000 women who ordinarily work for a living, the number of the unemployed has increased to more than 2,000,000. Included in the jobless army are many married women discriminated against because of their marital status, many older women whose chances of finding jobs are very slim, and many young women workers for the first time in the job market.

Profit-mad employers have reduced wages and lengthened hours until a general breaking down of working standards for women has taken place, which has been partially neutralized by increasing attempts to have state legislatures pass more adequate labor legislation dealing with unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, minimum wages, and shorter hours, supplemented by the minimum wage provisions of the codes set up under the national industrial recovery act.

PRINTING TRADES WORKERS DEMAND CODE 32-HOUR WEEK

Washington, Sept. 28.—The 40-hour week, proposed in NRA codes submitted by the employers in the commercial printing industry was held entirely too long by the printing trades unions, appearing at hearings held on the codes. The unions asked a 32-hour week .

A brief presented by the International Allied Printing Trades association contended that the "prevailing actual hours are less than the number proposed by the code The approval of a maximum 40-hour week will delay re-absorption and restrict the number of employed." Wages proposed in the code were declared totally inadequate.

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union, declared that a 40-hour week would not reabsorb the unemployed in the commercial printing industry. He quoted labor department statistics to show that in July, 1933, the average man-hours per week in the industry had been only 37.7.

Little Grace—Why are there no marriages in heaven, daddy dear?

Daddy (after stealthy glance around)—Because that would not be heaven, my dear.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

How about a little more of fairness in this dispute about whether the well-known Henry Ford is going to obey the automobile code?

Of course the dispute thus far has been by no means all against the Ford interests. Ford has reaped millions of words of free newspaper space. He always did have a way of crashing the gates of the Fourth Estate.

Ford has held back and said nothing for the code, nor did he partake in framing it. That was too bad and showed him sulking in his tent. Maybe he had reasons; if so the country would have thought better of him for explaining them.

* * *

Now on the other hand—there are always two hands, it seems—there is Chevrolet, in which the men Chevrolet long since claimed to be an interested party. Chevrolet is made by General Motors, which makes many other cars and which competes keenly with Ford.

Chevrolet boasts of being under the code.

But—and here we get one of those old-fashioned standardized buts that have been known to knock over many a fancy structure—but—

Chevrolet thinks so much of the code of which it boasts that it goes right to work to organize a company union in clear defiance of the tap roots of the national industrial recovery act.

Now how does Chevrolet get to be the lily of the field?

Chevrolet is forming an employes' association—a company union. At any rate that's what it is called, by some queer poetic license. And there will be a works council. This stuff is being created in all of the thirteen cities in which there are Chevrolet plants. It is being done to kill the union campaign.

The scheme is old as machine industry. The boss provides the time and the place. He plans the whole thing. If it doesn't work as he wants it to work he can kill the whole thing as easily as he gave it birth.

In this particular scheme no employe can be a member until he has worked for Chevrolet ninety days. For ninety days he is a waif, after which he is a subject.

Of course Chevrolet may not attempt any compulsion or coercion, but it is quite likely that employes are expected not to bite the hand that feeds them this wonderful soup and the employe is expected, to put it another way, to know which side of the bread has butter on it.

There is small excuse for Ford's churlishness. He's a lone duck, always was and will always try to be. He has no more idea of what this new co-operative industrial operation is all about than a child of six—perhaps less.

But if that is so, then there is still less excuse for the bald, calculated effort of Chevrolet to undermine the law and its guarantees to labor, which are all in plain English, easily understood by those who can read—and surely there are those in General motors who can read.

The only point in the whole affair is that if there is riding to be done, let it be somewhat fairly apportioned. Or if there is game to be shot, don't do all the shooting in one pasture.

* * *

There are good reasons why the railroads should come under the provisions of the national industrial recovery act, as advocated by the railroad labor unions. If the act promotes the welfare of industries and the workers it specifically covers, it should be equally good for the railroads. Whether railroading is formally placed under the recovery act or whether the act is applied in some other guise is not important. The important thing is to apply the principle of the act to them in some form.

Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, has been active in seeking to gain railroad cooperation for objects sought by the NIRA. He has urged railroad managements to spend every available dollar in needed improvements and in other ways to increase employment and purchasing power. What he will accomplish remains to be seen. So far it appears that the railroads have not supported the recovery program to the extent of their ability.

* * *

Muscle Shoals electric rates announced by the Tennessee Valley Authority call for an average rate of about 2 cents a kilowatt hour for the typical general consumer, an average of about 2¾ cents for the typical limited user, and an average of about 7 mills for the fully electrified home. The average domestic rate charged by private utilities is 5.58 cents a kilowatt hour.

The private utilities are asserting that the Muscle Shoals schedule is not founded on a basis comparable with their own. David Lilienthal, director in charge of power development at Muscle Shoals, says that the rates are computed on a conservative basis and cover all costs, including operation, maintenance, depreciation, taxes, interest and amortization.

The Muscle Shoals rates give the "yardstick" of electric rates for which Senator Norris and others have long contended. The rates compare closely with those charged by the successful government-operated Ontario hydro-electric system. They should be of great value in this country in the fight against excessive power utility rates.

* * *

It is no exaggeration to say that the world is watching the recovery program in the United States as it is watching no other experiment. European labor is keenly interested in the recovery program and regards it as of the utmost importance, pointing the way to other nations if it is even partially successful. This interest is reflected in a statement by Harold Butler, director of the International Labor bureau at Geneva, who recently said the success of the recovery plan would have a great, perhaps decisive, effect on the general recovery of the world. He added that the measures taken under the recovery program have achieved a substantial degree of success, and the results "may be regarded as distinctly encouraging."

CHILD HEALTH RECOVERY CONFERENCE IS CALLED

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has called a national "child health recovery conference" in Washington for Oct. 6 under the direction of the children's bureau.

The conference will discuss action for regaining for the children what they have lost in health and strength during the depression. It is expected the conference will inaugurate a nation-wide campaign to find the "sore spots" where child malnutrition exists; to conduct physical examinations of the undernourished groups and to apply remedies.

In calling for the conference, Secretary Perkins estimated that probably in the neighborhood of one-fifth of America's children are undernourished.

UNION RECOGNITION BRINGS END TO MILLINERY STRIKE

St. Louis.—Following signing of an agreement recognizing the union, 2,000 striking millinery workers returned to their jobs here. Terms of the agreement were similar to those accepted previously by 1,500 striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

Son—It won't be long before I'll be in the flower of manhood.

Father—Shut up, you blooming idiot.

Our idea of perfect co-operation when all of the freckles on a face come together and make a beautiful tan.

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!

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A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!

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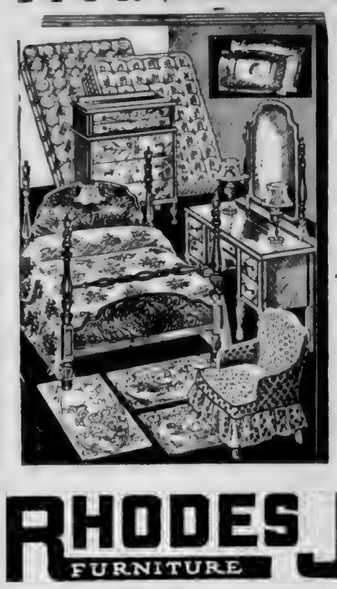
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

14-Pc. BEDROOM Outfit



This entire Group to go at this low price—a price we will never again be able to duplicate!

Outfit includes a lovely four-poster bed, chest of drawers, Hollywood triple-mirrored vanity, beautifully finished in walnut and decorated in contrasting woods; guaranteed spring and mattress; a three-piece vanity set, pair of pillows; three throw rugs and a lovely vanity bench, all for—

$79
TERMS!

RHODES JONES
FURNITURE COMPANY
Just Say to Your Friends: "MEET ME AT RHODES-JONES"

They're Buying Electric Ranges!

During This
5 STAR SALE

HERE ARE THE 5 MAIN REASONS WHY...

RECORD-BREAKING LOW PRICE
LOWER DOWN PAYMENT
LONG EASY TERMS
LOWER OPERATING COST
GOOD TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE

Beautiful Universal all-porcelain range. Formerly $127. Now ONLY $94.75

Completely installed, ready for you to enjoy—ONLY $4.75 DOWN

You can spread your payments over 24 MONTHS

Electric cooking is still cheaper under our new Reduced Rates

You don't have to dispose of your old stove—We Will Buy It

Thousands of women have changed to Electric Ranges and then wondered how they ever cooked with anything else.

Now—with this big 5 Star sale—hundreds more will be able to enjoy the same conveniences. They're buying Electric Ranges every day of this sale!

For them, cooking becomes a pleasure, instead of a drudge. Why shouldn't it be a pleasure—when even the pots and pans stay as bright as your china—when your kitchen stays as cool as any room in the house.

Certainly cooking is a pleasure when you merely turn a switch and know the meal will cook to delicious perfection with healthful vitamins retained though you may be miles away from home.

It's a pleasure for any woman to have a stove that's as beautiful as her finest furnishings.

Decide during this sale to have an Electric Range. It will prove itself one of the greatest conveniences you've ever known in the home.

Come in today to learn all about the 5-Star Sale. Or, don't forget

You Can Even RENT A RANGE if You Prefer!

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

This Sale is On at All of Our Stores

No. 48760
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie Elizabeth Smith vs. William Richard Smith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Richard Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. P. Gaudson, Atty. 9-29

No. 48765
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. L. Martin vs. Nettie Elizabeth Martin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nettie Elizabeth Martin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 7th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 9-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48771
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Pearl Carroll vs. Alton Carroll

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alton Carroll is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 12th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. A. Bachman, Atty. 10-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48772
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Thomas C. Gordy vs. Mabel Gordy

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mabel Gordy is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 19th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
S. H. Seymour, Atty. 10-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48828
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Louise Ott Shawn vs. Raymond D. Shawn

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Raymond D. Shawn is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 26th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
Geo A. Wood, Jr., Atty. 10-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48829
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jonah Buckner vs. Ida Buckner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Buckner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 25th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
R. J. Bork, Atty. 10-20

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Brown Tire Co. vs. C. C. Dial.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on 3 tires and 4 tubes in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 633 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Oct. 28, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This September 28th, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
10-20

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the fourth day of April, 1929, by James H. McCallum and wife, Stella W. McCallum, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "B," Vol. 24, page 414 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ——, Vol. ——, page——, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in installments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1933

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Commencing at a point in the northeast corner of the tract of land conveyed by W. H. Watkins et al. to Judson C. Miller, by deed dated the 29th day of August, 1925, and registered the 18th day of April, 1926, in Book Vol. 20, page 96, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence southwardly along the western line of Hixson Pike 70 feet; thence westwardly 185 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of the property conveyed by Judson C. Miller to C. B. Clift, by deed dated February 16, 1926, and registered April 22, 1926, in Book "M," Vol. 20, page 201, in said Register's office, thence along said Clift's line northwardly 50 feet; thence eastwardly 210 feet to the point of beginning.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 29th day of September, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.
Trustee.
10-20

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A little dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK."

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton Securities Corporation, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by John C. Hilbeto, dated February 16, 1932, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book H, Volume 26, Page 206 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton Securities Corporation, as Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the present Second but formerly Fourth District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: The Southwest Fractional Quarter of Section 31, in Township 2 and Range 4, West of the Basis line, Ocoee District.

SECOND TRACT: Lot No. 1 in the Subdivision or Partition of the tract of land belonging to the estate of Kavanaugh Boydston, deceased, in the case of James M. Boydston and others vs. L. G. Boydston and others, in the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by record in Minute Book No. 6, Page 228, et seq., of said Court, and further described as lying in the Southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of Section 36, beginning on a stake in the east side of Brown's Ferry road and in the south line of said Quarter Section; running thence north 17 degrees, 30 minutes East along the said road 65 poles to a stake; thence south 68 degrees 5 minutes east 95 poles to a stake on the west bank of the Tennessee River; thence Southwardly up said river as it meanders 65 poles to the south line of said Quarter Section; thence north 65 degrees 5 minutes west along said Quarter Section line 94 poles to the beginning, containing 38 acres, more or less.

THIRD TRACT: All of the Southeast Quarter of Section 36, Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom 7½ acres reserved by Edgar Boydston in his deed to the West Chattanooga Land Company dated November 1, 1911, and registered 21st November, 1911, in Book C, Volume 11, Page 229, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, but conveying the right to build a 60-foot road across said 7½-acre tract as set out and described in said deed.

FOURTH TRACT: The Southwest Quarter of Section 36 in Township 1 south and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom Lots Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 7; Lots 1 to 10, both inclusive, in Block 1; Lots 2 to 10, inclusive, in Block "A," and Lot 1 in Block "B"; Lots 9 and 10 in Block "C"; Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block "D"; Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 25; Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and 7 to 10, inclusive, in Block 19; Lots 3, 7 and 8 in Block 26, of the West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision No. 1, as shown by plat of record now found in the Register's Plat Book No. 6, Page 34, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

FIFTH TRACT: The Southeast Quarter of Section 35 in Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District.

SIXTH TRACT: The North 100 acres of the Northwest Quarter of Section No. 2, in Township 2 South, Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom five acres of land heretofore conveyed by Joseph Welch and wife to Sarah Young, wife of J. F. Young, by deed dated 22nd December, 1891, and registered 23rd December, 1891, in Book 5, Volume 7, Page 141, of said Register's Office; also 29.1 acres, more or less, conveyed in deed to T. E. H. Urmston, as shown by Plat Book "N", Volume 20, Page 284, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

SEVENTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and the east half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 2, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, containing 120 acres, more or less.

EIGHTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of Section 1, in Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District.

NINTH TRACT: The following part of the Northeast Quarter and Southeast Quarter of Section 1, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District; Beginning on the Southwest Corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence South 67 degrees 10 minutes East along the Quarter Section line 1522 feet to a corner of the Mary Cummings land, thence North 22 degrees east along the west line of said Mary Cummings land 1490 feet; thence north 67 degrees 10 minutes west 191 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 320 feet; thence south 67 degrees 15 minutes east along the north line of said Mary Cummings land 1300 feet; more or less, to the Section line; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the Section line 1347 feet to the northeast corner of the Kelly O'Rear 7-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the north line of said tract 743 feet to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 22 degrees 10 minutes west along the west line of said tract 30 poles to the quarter Section line; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the Quarter Section line 94 poles to 577½ feet to a corner; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 461.1 feet; thence south 67 degrees 10 minutes east 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 1337½ feet to the south line of the Boone 20-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the south line of said tract 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the west line of said 20-acre tract, 660 feet to the Township line; thence north 67 degrees, 10 minutes west, along the Township line 1320 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of the northeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence south 22 degrees west along the Quarter Section line 5280 feet, more or less, to the beginning.

Excepting from the last described tract 1.8 acres, more or less, conveyed by the West Chattanooga Land Company to Thomas A. Boone and wife, by deed dated July 19, 1911, and registered July 22, 1911, in Book X, Volume 10, Page 372, of said Register's Office.

Also excepting from any of the property herein described the rights-of-way of the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway, the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company, three-fourths of an acre conveyed by Mrs. Caroline Hiniard to the Hamilton County Schools, and one acre conveyed by J. G. Johns to Hamilton County Schools, but any rights or privileges that the grantor has in and to any of the property now owned or controlled by the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway and the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company and all rights to roads are hereby conveyed.

Also excepting the following described real estate located in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being a part of the West Chattanooga Land Company's property lying partly in Section 35 and partly in Section 36, Township One South, Range Five West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe on the north side of a 60 foot road leading to Pan Gap; thence North 22 degrees 30 minutes east, parallel to and 465 feet from the west line of Blocks Numbers 1 and 2, West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision, 870 feet to the center of a branch; thence Westwardly with the meanderings of said branch to an iron pipe on the east side of said Pan Gap Road; thence Southwardly and Eastwardly along the east side and the north side of said Pan Gap Road to the point of beginning, containing 2.81 acres, more or less.

This September 29th, 1933.
HAMILTON SECURITIES CORPORATION,
Trustee.
10-20

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 24th day of October, 1933, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by M. H. Green and Family Loan Co.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 24th day of October, 1933, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Mrs. C. L. Williams.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Miss Ruby James.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by O. E. Wilkerson.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Mrs. C. L. Williams.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Guille.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 28th day of September, 1933.
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By J. S. Lamb 10-6

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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Mrs. J. T. Sanders.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by J. L. Wyatt.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

MASONS WIN HIGHER PAY.

White Plains, N. Y.—Masons throughout Westchester county ended a two weeks' strike when the employers agreed to pay them $1.20 an hour. They had been working for $1 an hour. The settlement affects plasterers and bricklayers as well as masons.

Detroit Auto Strike Ends as Employer Agrees to Abide by NRA Labor Clause

Detroit, Sept. 28.—A strike at the plant of the Bower Roller Bearing company ended in victory for the workers and marked a big forward step in the campaign to organize the automobile industry in the Detroit area.

The strike was placed before the local NRA compliance board because of the complaint of the company that the American Federation of Labor had "intimidated" employes and caused the walkout. After a five hours' conference with both sides represented, the following agreement was made:

"It is agreed by both parties to this dispute that the rights of employes as set forth in Section 7 (a) of the recovery act shall prevail and shall be recognized by employes and employer alike. All men and women shall be reinstated in their employment and all men and women who have been laid off shall be given preference for rehiring before any new men or women are taken on, provided they are qualified. Any grievances that cannot be adjusted between the management and the committee representing the union employes shall be referred to the NRA compliance board for arbitration and adjustment."

The settlement was approved by vote of the union, which is chartered by the A. F. of L. The settlement is expected to lead to increased progress in the organization drive here, which is in charge of Organizer William Collins, of the A. F. of L.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Caller—Is the editor in?

New Office Boy—Are you a salesman, a bill collector or a friend of his?

Caller—All three.

New Office Boy—He is in a conference. He is out of town. Step in and see him.

* * *

The ideal wife is one who works harder keeping down expenses than keeping up with the neighbors. . . There was nothing quite so rotten as a rotten egg—until business decided to get that way. . . Many of these cases of love at first sight will not stand the test of a second look. . . It is much easier to acquire a fault than it is to inspire a virtue. . . Our idea of the prize optimist today is a pickpocket. . . The world deals good-naturedly with good-natured people. . . Hootch used to produce the worst headaches, then along came the banking situation. . . Too many persons are starving today while feeding on tomorrow's hopes. . . A tombstone always has a good word for a man when he is down. . . Love at first sight frequently should consult an oculist. . . A girl's heart is like a good watch—once it's dropped, it's never quite the same. . . If wicked looks could really kill, some people would never have any use for a mirror.

* * *

Get Going!

The nation needs spending money. Those who put dollars to work put men to work.

So come on—pass the buck.

* * *

Mrs. De Style (at modiste's, as pretty models display gowns)—Which do you like the best, Robert dear?

Husband—I prefer the tall brunette er—er—that is, I mean thee pink chiffon, my dear.

* * *

Man criticizes woman for her extravagance, but she never wastes two dollars' worth of shotgun shells in order to get a 25-cent rabbit.

Nor goes into a restaurant and buys a 25-cent meal and gives the waiter a 25-cent tip because he smiled at her.

* * *

Nor uses twenty gallons of gasoline and pays $25 boat hire to get where the fish aren't.

* * *

Boss—Where's the cashier?

Stenographer—Gone to the races.

Boss—What? Gone to the races during business hours?

Stenographer—Yes, sir, it's his last chance of making the books balance.

* * *

A perfectly harmless illness may leave you with serious after effects. Take love, for instance, even if you do get over it—it may leave you with a wife on your hands.

* * *

Father—Take off your coat and come up stairs with me, young man. I'm going to attend to you.

Son—But, dad, you're not going to lick me, are you?

Father—I'm certainly going to. Didn't I tell you I would settle with you if you misbehaved yourself?

Son—Yes, dad. But I thought it was only a joke, like when you told the grocer you were going to settle with him.

* * *

Half of the time when you think a fellow is laughing at your funny story he is laughing at the one it reminds him of.

* * *

The modern girl is certainly clever. She can cross the street amid heavy traffic and use her lipstick or rouge at the same time.

* * *

If anybody has the idea that he knows a lot let him answer questions of a group of children for fifteen minutes.

* * *

Scores of baby girls born within the past three months have been named "Nira." In each case the parents have taken the time to write President Roosevelt about it. But if the fad for misspelling that has been prevalent for some years continue, it will be wasted effort. As soon as the girls get old enough it will be Nyra, or Nyrah, or, perhaps Nyrahh.

* * *

Doctor—But I told you to get your wife to wrap your neck up in flannel. Have you done so?

Patient—No, doctor.

Doctor—And she was to bathe the boil in boric acid. Has she done it?

Patient—No, doctor.

Doctor—Why not?

Patient—I haven't a wife.

Bradford and Cheek Are Local Visitors

J. L. Bradford, of Nashville, member of the general executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and W. E. Cheek, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and also a member of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, were visitors in the city Wednesday and Thursday of this week, on business connected with the activities of the international.

Mr. Bradford, who has been a representative of the Brotherhood in the south for many years, was last month elected to membership on the general executive board, succeeding James Ogletree, who died at his home in Florida in June.

The Carpenters' officials declared the Brotherhood membership is increasing by leaps and bounds, craftsmen throughout the country availing themselves of the opportunity offered by the national recovery act.

INQUIRY ORDERED ON LABOR'S RIGHTS

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Lehman has ordered an investigation of the attitude and conduct of New York courts in issuing injunctions against labor organizations. The governor acted at the request of Louis Waldman, state chairman of the socialist party, who charged there has been an increase in judicial interference with lawful organizing, striking and picketing. The investigation will be made by the state commission on the administration of justice.

Wage Increase Ends Shoe Strike

Carthage, Mo.—An agreement to give 200 women workers of the Carmo Shoe company here a 32½ per cent increase over wages in effect prior to Aug. 3, when the president's re-employment agreement became effective, ended a strike of 500 workers in the plant.

G. X. Barker Boosts Work on Dam No. 3

G. X. Barker, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, believes immediate beginnin of work on Dam No. 3, above Muscle Shoals, is a needed step in the Tennessee valley program, and has asked President Tracy, of his organization, to urge such action upon Secretary Ickes.

Mr. Barker, a guest of Chattanooga unionists Monday, declared Dam No. 3 would furnish needed navigation facilities and later could be made an integral part of the system. Starting of operations now from public works funds would be a wonderful boost to the morale of the people of this section, he said.

Mr. Barker will remain in this section indefinitely, watching developments and taking care of the interests of his craft. He will return to Chattanooga for the regular meeting of Local 175 next week, and will address the next regular meeting of Central Body.

Columbia River Fishermen Quit.

Astoria, Ore.—The Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union called a strike as a three-day agreement to fish for 2 cents a pound expired. The union announced fishing would cease until the packers made a satisfactory agreement. About 3,000 men were involved.

Appalachian Mountain Coal
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Mined in Tennessee
By Union Miners
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TO THE NEW

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Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Soddy Mine Workers Take Sharp Issue With Spokesman For Non-Union Coal Operators

District 19 In Convention At Knoxville

Representatives of mine workers in District 19 are meeting in convention at Knoxville Thursday and Friday, planning renewed activities under the "new deal" and celebrating what promises to be emancipation of the coal diggers in the Kentucky-Tennessee fields.

William Turnblazer, president, announces special guests of the gathering include high officials of the United Mine Workers of America and other nationally known labor officials. Edward F. McGrady, assistant recovery act administrator, will be one of the speakers at the two-day meeting, it was said.

Miners in District 19 are now practically 100 per cent organized, Mr. Turnblazer announced.

Operation of the coal mines at Soddy and Durham by a company which recently took over the works there is sharply criticized by George Brannam and Fred Clift, president and secretary, respectively, of Local 890, United Mine Workers of America, and a statement given out by a Col Weeks, representing the company, is ridiculed in a communication received by The Labor World this week from the mine union officials.

A rosy picture of the great prosperity and contentment of the Soddy miners, painted for the Chattanooga News by Weeks, is blurred considerably by the detailed reply of the union chiefs, who declare that no union miners are employed at Soddy, and describe working conditions which have been typical of southern coal fields for the past few years.

Statements of Messrs Brannam and Clift follows:

We, the members of Local Union No. 890, of Soddy, wish you would publish the following in your paper. It is a reply to a statement made by Col. Weeks in the Chattanooga News Friday, Sept. 22.

He would make people think that the miners of Soddy are making a living but they are not. We know of men that have worked as much as fourteen days at these mines and come out 20 cents in debt to the company. There was no living expense included, it all went for mine supplies. Col. Weeks and his operator got the miners and day laborers a small raise in wages about a month ago which does not compare very favorably with the advance on coal to the consumer. The advance to the consumer was far in excess of what advance the miner and day laborer received. These miners do all their dead work without pay. This dead work was paid for by the company before Col. Weeks took charge of the mines. This dead work is composed of bailing water, laying road, moving fallen slate and shooting up bottom for roadway. In taking this bottom for roadway, where the coal is 24 inches in thickness, the miner has to shoot up 3 feet of slate and 5 feet in width that they don't get anything for.

Now in a place like the above-mentioned a miner will load coal for three days and do dead work the rest of the week. He only gets from 60 cents to 70 cents per ton for loading coal and all of the expense for shooting this coal loose is paid by the miner. The expense includes keg powder, 25 pounds, $2.60; pellet powder, by the case, $5.75; fuse, 100 feet, 75 cents. The average tonnage to the keg powder is about 15 tons, and to the case powder is about 80 tons. The miner must furnish his own mining tools and carbide, which is an added expense. The company has a system of docking the miner we think everybody should know about. The company takes 1 2-10 cents for each pound of slate the miner happens to load in his coal.

The day wage rate, inside labor, $2.40 per day; outside labor, $2.00 per day. We can't see why Col. Weeks should fight the minimum wage of $3.60 and $3.80 as set by the code and the company receiving the enormous price he is receiving for his coal at the tipple. The price at the tipple runs from $3.75 to $4.10 per ton.

Col. Weeks says the operators in this area have and are making every effort to co-operate with the N. R. A. Well, according to his own statement, if his miners will accept starvation wages he and his foreman will co-operate, and we think where a coal operator isn't willing to pay but $3.00 per day for practical miners his property should be confiscated. He says they don't want to be classed with the so-called "chiselers." We are just wondering now what you would class as a chiseler. Mr. Weeks speaks very sympathetic about his 50,000 miners in his area, but he has about 75 men working at Soddy and about 75 or 100 at Durham. Two times 75 doesn't quite figure out 50,000 men. If Mr. Weeks and his fellow-operators who employ 50,000 men have $60,000,000 worth of property tied up in coal mines, as he says they have, they should be willing to co-operate with the officils of the United Mine Workers and the president of the United States, instead of trying to hold out and form a code that will comply with cheap wage rate. Mr. Weeks says, "we have spent more money than any other industrial organization in our efforts to get a fair deal for our miners." You will notice from the above prices and conditions at his mines that Mr. Weeks believes in a square deal for his men. We take for granted from his own statement that Mr. Weeks is going to put the $3.00 minimum wage scale up to his workers. We think that is unnecessary because the code has already put $3.60 and $3.80 up to Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks says he intends to continue operation of his mines to give the home owner and the small farm owner employment. Mr. Weeks shouldn't worry about the small farm owner, because a man with a small garden spot could produce more than he could make in Mr. Weeks' mines. Mr. Weeks refers to the discussion of the high wage scale in Washington and he says it was labor representatives who answered that if mine operators couldn't pay the minimum wage provided in the code they should shut down. We are wondering if this was the time Mr. Weeks stepped in with his code of 25 cents an hour for inside and outside labor. We feel sorry for Mr. Weeks for letting the officials of the United Mine Workers and the northern operators get ahead of him to the president of the United States. We say amen to the officials of the United Mine Workers and the northern operators.

Mr. Weeks says he is not contesting the code as a whole or any part except the minimum wage. Why should Mr. Weeks contest the minimum wage scale of the code when he will only pass it on to the consumer, as he has done in the past? The Soddy mines were operated under an agreement with the United Mine Workers for thirty years up to the time Col. Weeks and his fellow-operator took charge of the mines. During this thirty years was when Soddy was built and the men prepared to buy their homes. We still have a local union here at Soddy with a membership of sixty, but not any of the members are employed at the mines. The United Mine Workers and all its members are behind the N. R. A. and the president of the United States 100 per cent.

GEO. BRANNAM,
Pres. Local Union 890.
FRED CLIFT,
Sec'y Local Union 890.

Coal Operators and Union Sign Pact Covering 340,000 Miners

Washington, Sept. 28.—Bituminous coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America have signed a contract covering wages and working conditions for 340,000 miners in non-union fields, from Pennsylvania to the Alabama line.

The agreement was signed by President Roosevelt and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

Code provisions on tonnage and basic day rates were carried out in the agreement, which fixes the basic wage scales for nearly every mine in the nation and is declared to be one of the most comprehensive labor agreements ever signed in the United States. Only Alabama and Western Kentucky are omitted from the agreement, which was signed by at least one operator who had sworn he would never again have dealings with the United Mine Workers.

The agreement is an aftermath of the active organization campaign carried on in the non-union fields by the United Mine Workers as soon as the Recovery Act became law on June 16.

With its provisions for wage increases of between 20 and 300 per cent and its clauses safeguarding the pay of the men and insuring them the right to check-weighmen on the tipples and check-measuring men to inspect loaded coal cars, the agreement is regarded by the miners as a "magna charta" which will play an important part in the stabilization of the industry.

Dovetailed into the wage and working agreement is the soft coal code which, in the opinion of the operators, will be equally effective in leading to a rational solution of the outstanding problems of their industry.

The operators fought against the unionization of their mines for many weeks, but resigned themselves to signing a union wage agreement when they were convinced that their mines has really been unionized.

MORE ABOUT CENTRAL BODY

(Continued from First Page)

above Muscle Shoals should be started immediately with public works funds, motion passed to request the labor official to use his influence with the authorities at Washington to eliminate "red tape" in this particular case and begin operations which it was held will relieve the unemployment situation considerably in this territory.

Monday night's session evidenced a continuation of the fine spirit of enthusiasm which has marked the progress of local organized labor for the past few months, and which indicates a better day for the Chattanooga workers through co-operation and intelligent planning for meeting the problems of the future.

Note Bereavement Of Brother Members

Members of Local 1747, United Textile Workers of America, asked The Labor World this week to note the recent passing of relatives of two active members of that union.

Mrs. Jessie Lee Beard Thurman, wife of H. H. Thurman, aged 33, passed away at her home in East Ridge, leaving the husband and two children to mourn her loss. Funeral was held from the home, and interment was in Greenwood Memorial Park.

Claude Hagan, 32, an employe of the Mountain City Mill and brother of Clure Hagan, member of Local 1747, died at his home in the Carlyle apartments, leaving, besides his brother, two sisters.

The Labor World joins with the members of Local 1747 in extending to the bereaved brothers and other relatives heartfelt sympathy.

"I want a JOB"

You know me as a telephone.

Actually, I'm a man-of-all-work, and I want a job.

What can I do? Well—

I can do your errands at the stores for groceries, household supplies, and all kinds of little items.

I can guard your home against emergencies.

I can help protect the children.

I can be a good night watchman, for I never sleep.

I'm good company, even when I'm quiet, for you know I'm there when you want me. You won't be lonesome with me around.

I'll bring more visitors to you.

I'll work for ten cents a day, or even less, and I know I'm worth that.

Give me a month's trial, and see if I don't make good.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

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MILLER BROS CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS CO.

MONTH-END SALE

ENDS SATURDAY!

You'll Save a "Pretty Penny" If You'll Buy Here and Now!

Two for 1 SALE MEN'S NEW FALL SUITS!

BUY NOW!--- With Woolen prices and labor rising, it will be impossible to duplicate these Suits for such low prices!

2 Suits for $10.00

2 Suits for $25.00

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Fine 100% worsted materials. Rich Fall colors in Blue, Oxford Gray, Fancy Grays, Fancy Browns and Fancy Blues, single-breasted and double-breasted models. All sizes to fit, in Regulars, Shorts, Stouts and Slims.

Miller Bros Co

Lady Took Cardui And Got Rid of Pain In Her Side

"Last summer, my health was bad, so I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. H. E. Slaughter, of Norman, Okla. "My mother had given me Cardui in girlhood, so naturally I turned to it when I felt I needed it. I felt run-down and a general weakness. I had bad, dizzy headaches when everything would seem to dance before my eyes. My right side pained me so much, but since taking Cardui the pain has left me. I have taken several bottles of Cardui and have improved a great deal."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 6, 1933 — Number 24

"ACTION" IS KEYNOTE OF A. F. L. MEET

President Green Says Old, Quiet Days Are Gone.

DAYS OF BLAZING NEW TRAIL HERE

Convention Breaks All Records for Attendance and Interest.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Breaking all records for size, crowding literally against the sides of the convention hall, keyed with enthusiasm and ready for anything, the American Federation of Labor convention in its first week here got set to lay down a fighting program.

The 30-hour week is a more definite goal than ever. The determination that industrial government must succeed and deal fairly with labor is greater than ever.

And the demand for organization simply passes all bounds. Inspired by President William Green's declaration that the next goal is ten million members and the next after that twenty-five million, delegates are united in the determination that the organizing work thus far done is just the beginning.

Labor Aims Paramount.

The outstanding aims of this convention as thus far expressed are strictly labor aims—trade union aims—shorter hours, better pay, more organization, plus a demand for real and effective representation of labor in all code authority machinery and in the whole NIRA structure.

The air seems charged with something that was perhaps best put in the words of President Green when he shouted, "Action, Action, Action," in his opening speech. The old, quiet days, the days of discouragement, have gone and days of blazing a new trail have come. There is, actually, in this convention, the thrill of men engaged in adventure, known only to men who go out to seek a new land or to do a great thing for the first time in the experience of men.

Notables Are Heard.

Notables came this week, too, to address the federation. Of these Secretary of Labor Perkins was the chief. Nor was the convention itself the only arena of action. The International Labor Press of America met on Monday night, while on Tuesday and Wednesday nights the workers' education bureau held meetings, laying plans for vast extension of adult education work.

President Green emphasized labor's contention that hours of labor are too long and wages too low under NRA codes.

"In our honest judgment," he told the delegates, "the hours of labor in many of these codes are so high that in operation they will not absorb a single worker into industry. They fall short of the mark.

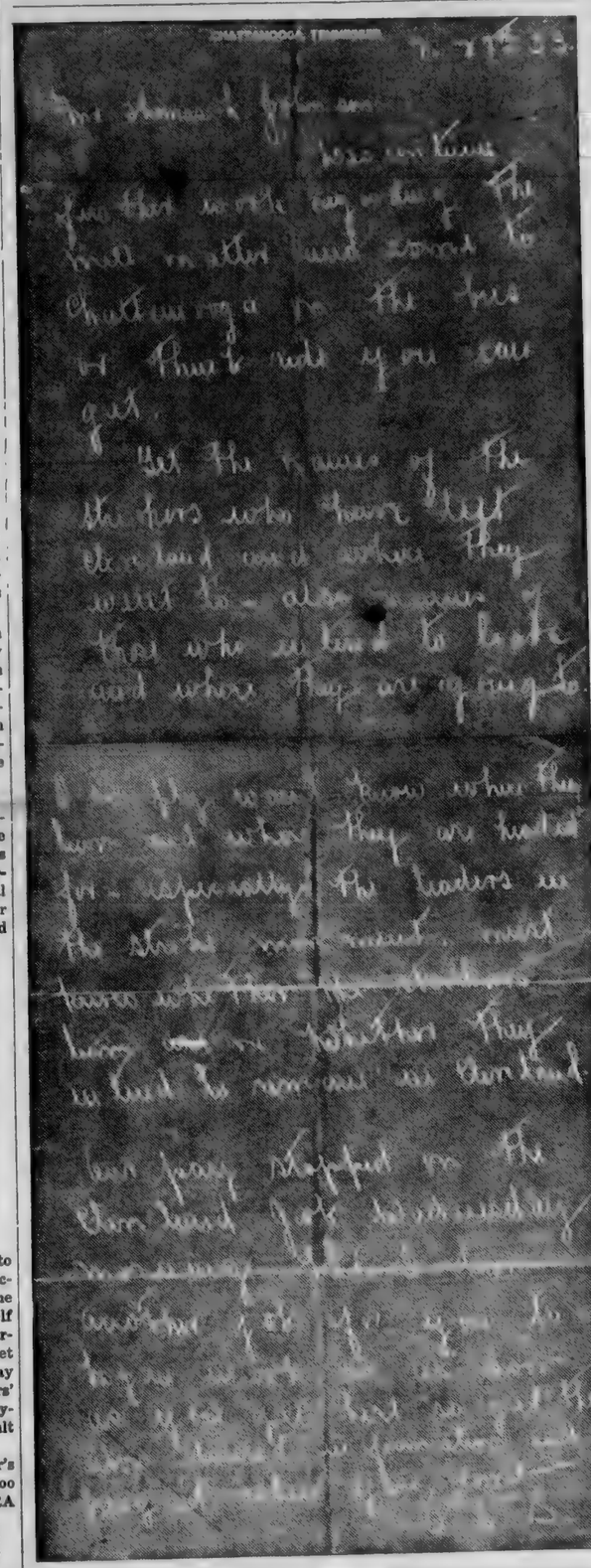
"Three million workers taken back, with eleven million still idle, and most of all of the labor codes now completed and applied. This, perhaps, should not be regarded as a criticism. It is merely an acknowledgment of the facts, and so it behooves labor to press upon those in charge of the administration of the act the necessity of revising these codes at the earliest opportunity so that the hours of labor will be reduced to a point where these eleven million men will be taken back into industry, if possible, before winter comes.

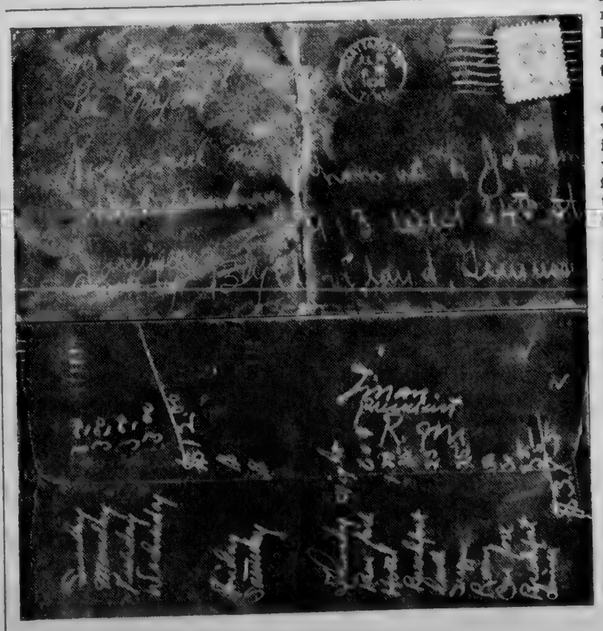
Eight-Hour Day Gone.

"We are convinced that the eight-hour day and 48-hour week and the 50-hour week have gone. The four years' experience has shown that through the introduction of mechanical devices you cannot find work for all who are ready and willing to work, on the basis of a 48-hour or 50-hour work week, and yet, despite these overwhelming facts, many of the codes carry a 40, a 48, and even a 54-hour work week.

(Continued on Last Page)

Local Workers Secure Evidence of Stool-Pigeon's Activities in Attempt to Break Textile Organization





PHOTOSTATIC COPIES SENT WASHINGTON

President Green Will Seek Investigation.

MAY EXPLAIN WHY DEBONAIR STRIKE LOST

Report of "Operative" Indicates How Workers Are Harrassed in Efforts to Protect Themselves Against Discrimination and Injustice.

Evidence indicating the nature of the struggle which local textile workers are being forced to go through in their efforts to co-operate with the President and congress of the United States in the great program for national recovery was furnished The Labor World by a patriotic local citizen.

In major industrial disputes in Chattanooga heretofore, labor officials have charged that "private detectives" dogged the footsteps of the workers, snooping into every activity and naturally reporting to their employers when individuals were found active in organization affairs. Result was immediate discharge for the "guilty" workers.

It was hoped, however, that with the nation in the midst of the greatest crisis in history—on the threshold, however, of emergence from constant threats of complete collapse—employer and employe alike would stand together in support of earnest appeals by the President for co-operation in restoring confidence and ultimate prosperity to the people.

That some remain unregenerated, and propose to follow the old rules of selfishness, is indicated in the evidence referred to, and the accompanying photostatic copies of documents which came into the hands of local citizens by chance make interesting reading in these dark and troublous days.

The papers pictured here obviously are in reference to a strike of workers at the Debonair mills at Cleveland, Tenn., some weeks ago, which was lost when the mill owners refused to deal with the workers collectively, and the usual strike-breaking methods were employed. Incidentally, this strike occurred when certain of the employes were discharged for petitioning the management for a raise in wages, and such of the workers as the management chose to re-employ eventually returned to work. A number of the leaders, whose names appear in the accompanying pictures, were forced to seek employment in other fields.

During the progress of this strike one Johnson made application and was admitted to the union. His activities, however, were suddenly ended when he was openly denounced on the floor of a meeting and expelled from the organization for alleged "informing."

The letter on the left, signed "F. S. S.," was written on the stationery of a local business institution, the name of this business being deleted for obvious reasons. It reads:

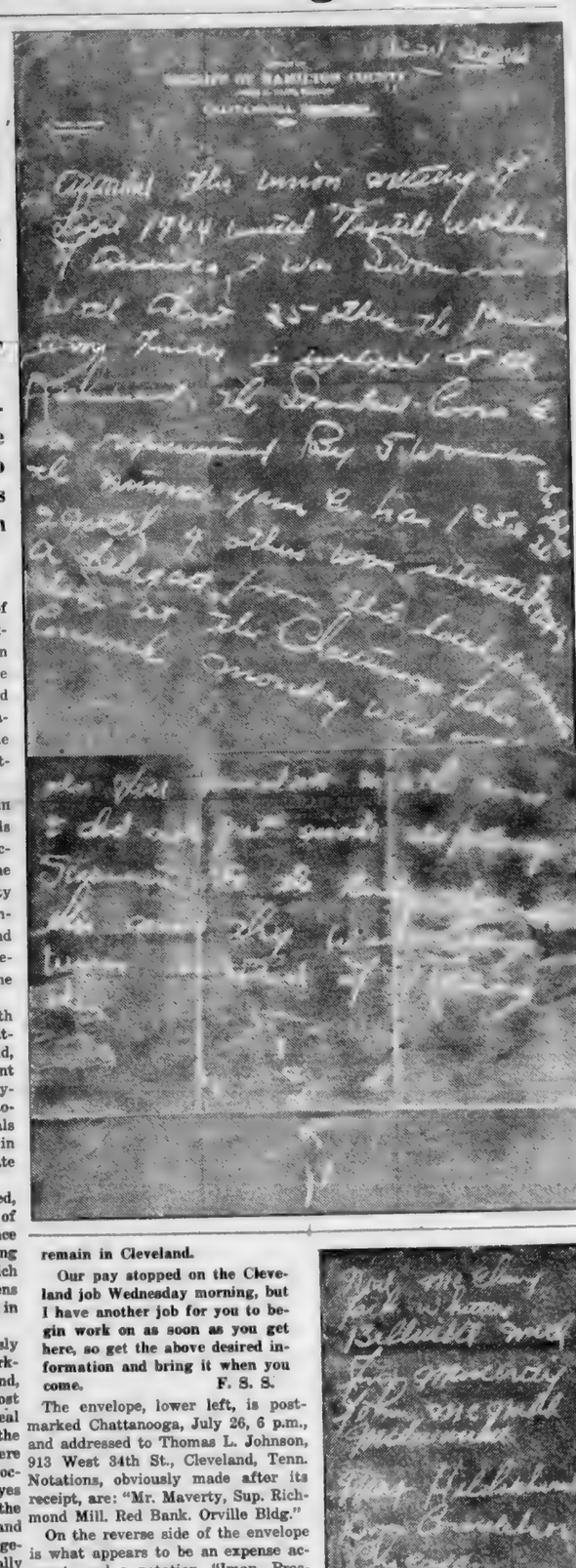
3-23-33.

Mr. Thomas L. Johnson:

Discontinue further work regarding the mill matter and come to Chattanooga on the bus, or thumb ride if you can get.

Get the names of the strikers who have left Cleveland and where they went to. Also names of those who intend to leave and where they are going to. I simply want to know when they leave and where they are headed for, especially the leaders in the strike movement. Must know whether the strikers leave or whether they remain in Cleveland.

Our pay stopped on the Cleveland job Wednesday morning, but I have another job for you to begin work on as soon as you get here, so get the above desired information and bring it when you come. F. S. S.



The envelope, lower left, is postmarked Chattanooga, July 26, 6 p.m., and addressed to Thomas L. Johnson, 913 West 34th St., Cleveland, Tenn. Notations, obviously made after its receipt, are: "Mr. Maverty, Sup. Richmond Mill. Red Bank. Orville Bldg."

On the reverse side of the envelope is what appears to be an expense account, and a notation, "Iman, President. R. M." Mr. Iman, employe of the Richmond mills, is president of a local union.

Letter on the right, top, reads:

Attended the union meeting of Local 1744, United Textile Workers of America. I was sworn in with about 25 others. The president, A. M. Liner, is employed at the Richmond. The Standard-Coosa Co. was represented by 5 women, who joined. The National Yarn Co. has 125 or 26 members. I with 4 others was selected a delegate from this local to represent them at the Chattanooga Labor Council Monday week, Aug . . .

The vice-president, whose name I did not get, made the following report to the body, that in this mill they were cutting wages instead of raising them.

The phone number noted at the bottom of the letter is not listed in the directory, but inquiry at the telephone company brought information that 6-0882 was listed in the name of Frank S. Shipp. Mr. Shipp operates a private detective agency.

At the lower right is a list of names, all of whom were active in the Cleveland strike, and who were forced to leave that city. The notations read:

Neil McClary, Jack Whitten, Bellville, Mich.; Jim Maverty, John McNabb, Milwaukee; Max Hilderbrand, Don Corneilson, Chicago; Ralph McHouston, going away. None of them hanging around.

The photostatic copies here pictured have been sent to Washington, and President Green promises prompt action. He has taken the matter up with the recovery administration, and the letters will also be furnished President McMahon, for use with evidence he is compiling to place before the attorney-general of the United States.

SEES DANGER IN MASS ATTACK ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Workers Urged to Rally to Defense.

REACTIONARIES MAY DESTROY SYSTEM

Situation "Alarming and Tragic," Says Executive Council.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Facts and figures on the curtailment of public school facilities and the slashing of teachers' salaries "paint the picture of the passing of the free public school," the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declares in its report to the fifty-third annual convention of the federation in Washington.

Characterizing the present school situation as "alarming and tragic," the council calls for labor to make the fight of its life in defense of the American public school system.

"We cannot simply sit by and watch the passing of the free public school which organized labor more than any other agency in this country helped to establish," the report says.

Federal Aid Urged.

Federal aid for the schools is strongly urged. "We do not deny local and state responsibility. We insist on it. But while we may be arguing on state capacity to meet these social obligations the point is that they are not being met," the report says. It continues:

"The nation's responsibility is clearly set out; for the boys and girls today denied an education in any one state may migrate into another state, and there become social burdens to people who may have expended wisely and well for their public schools. Just as the state established state aid for educational work to handicapped local communities, so today the call is being made that the federal government aid the handicapped states in maintaining the free public school."

Salary Cuts Condemned.

The report points out that teachers' pay has been drastically cut in the last two years and says the figures tell the tale of the direst sort of poverty for one group of workers—the teachers. It adds:

"At a time when industry is being asked to maintain a living wage; when minima for wages are set in all crafts with additional graduated increments for those who merit them, it is a sad commentary to note that the legal minimum salary of teachers is being reduced to a new low level.

"In the face of current economies local school systems are being forced to effect so-called economies. These so-called economies are all too often forms of tragic waste."

Tax Dodging Is Hit.

Tax delinquency is declared to be the principal cause of the breakdown of the state and local school systems. "Thousands of people simply cannot pay their taxes; unfortunately, thousands more do not," the report says. It makes the following recommendations:

"As tax dodging has become an all too prevalent activity and as state and local taxes as well as federal funds are evaded, thereby causing the tragic shortage in state and local funds, which is reflected in the state's inability to maintain its schools and its social services, we feel there should be made available to the public data on income tax payment."

Other Recommendations.

Other recommendations for dealing with the situation include:

If states wish to borrow from the federal government to maintain schools they should have the right to do so.

While road construction work is necessary and valuable in the employment of many workers, we feel that the building of school houses at this time to take care of the pres-

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many delegates were present at the first convention of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—There were 107 delegates, representing 262,000 workers.

* * *

Q.—When was the American Federation of Labor building in Washington dedicated?

A.—In 1916.

* * *

Q.—What is the largest international union in the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The United Mine Workers of America.

What Next!

A vacuum cleaner manufacturer is making a new kitchen helper for the housewife. It will do most of the manual labor of the cook—whip, beat, slice, shred, chop, grind and squeeze.

Wisdom

Great truths are portions of the soul of man. Great souls are portions of eternity.—James Russell Lowell.

Fur Bosses Violate Code Labor Section, Is Charge

New York.—Peter Lucchi, president of the International Fur Workers' union, charged that the labor provisions of President Roosevelt's blanket code are being violated by many rabbit fur manufacturers.

He declared that strikes would be called in Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City and Paterson if necessary to enforce the collective bargaining provisions of the code and wipe out sweatshop conditions.

MOST for your MONEY
in a good laxative

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money, in a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles

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For Children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

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Lasting Influence of Samuel Gompers

A merited tribute to the beneficial influence of the late Samuel Gompers on the trade union movement and American institutions generally was paid by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the federation. Relative to Gompers' constructive work in the interest of the toilers while he lived, the council said:

The reason for our choice of Washington for our convention city this year, constitutes an historic link in the continuity of union development—the dedication of a memorial to one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers. The memory and the record of the man who served as the chief executive of the federation for more than forty years are an inspiration to us in this period of re-birth. In the founding of the American trade union movement, devotion, sacrifice and passion for human welfare made possible the union institutions of which we are the present trustees.

The life of Samuel Gompers was devoted unreservedly to the labor movement and the quality of his leadership brought respect and standing to our movement. As in this convention we plan the future of our labor movement in the new era we have entered, it is most fitting we should be mindful of the record of the past and the principles evolved under the leadership of our first president.

Nor was the council unmindful of the fact that the imprint which leaders like Gompers leave on the labor movement and other social institutions endure long after their physical bodies have turned to dust. On this subject the council observed:

As we turn our thoughts from the present to the leader who in a very real sense typifies a definite epoch in development of labor institutions, we are helped to distinguish the things of permanent value.

Though many of the men and the women who were the pioneers in our movement are gone, the spirit of Labor goes on—love of fellow men, concern for their problems and services, the will to get them justice in daily living, to help them steadily and surely move upward and onward—these are the things that have given the labor movement continuity and purpose and endurance.

These are the qualities we must carry from the past into the present and the future. That we may hand on these qualities is the obligation by which future generations shall judge our statesmanship.

The point emphasized by the council is commendable. The influence of Gompers in shaping the principles underlying the American labor movement still holds sway and will endure as long as men and women toil and spin in order to live.

Bankrupt Individualism

Extreme individualism, resulting in cut-throat competition, low wages, long hours, child labor, and a host of other evils which disgrace our civilization, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, according to the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the federation's annual convention. On this point and the new concept of institutions based on the public interest the council said:

The fifty-third convention of the American Federation of Labor comes at a time when our industrial life is shifting from the practices of individualism under which it has developed thus far, to group control in the interests of all concerned. The adjustments now in the making require a shift in controlling motives from the spirit of selfishness and conflict to decision based upon scientific data indicating industrial and public welfare. We are trying to work out a revolutionary shift of concepts in a practical way—a shift from the idea that any one group can prosper at the expense of others, to an understanding that permanent progress for any group is interdependent upon progress for all other groups—that there must be balanced progress.

The creation of machinery and the initiation of undertakings to save economic institutions and to start a concerted drive for recovery, have made most compelling demands upon the executives of the American Federation of Labor and upon all union organizations as well as upon responsible representatives of employers and the government. Our efforts to care for the interests of labor so that wage earners might do their share in the forward movement, have been unremitting.

The change from individualism to group control, emphasized by the council, is timely and has been developed by the inexorable forces of economic evolution.

For more than a generation the autocrats who own and control American industry have based their policies on the laissez-faire theory of Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, and other reactionary English economists, who held that the greatest progress would be secured by no interference with free competition.

This policy turned industry into a jungle fight with the workers trampled into the dust of poverty, destitution, and slavery. Its normal result in the United States was the economic chaos which began in 1929 and threw over 12,000,000 American workers into the unemployed army in less than three years, with the rugged individualism of industry and political leaders completely bankrupt as to remedies.

Under these conditions the death of unregulated competition and the advent of group control of economic institutions were inevitable. As the council well says, the influence of the labor movement in shaping the machinery for the development of production and distribution of wealth under the new grouping is imperatively necessary for the protection of all working men and women, organized and unorganized, and it is fortunate for the workers that when the plunge of individualism became inevitable the American Federation of Labor was thoroughly equipped to represent the toilers in shaping the new institutions.

"Safety First"—For Pigs

Mr. James W. Shudder Wadsworth, a congressman from New York, is suffering deep thrills of agony from reading the reports of the "slaughter of the innocents," as he calls it. All of which comes from the efforts of Secretary Wallace to reduce the porker supply so as to increase the price of pork.

Mr. Wadsworth says he "shudders" when he thinks of the horrors of this too youthful slaughter of the innocent piggies. It cannot be that Mr. Shudder Wadsworth is a vegetarian—or he would say so. They always do that. Perhaps he has just been associated considerably with the S. P. C. A., and has cultivated some super-delicacy of nerves.

We respectfully rise to suggest that Shudder Wadsworth betake himself and his nerves down into the "Deep South," where some folks—white as well as black—are undoubtedly thrilling more than he is when they hear of little pigs being turned into fertilizer. But that is not because they "feel for the pigs." It is because they are out of reach of those pigs. There are neighborhoods where those little piglets would not have to be taken to any modern slaughterhouse to find their finishes.

Folks are hungry—in the "Deep South," as well as other places which could be mentioned. If Shudder W. had ever had that kind of a thrill—not the kind that comes from dinner being late on the table, but the kind that comes from thin dinners in succession, or from no dinner at all—it may be that his shudders would be hitched up with a different kind of a story.

There may be something strange about destroying good food to get more grub and clothes for the farmers. But there is something stranger still in the fact that millions are on the edge of the hunger zone in a country where there are millions of piglets to be made into fertilizer.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, is doing a big public service by warning that relief needs this winter will be greater than ever before. He points out that despite encouraging employment gains, progress in re-employment is slow and millions of persons still face a desperate situation.

There is nothing to be gained by blinking the facts set forth by Mr. Green. The nation must gird itself to care for the unemployed. It will be a hard task and will quite likely mean higher taxes and a greater all-around burden on the nation, but it cannot be dodged. Both humanity and enlightened self-interest demand that victims of the depression be given adequate food, clothing and shelter until such time as they can find employment.

* * *

Labor can't emphasize too much or too often that prosperity is dependent upon high incomes for many, not of the few. Purchasing power must be widely spread or there can be no sound prosperity. Recovery act codes are raising purchasing power for the masses but they are not going rar enough. Labor recognizes this and business men are beginning to see it.

Among those who sees the urgent necessity of setting higher wages under the codes is Malcolm Muir, business man and deputy administrator of the recovery administration. He said recently:

"The recovery act has been referred to as a 'labor law.' It is in the sense that if we are to have prosperity in this country we must first make sure that the rank and file of workers are gainfully employed. I would remind you that those whose incomes are $2,500 a year or less consume about 80 per cent of all our factory production. Unless this fact is recognized and unless means are found to pay adequate wages to this vast army of employes, our factories cannot be busy and the capital invested in industry cannot receive its proper reward. Therefore, if the codes being worked out by each industry fail to recognize this fact, and also fail to direct industry to correct those abuses which industry was unable to correct, the purpose of this law will fail."

* * *

Strikes are peppered throughout the nation. One spokesman for industry suggests a truce on strikes and lockouts for six months.

Workers, freed under the law from the old slavery, are asserting that freedom in a hopeful battle for decency of wages and hours. If the code-making machinery moves too slow they intend to hasten matters.

The fact that there are strikes is encouraging. If there were none it would be a sign of stagnation, of hopefulness, of willingness to go after better things. A nation in which no man is willing to go into battle to gain a better life is a nation for which there is little hope. There is plenty of hope for America!

$51,448,348 Benefits Paid by Trade Unions

Washington.—Over fifty-one million dollars were paid in benefits by the standard national and international trade unions of the United States and Canada in 1932, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the federation's annual convention in session here.

The amounts disbursed for the various forms of benefit follow:

Death benefits	$17,674,383.64
Sick benefits	2,308,040.08
Unemployment benefits	19,970,556.86
Old age pensions	6,148,302.12
Disability benefits	4,006,890.68
Miscellaneous benefits	1,340,175.35
Total benefits	$51,448,348.73

Increase During Year.

"Last year the Executive Council in its annual report to the convention showed the payment of $39,961,873.14 in all forms of benefits by our affiliated and recognized trade union organizations. This year we report a substantial increase over the figures shown last year and a total which will astonish even those who have had some knowledge and experience of the benefit benefit system of our trade union movement.

"The total sum paid in all forms of benefits for the year 1932 reached the astonishing figure of $51,448,348.73, an average expenditure of approximately $1,000,000 a week.

Big Unemployment Benefits.

"The greatest individual benefit payment was that of unemployment benefits, a total of $19,970,556.86 having been expended in this one form of benefit alone. This represents a spirit and degree of self-sacrifice unknown in any circles other than trade union circles. It represents the extent to which members of the trade union movement have voluntarily assessed themselves in a substantial form to provide out-of-work benefits for their idle brothers. It is a splendid manifestation of trade union self-sacrifice.

Millions for Death Benefits.

"Over $17,500,000 were expended in death benefits, over $2,000,000 in sick benefits, over $6,000,000 in old age pensions and over $4,000,000 in disability benefits."

MORRISON ASKS 40 HOURS FOR EDITORIAL WRITERS

Washington.—The 40-hour week in the daily newspaper code should be accorded to all editorial writers excepting those receiving $75 a week or more, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told the national recovery administration in the hearing on the code.

Mr. Morrison also offered an additional amendment under which persons gathering, writing or editing news would receive a minimum weekly salary of not less than the wages paid to the highest class of skilled mechanics employed on the same newspaper, and that they observe the same hours of work as the skilled mechanics.

The provision of the code which drew Mr. Morrison's criticism is that which declares that professional employes, "within which class may be included reporters receiving in excess of $35 a week," shall not be covered by the code for the industry.

Ogburn Warns of Danger In Soaring Price Levels

Chicago, Sept. 7.—If prices rise faster than wages there will be another economic catastrophe, Prof. William F. Ogburn, formerly director of the NIRA consumers' board, told the City club here. Ogburn recently resigned from the consumers' board after some dissension.

"The tendency undoubtedly is for price to rise the faster," he said. "It is easier to mork up the prices of things you sell than it is to mork up wages, hence it is the consumer's moral duty to watch prices closely and keep them down."

Prof. Ogburn said there was "no doubt that the new deal is weakening the forces of competition which keep prices down."

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46771
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Pearl Carroll vs. Alton Carroll
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alton Carroll is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 12th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
A. Bachman, Atty. 10-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46775
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Thomas C. Gordy vs. Mabel Gordy
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mabel Gordy is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said Court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 19th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. Seymour, Atty. 10-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46828
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Louise Ott Shawn vs. Raymond D. Shawn
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Raymond Shawn is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November Rules of said Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 26th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
[illegible] A. Wood, Jr., Atty. 10-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46820
[illegible] of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jonah Buckner vs. Ida Buckner
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Buckner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 25th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
[illegible] J. Bork, Atty. 10-20

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Brown Tire Co. vs. C. C. Dial.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on 3 tires and tubes in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Oct. 23, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This September 28th, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
[illegible] Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed on the fourth day of April, 1929, by James H. McCallum and wife, Stella W. McCallum, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "B," Vol. 24, page 414 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ------, Vol. ----, page------, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in installments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1933
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Commencing at a point in the northeast corner of the tract of land conveyed by W. H. Watkins et al. to Judson C. Miller, by deed dated the 29th day of August, 1925, and registered the 18th day of April, 1926, in Book "N," Vol. 20, page 86, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence southwardly along the western line of Hixson Pike 70 feet; thence westwardly 185 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of the property conveyed by Judson C. Miller to C. E. Clift, by deed dated February 16, 1926, and registered April 22, 1926, in Book "M," Vol. 20, page 201, in said Register's office, thence along said Clift's line northwardly 50 feet; thence eastwardly 210 feet to the point of beginning.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This the 29th day of September, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.
10-20 Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE
Take notice, that on the 24th day of October, 1933, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcery to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:
One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by W. P. Hayes, Patty Brothers and Mrs. Claudie Clark.
Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.
Said sale will be made at public outcery and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.
This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE
Take notice, that on the 24th day of October, 1933, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcery to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:
One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by [illegible] Williams.
Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.
Said sale will be made at public outcery and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.
This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton Securities Corporation, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by John C. Hibbets, dated February 16, 1932, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book H, Volume 26, Page 206 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton Securities Corporation, as Trustee, will, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1933,
within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the present Second but formerly Fourth District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
FIRST TRACT: The Southwest Fractional Quarter of Section 31, in Township 2 and Range 4, West of the Basis line, Ocoee District.
SECOND TRACT: Lot No. 1 in the Subdivision or Partition of the tract of land belonging to the estate of Kavanaugh Boydston, deceased, in the case of James M. Boydston and others vs. L. G. Boydston and others, in the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by record in Minute Book No. 6, Page 229, et seq., of said Court, and further described as lying in the Southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of Section 36, beginning on a stake in the east side of Brown's Ferry road and in the south line of said Quarter Section; running thence north 17 degrees, 30 minutes East along the said road 65 poles to a stake; thence south 68 degrees 5 minutes east 95 poles to a stake on the west bank of the Tennessee River; thence Southwardly up said river as it meanders 65 poles to the south line of said Quarter Section; thence north 65 degrees 5 minutes west along said Quarter Section line 94 poles to the beginning, containing 36 acres, more or less.
THIRD TRACT: All of the Southeast Quarter of Section 36, Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom 7½ acres reserved by Edgar Boyddston in his deed to the West Chattanooga Land Company dated November 1, 1911, and registered 21st November, 1911, in Book C, Volume 11, Page 229, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, but conveying the right to build a 60-foot road across said 7½-acre tract as set out and described in said deed.
FOURTH TRACT: The Southwest Quarter of Section 36 in Township 1 south and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom Lots Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 7; Lots 1 to 10, both inclusive, in Block 1; Lots 2 to 10, inclusive, in Block "A", and Lot 1 in Block "B"; Lots 9 and 10 in Block "C"; Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block "D"; Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 25; Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and 7 to 10, inclusive, in Block 19; Lots 3, 7 and 8 in Block 26, of the West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision No. 1, as shown by plat of record now found in the Register's Plat Book No. 6, Page 34, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
FIFTH TRACT: The Southeast Quarter of Section 35 in Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District.
SIXTH TRACT: The North 100 acres of the Northwest Quarter of Section No. 2, in Township 2 South, Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom five acres of land heretofore conveyed by Joseph Welch and wife to Sarah Young, wife of J. F. Young, by deed dated 22nd December, 1891, and registered 23rd December, 1891, in Book S, Volume 7, Page 141, of said Register's Office; also 29.1 acres, more or less, conveyed in deed to T. E. H. Urmston, as shown by Plat Book "N", Volume 20, Page 284, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
SEVENTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and the east half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 2, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, containing 120 acres, more or less.
EIGHTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of Section 1, in Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District.
NINTH TRACT: The following part of the Northeast Quarter and Southeast Quarter of Section 1, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District: Beginning on the Southwest Corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence South 67 degrees 10 minutes East along the Quarter Section line 1522 feet to a corner of the Mary Cummings land, thence North 22 degrees east along the west line of said Mary Cummings land 1490 feet; thence north 67 degrees 10 minutes west 191 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 320 feet; thence south 67 degrees 15 minutes east along the north line of said Mary Cummings land 1300 feet; more or less, to the Section line; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the Section line 1347 feet to the northeast corner of the Kelly O'Rear 7-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the north line of said tract 742 feet to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 22 degrees 10 minutes west along the west line of said tract 80 poles to the quarter Section line; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the Quarter Section line 577½ feet to a corner; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 461.1 feet; thence south 67 degrees 10 minutes east 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 1387½ feet to the south line of the Boone 20-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the south line of said tract 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the west line of said 20-acre tract, 660 feet to the Township line; thence north 67 degrees, 10 minutes west, along the Township line 1320 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of the northeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence south 22 degrees west along the Quarter Section line 5280 feet, more or less, to the beginning.
Excepting from the last described tract 1.8 acres, more or less, conveyed by the West Chattanooga Land Company to Thomas A. Boone and wife, by deed dated July 19, 1911, and registered July 22, 1911, in Book X, Volume 10, Page 372, of said Register's Office.
Also excepting from any of the property herein described the rights-of-way of the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway, the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company, three-fourths of an acre conveyed by Mrs. Caroline Hiniard to the Hamilton County Schools, and one acre conveyed by J. G. Johns to Hamilton County Schools, but any rights or privileges that the grantor has in and to any of the property now owned or controlled by the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway and the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company and all rights to roads are hereby conveyed.
Also excepting the following described real estate located in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being a part of the West Chattanooga Land Company's property lying partly in Section 35 and partly in Section 36, Township One South, Range Five West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe on the north side of a 60 foot road leading to Pan Gap; thence North 22 degrees 30 minutes east, parallel to and 465 feet from the west line of Blocks Numbers 1 and 2, West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision, 270 feet to the center of a branch; thence Westwardly with the meanderings of said branch to an iron pipe on the east side of said Pan Gap Road; thence Southwardly and Eastwardly along the east side and the north side of said Pan Gap Road to the point of beginning, containing 2.31 acres, more or less.
This September 29th, 1933.
HAMILTON SECURITIES CORPORATION,
10-20 Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE
Take notice, that on the 24th day of October, 1933, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcery to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:
One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Mrs. J. T. Sanders.
Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.
Said sale will be made at public outcery and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.
This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

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AND FAMILY MEDICINE
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A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE
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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Mrs. C. L. Williams.
Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.
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NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE
Take notice, that on the 24th day of October, 1933, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcery to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:
One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by O. E. Wilkerson.
Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.
Said sale will be made at public outcery and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.
This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE
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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by John C. Mitchell.
Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.
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One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, stored by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Guille.
Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.
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This the 28th day of September, 1933.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 10-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 12th day of June, 1924, by Estelle M. Gardenhire (widow) to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Y, Vol. 18, page 265 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness due June 12, 1932, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1933
the following described property in the First (1st) Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Beginning at a point on the west line of High street 54 feet south of the intersection of Third and High streets; running thence southwardly with the west line of High street 50 feet; thence westwardly at right angles to High street 126½ feet; thence northwardly parallel to High street 50 feet; thence eastwardly 126½ feet to the beginning; being the south 50 feet of the north 104 feet of the east one-half of lot thirteen (13), High street, original plat of the town of Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This 6th day of October, 1933.
W. A. SADD, Trustee.
10-17

Mrs. June Bride—Have you any nice slumps this morning?
Butcher—Slumps? What are they?
Mrs. June Bride—I don't know, but my husband is always talking about a slump in the market, so I thought I'd try one.

Militant Efforts of AFL in Organizing Workers Has Achieved Great Success

Executive Council Declares Recovery Act Imposed Upon Wage-earners the Obligation to Group Themselves in Trade Unions —Nationwide Campaign in Basic Industries Has Brought Thousands of Toilers Into Union Fold.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The militant and constructive work performed by the American Federation of Labor in enrolling thousands of workers in the ranks of trade unionism since the enactment of the national industrial recovery law is told with clearness and precision by the Executive Council of the federation in their report to the annual convention here.

"Conscious of the fact that lack of organization among wage-earners had been a major factor in the unbalance in distribution of national income which was one of the causes of our economic breakdown, labor regarded the passage of the national recovery act as imposing an obligation upon wage-earners to organize in trade unions," the council said.

"Wage-earners have been quick to seize the opportunity for organization which the legislation affords them. After four years of uncertainties of unemployment and loss of savings, wage-earners turn eagerly to an agency that provides opportunity for effectively bettering their conditions and giving them a greater degree of security. Accordingly, both spontaneous and directed organizing campaigns have been vigorously under way. More charters per day since July 1 have been granted to federal labor unions than at any previous time for which we have records.

Efforts Centered on Basic Industries.

"We have concentrated our efforts more especially upon organizing the workers in the basic industries; that is, steel, automobiles, textiles, oil and rubber. To the fullest extent of the federation's financial ability organizing campaigns in these centers have been aggressively carried on.

"Progress has been made, not as great as our hopes would realize, but amply sufficient to encourage us to still greater efforts.

"In another section of this report is given the number (340) of newly organized unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor since the passage of the national recovery act.

"This in itself is heartening; but, in addition, is the constantly increasing appeals from every section of the country, from the workers of all trades and callings and of no special trade, for aid, help and guidance that they, too, may have actual personal experience of the freedom of the workers guaranteed by the national recovery act.

"Neither have we made any attempt as yet to obtain from the national and international unions a compilation of increased membership through charters issued to newly formed unions.

Automobile Headquarters in Detroit.

"We established organizing headquarters in the center of the automobile industry, Detroit, with a special representative of the American Federation of Labor in charge to direct the organizing campaign.

"In Atlanta, Ga., another special representative is devoting his full time to the campaign of organization among workers in the southern states, particularly the textile workers.

"In the rubber industry in the city of Akron, the federation's special representative is carrying on an active and aggressive campaign.

Campaigns of National Unions.

"In the iron and steel districts we are likewise actively engaged.

"We repeat that the progress made is encouraging. Our organizing campaign has been greatly accelerated by the splendid work of our volunteer organizers, the organizing committees of the state and city central bodies, and the special representatives of national and international unions. Indeed, without their valuable co-operation and aid, our work would be greatly handicapped. We take the opportunity now to express to them our great appreciation for their loyal co-operation and help.

"National and internattional unions have been conducting organizing campaigns which have notably increased membership and brought a new spirit of hope to wage-earners. After four years of depression they are eager for a voice in determining work conditions and are eagerly responding to the opportunity which the recovery act assures, the 'right to union membership. These energetic, well-organized campaigns are steadily increasing union members.

"We urge upon all organizations of labor and their individual members to support and co-operate in every effort which may be made in their localities to organize the unorganized and to build up and strengthen the existing organizations.

"We recommend that the organizing campaign which is now being carried on be continued in a broad, vigorous and progressive way so that all workers may be accorded the widest opportunity to organize and become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46843
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Wilhelmina Anderson Wagner vs. Nathaniel M. Wagner
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nathaniel M. Wagner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 30th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Lynch, Bachman, Phillips & Lynch 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
John Pierce vs. Mary Pierce
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which was sworn to, that Mary Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 2nd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46854
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary Wilson vs. C. C. Wilson
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. C. Wilson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46861
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mathew L. Stewart vs. Jewell Stewart
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jewell Stewart is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 10-27

FIRST MONTH OF CODES BRINGS DROP IN HOURS AND INCREASE IN WAGES

Washington, Oct. 5.—With only a few major industries under codes in August, it is possible to show now something of their effect in shorter hours and higher wages, in the industries affected. Twenty per cent of all the manufacturing establishments reporting, or 3,776 establishments, showed a total increase of $12,000,000 in wage rates, and a drop in time worked from 42.3 hours to 38.6 hours in the eighty-nine industries covered by the survey. In this there is also felt the effect of the blanket codes.

Industries under the codes showed the following drop in labor hours: Cotton industry, from 49 hours to 36.5; woolen and worsteds, 48.5 to 41.2; shipbuilding, 33.6 to 30.3; electrical machinery, 38.1 to 35.4; women's clothing, 38.9 to 35.1; and corsets and allied garments, 39.8 to 39.3 hours.

Increases in wages in the same industries showed: Cotton goods, from 23.2 cents per hour to 36.1 cents; woolens and worsteds, 35.8 to 43.3; shipbuilding, from 56.4 to 61.7; electrical machinery, 53.7 to 57.0 cents; women's clothing, 34.4 to 43.3; corsets and allied garments, 25.3 to 41.3 cents per hour.

Similar changes appear in other industries under the blanket codes, and the total number of employes affected is reported as 1,145,576, whose rates were increased by 24.3 per cent.

However, the average picture is that of the average worker, receiving about the same wages, working shorter hours, and additional workers employed because of the shortening of the work week.

Brewery Workers to Appeal Jurisdictional Decision

Chicago.—Meeting here in convention, the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America voted to appeal a decision, made by President William Green, of the A. F. of L., giving jurisdiction over brewery drivers and engineers to the teamsters' and engineers' unions.

Joseph Obergfell, secretary-treasurer of the brewery workers, said that if the appeal is rejected the question will be carried before the A. F. of L. convention at Washington in October.

Appalachian Mountain Coal
A High-Grade Run-of-Mine Coal
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By Union Miners
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THE LABOR WORLD
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Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
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Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat — to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

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Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!

EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
CRANE'S FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE

A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Dairy Workers Have Live Organization

The newly-organized union of Dairy Workers, which is one of the livest of the late additions to Chattanooga's growing family of locals, is rapidly increasing family of locals, is rapidly five of the larger dairies are practically 100 per cent organized.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and its forty-seven affiliated unions will join The Labor World in congratulation to the officers and members of the "baby organization," and we have no hesitation in assuring the co-operation which is solicited in the following joint statement prepared by J. H. Bannister, president, and Arnold Morgan, business agent:

"We are proud of this opportunity to officially give, through the columns of this newspaper, recognition of the newly organized Dairyman's union of this city.

"This is a young local, just now passing through the period of organization. However, they are making wonderful progress and have a fine start. The boys who make up this local are eager, alert and full of life, and it is our opinion that they will be heard from in the future.

"Any co-operation given these men will be appreciated and reciprocated.

"The dairies listed below are 100 per cent, or nearly so, organized:

"United Dairies, both milk and ice cream; Koons dairy, Cream Top Creamery, Clover Leaf Dairy, Morning Star Dairy.

"The following companies have not as yet seen fit to join this movement:

"Grant-Patten Milk company, Southern Dairies, Inc., Fay B. Murphy Dairy, Sterchi & Sons Dairy and some few others.

"If you want milk from a union man, ask to see his union card.

Hope to Adjust Lane Controversy

Building trades representatives held hopes this week of an adjustment of the controversy with the Lane Drug company, which has been in effect for several weeks.

Following a conference with President Naylor, of the Lane company, last Saturday, union representatives expressed confidence that an eventual agreement could be reached.

Pickets which have been patrolling the vicinity of the store were removed this week pending outcome of the negotiations.

MORE ABOUT

A. F. L. MEET

(Continued from First Page)

"Can labor remain quiet, can it fail to measure up to the situation? No, it cannot do that. It must press with all the vigor it possesses upon the administration the necessity of reducing the hours of work to the point where men and women, willing and ready to work, shall be accorded an opportunity to do so.

"I am going to vote my personal opinion. It is an opinion arrived at after careful and mature deliberation. It is my opinion that unemployment will not be overcome, that the eleven millions of workers who are begging and pleading for an opportunity to work, cannot get back until we face this issue boldly, uncompromisingly, and establish in these industrial codes of fair practice the six-hour day and the five-day work week."

Workers Now Free to Organize.

He maintained that labor was swelling its ranks because the workers realize "that there is a new deal and a new day." The door of opportunity was open and the workers were no longer deterred from joining unions by threats of discharge, or by company unions and "yellow dog" contracts, he pointed out:

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that the time has arrived when the success of the industrial recovery act requires the complete unionization of all the workers in every trade and in every calling in every city and town of the nation."

Mr. Green said the federation was faced with the grave responsibility of educating the 1,500,000 new members. He went on to support the government workers in their effort to obtain restoration of former wage rates and other privileges abolished under the economy program.

Peyer Again Heads Typographical, 89

J. Martin Peyer, president of Chattanooga Typographical union, was reelected at Sunday's regular monthly meeting of No. 89, without opposition. F. T. Carter, secretary-treasurer, was also the unanimous choice for reelection.

Giles Courtney, representative of the International Typographical union, was a guest of the body, and delivered an interesting address on the progress of code negotiations and the business of the I. T. U. in general.

The new official family follows:

President—J. M. Peyer.
Vice-President—W. L. Gardner.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. T. Carter.
Recorder—H. C. Timmons.
Sergeant-at-Arms—T. J. Davie.
Executive Committee—Arch Underwood, T. C. Kennedy, Stewart Camp, W. Y. McKenzie, W. L. Gardner.
Apprentice and Application Committee—Stewart Camp.
Allied Council—T. C. Kennedy, T. J. Davie, Phil Mandre.
Auditing Committee—W. S. Miller, Mac Worthington, L. O. Beaumont.
Delegates to Central Body—R. M. Cooke, W. Mills, W. S. Miller, T. R. Cuthbert, T. J. Davie, W. L. Gardner.

Gotham Painters Win Short Strike

New York City, Oct. 5.—A wage increase was granted and overtime abolished by a settlement which ended a strike of 15,000 painters in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. The settlement was made through Grover Whalen, chairman of the local NIRA organization.

Under the agreement, which was approved by employers and workers, the painters are given a 35-hour week and an increase of $1 a day over the old rate of $8. Decision on the matter of overtime work was left with Whalen, who ruled in favor of the strikers on the ground that abolition of overtime work to reduce hours and spread employment was a cardinal feature of the whole recovery act program.

LABOR PRESS MEETING SET FOR MONDAY, OCT. 2

Springfield, Ill. — Secretary-Treasurer R. E. Woodmansee, of the International Labor Press of America, announces that the annual convention of the organization will be held at the Willard hotel in Washington on Monday, Oct. 2. Announcement of the meeting hour will be made at the morning session of the American Federation of Labor convention. The national industrial recovery act and other important matters will be discussed. Mr. Woodmansee will reach Washington on Oct. 1 and will be pleased to give members information.

BAKERY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore bakery workers have organized Local Union No. 68, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Bakery salesmen are also organizing, following a big open meeting, at which application was made for a charter.

Quillers Hold Outing At Lake Roosevelt

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the summer in trade union circles was the picnic-outing staged last Saturday afternoon and evening at Lake Roosevelt, on the Lee Highway, by members of Local 1747, United Textile Workers of America. Nearly 200 members, their families and guests, enjoyed the afternoon and evening.

Leaving the union hall, Main and Dodds, at 2 o'clock, the picnickers enjoyed the various events until 9 at night. Barbecue was the feature from the refreshments angle, and during the several hours spent at the resort various games and contests were constantly in progress. Dancing, swimming, baseball and similar sports were chosen by the younger members, while those not quite so young turned to the ancient and honorable pastime of barnyard golf for their entertainment.

The affair was arranged by a committee consisting of W. F. Murray, George Holmes, Wiley Holmes, Mrs. Ethel Rogers, Mrs. Lucile Barksdale and A. B. Carter.

Members are seriously considering making the picnic-outing an annual affair, it was said.

Shoemakers to Meet Each Monday Night

Local 620, Boot and Shoe Workers union, will meet each Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, East Seventh street, it was announced Friday. The local is one of the newest additions to the Chattanooga trade union family, and according to its officers is progressing splendidly.

An invitation is extended to all local shoe repairers and shop owners who do their own work to attend the meeting Monday night at 7:30, officers of the local announced.

MORE ABOUT

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Continued from First Page)

ent increase in school population would be better, for not only would many workers be employed, but many children, the citizens of tomorrow, would thereby be given a fairer chance in life.

In a number of states chain stores have been taxed to raise school revenues and fairly good returns of revenue have been had from this source. We recommend it to all state federations for their consideration.

Hopkins Fixes Medical Aid Rules for Jobless

Recognition of Family-Physician Relationship Is Essence of Relief Administrator's Policy.

Washington.—Rules governing the expenditures of federal funds for medical, nursing and dental care of sick and destitute unemployed persons who are "on relief" were announced by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator.

The regulations seek to improve conditions of service for the unemployed, the professions and the relief officials in the localities under the immediate supervision of which the needy sick are cared for.

The use of federal relief money for medical care is limited to service in the home or office call. Federal funds cannot be used to pay hospital bills or for treatment in nursing homes or clinics. Office service for ambulatory patients is permitted, on the understanding that it shall not supplant the services of clinics already provided in the community.

The essence of the relief administration's policy was declared to be the recognition of the traditional family and family-physician, physician-nurse and dentist-patient relationship in the authorization of medical nursing and emergency dental care of indigent persons in their homes, and agreement by the physician, nurse and dentist to "furnish the same type of service as would be rendered to a private patient, at a minimum consistent with good professional judgment, and an agreed rate which makes due allowance for conservation of relief funds."

"The common aim," Mr. Hopkins said, "should be the provision of good medical service at a low cost—to the mutual benefit of indigent patient, physician, nurse, dentist and taxpayer."

Public Backs Hosiery Strikers' Demand for Union Recognition

Hornell, N. Y.—Public sentiment strongly backed striking workers of the Merrill Hosiery company in their demand for union recognition and union rates and conditions. A mass meeting in support of the workers was attended by 2,000 persons and sympathy for them was manifested in other ways. Wages in recent years went to very low levels. The whole town suffered from the lack of purchasing power the low wage condition created and is now rooting for a successful conclusion to the strikers' fight.

Toilers Are Held Entitled to Voice In All Decisions

A. F. of L. Executive Council Declares Workers Must Be Represented If Purpose of Recovery Act Is to Be Achieved.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Labor representation in every phase of the operation of the national industrial recovery act is demanded by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the federation here. The report declares labor representation is essential to success of the recovery act.

Pointing out that the recovery act vitally affects every worker the Executive Council says that the age-long struggle for human justice has centered around the right of representation for those affected by decisions. It continues:

"The right to participation in decisions which concern us either personally or by representation, is a principle growing out of the facts of human nature and human experience. To secure this fundamental right is the primary purpose of the labor movement.

Workers Directly Affected.

"The national recovery administration in attempting to direct planning in industry is setting up industrial policies and standards that affect wage earners profoundly. The whole organization of industry, trade practices, accounting and recording procedures, declaration of dividends, reserves, etc., directly condition and control the opportunities and sources within which standards for wage-earners must be fixed. In order to exercise any real control wage-earners must have the right of representation where decisions are made that limit their own opportunities.

"The right of representation is essential to developing balanced data upon which to make decisions to assure balance in economic progress and, hence, sustained prosperity. Labor maintains, therefore, that if the recovery act is to achieve its purpose —jobs for the unemployed and increased buying power—representatives of wage-earners must have a voice in every stage of code making.

Labor Representation Vital.

"Inequitable distribution of income and unemployment were the result of an industrial control from which labor was excluded. We cannot expect to reverse these two causes of economic disaster unless specific provisions are made for wage-earner representation and participation in every stage of control.

"The American Federation of Labor declares that labor representation in the drafting of code proposals in every stage of code hearing before the national recovery administration and in the enforcement and administrative agencies provided by the code, is essential to achieving the purposes of the national recovery act and to meeting the requirements of human justice."

In discussing tendencies and problems of the recovery act, the report again stresses labor representation, saying:

"Wage-earners, although co-equal with capital as a producing essential, are in almost every code ignored in setting up the continuing code authority for the industry with power to legislate. As codes will provide industrial government, the significance of this situation is very grave. Workers as such should have representation on the code authority on an equal footing with all other members."

Code Revision Urged.

The report reiterates and emphasizes labor's view that hours are too long and wages too low in codes already established. A summary of standards set up by codes, the report says, discloses definitely the following developments and problems.

Hours of work are too long to assure absorption of the millions without jobs.

Minimum wages are so low that purchasing power lags behind production.

"In order to make the national recovery act serve the purpose for which it was intended," the report says, "it will be necessary to have much greater reductions in work hours and very much higher standards for minimum wages—40 and 48 hours—and even longer on those exempted groups such as watch and repair crews—have been set by codes and agreements when the figures showed that no longer than 30 hours per week could be allowed if we were to find jobs for all."

Organization Stressed.

The council declares that if the purpose of the recovery act is to be achieved, it is obvious that many codes must be reopened for constructive revision.

"The future of the recovery act depends upon the honesty and impartiality of such revisions and the increasing development of balanced participation in decisions of policy and standards," the report adds.

The report points out that the workers must be organized to secure the maximum benefits under the recovery act.

"Organization of wage-earners in unions is the first step for labor's participation in national planning and economic control, as it has ever been the first step in labor's progress," it is declared. "Unions can provide representative authority and responsibility. With adequate and competent representation, labor can do its share in carrying out the purposes of the recovery act and in directing developments so that accomplishments may constitute a foundation for future growth."

RADIATOR WORKERS STRIKE

Bayonne, N. J.—A strike of 800 employes after they had been refused a 25 per cent wage increase closed the Bayonne plant of the American Radiator company.

A
CHATTANOOGA
INSTITUTION
ESTABLISHED 1887

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Signal Mountain Yard, 8-2211

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On Taxes Paid October 16 to November 15, Inclusive..... 2%
On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive..... 1%

By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.

WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 13, 1933 — Number 25

ENTIMENT FOR EXTRA SESSION CRYSTALLIZING

itizens Demand Relief for Jobless.

EEK ACTION ON GOVERNMENT PLAN

lass Meeting Called for Saturday Night, Oct. 14, at Courthouse.

Demand for an extra session of the gislature, in order that counties and unicipalities may be empowered to ke advantage of the United States overnment's offer of relief money for mployment of hungry people, is rapdly crystallizing, and a mass meeting as been called for the courthouse aturday night, in order that local itizens may have the opportunity to xpress themselves on the issue.

That public sentiment is overhelmingly in favor of acting favorbly on the rare opportunity to seure cheap money, make needed pubc improvements and create employent cannot be doubted by anyone, it held, and that the vast fund was reated for the purpose of relieving istress is pointed out as a strong arument in favor of prompt action by tate and local officials, in order that uch relief may be placed in motion efore the winter sets in.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor ouncil has gone on record as strongly avoring the extra session, and has etitioned Gov. McAlister to immediately convene the general assembly. xecutive board of Central Body, inructed at a previous meeting to ire the state executive in reference the matter, reported Monday night he following wire had been sent:

Whereas, it is apparent that at least some of the municipalities of Tennessee lack legal authority to take advantage of the offer made by the United States government to loan said municipalities funds for use in public works for the relief of unemployment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge Gov. McAlister to immediately take such steps as are necessary to convene the state legislature in extraordinary session, in order that such authority may be granted to municipalities as will enable them to take advantage of this much-needed money for public improvements.

Millions Still Must Have Aid, Labor Head Says

dleness Drops 20 Per Cent Since March, But Situation Is Desperate for Great Many, He Declares.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Making pubc the monthly unemployment report f the American Federation of Lar, based on data from affiliated organizations, President William Green aid that the federation estimates nemployment is still more than 11,00,000, though 815,000 persons reurned to work in August.

President Green warned that improvement in employment must not islead the nation into thinking that he need for relief is over. "Relief eeds this winter will be greater than ver before," he added.

"The president's re-employment rogram in its first month brought reater progress in employment than n any month since the depression egan," Mr. Green said. He coninued:

"Reports of the labor department how that in the seventeen indusries covered by their figures, 750,000 ersons went back to work from July 15 to Aug. 15, and when other industries are added to this total, the ederation estimate shows that in all 15,000 men and women went back to ork in the month of August. This educes unemployment to 77,001,000,

(Continued on second page)

Nashville to Vote On Big Bond Issues For Public Works

Total of Nearly Four Millions Proposed for Relief Unemployment.

On Nov. 16, citizens of Nashville will vote on proposed bond issues totaling $3,900,000, to be used for fire hall improvement, police station, police court and workhouse, permanent construction, streets and sewers, waterworks extension, incinerators, viaducts and school buildings.

A recent issue of the Labor Advocate of that city contains a large display ad offering "Nashville's proposed program for public improvements under the NRA," and constitutes an appeal by Mayor Howse and the board of public works for approval of the program. "Give employment now; stand by the president," the appeal reads.

The city officials' statement says:

"In keeping with the president's plan for the speedy return to employment of all persons without jobs, by putting on a program of public improvements where such improvements are necessary, the mayor and board of public works of the city of Nashville presented to the city council and recommended the passage by that body of proposed ordinances for a program of public improvements which have long been needed."

Further, the statement, signed by Mayor Howse and members of the board of public works, declares:

"This money will not all be advanced by the federal government at one time, but will be advanced as the work progresses, and the interest will not start until the money is advanced.

"Study this program carefully. Think of the amount of benefit, for the good of yourself and your neighbor, the distribution of $3,900,000 will bring, then help get it, and let all be put to work as soon as possible by going to the polls on Nov. 16 and voting for all of the bond issues proposed."

Gompers Memorial Fund Totals $69,819

Washington.—The Samuel Gompers memorial fund had a balance of $69,819.06 at the close of the fiscal year, Aug. 31, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reported to the 1933 convention of the federation here.

The total receipts from Dec. 20, 1924, to Aug. 31, amounted to $132,827.68, of which $15,016.45 was interest on fund investments. The expenses from Jan. 12, 1929, to Aug. 31 reached $63,008.62.

AFL Building Fund Has $50,452 Balance

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor building fund closed the A. F. of L. fiscal year with a balance of $50,452.54, according to the report of William Green, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, trustees of the building.

The total receipts were $32,507.09, and the expenses of maintenance $23,649.34.

Chinese Cotton Mill Strike Ended by Arrest of Leaders

Tientsin, China.—The western method of using government violence to end strikes was used here to discipline 5,000 employes of the Yu Yuan Cotton Mill company, a joint Chino-Chinese concern, who walked out in protest over the work conditions imposed by the cotton capitalists.

Two days after the walkout Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, chairman of the Hopei provincial government, arrested seventy mill hands whom mill officials charged with "instigating" the employes to strike.

With such a large number of their leaders removed and more arrests threatened, the employes gave up the struggle and returned to work without amelioration of the oppressive conditions which inspired the protest.

LABOR WORLD EXPOSE OF 'DETECTIVE' WORK ROUSES WIDE INTEREST

Publication of Photostatic Copies of Letters Brings Assurances of Sympathy From Manufacturer -- Shipp Charges "Frame-Up" and Declares Johnson Is Employed by Richmond Company -- J. Harvey Wilson Had Denied His Concern Hires Detectives.

Publication of photostatic copies of letters, in last week's Labor World, tending to indicate the snooping activities of "private detectives" in the organization of workers under authority given by the United States government, created widespread interest, and local trades unionists have received many calls and personal assurances of sympathy from fair-minded and patriotic business men who until the evidence was uncovered had shown a disposition to doubt claims of the workers that such activities were being carried on.

A very prominent manufacturer told The Labor World Monday that he had always felt labor charged such unfair practices in an effort to gain sympathy, but publication of the documents had convinced him that "chiselers" were actually guilty of the charges; he further expressed his disapproval of such tactics, and indicated a new conception of the problems of the workers had inspired in him a much greater respect and sympathy for the efforts of organized labor to secure a "square deal" for its members.

The letters and other documents, published on the front page of last week's issue, consisted of apparent instructions to one Johnson, at Cleveland, to secure information with respect to activities of workers, which was signed "F. S. S." This letter was written on the stationery of a local business firm, which was deleted for obvious reasons. Among other photos was one of a "report" unsigned, but with a telephone number noted on the bottom, which the telephone company informed The Labor World was listed in the name of Frank S. Shipp, who has for years operated a private detective agency in Chattanooga.

In Saturday's issue of the afternoon paper Mr. Shipp charged the publications were a "frame-up," and denied any knowledge whatsoever of the letters. He stated he is an "investigator," and is employed for the sole purpose of checking up on thefts of hosiery and tools, etc. He stated Johnson had not been employed by him for several years, but operated a detective agency of his own at Cleveland, Tenn. Mr. Shipp said Johnson has been working for the "Richmond Company."

J. Harvey Wilson, high mogul at the Richmond mills, told a News reporter last Friday, "We do not employ detectives."

The experience of uncovering the work of stool-pigeons in the ranks of labor is not new, quite a number of informers, some operating on behalf of national "agencies," having been spotted in years gone by and forced to suddenly end their activities. Vigilance of local trades unionists, however, had been somewhat slackened by reason of the fact that working people take the federal laws seriously, and had believed the employment of spies by local employers would be abandoned at least temporarily in the great national crisis.

This patriotism is an elusive virtue, ain't it?

Roosevelt Pays High Tribute To Departed Leader

Workers Doing Share to Win War on Depression, He Says—Green Presents Monument to Federal Government.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Labor, represented by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the nation, represented by the president of the United States, joined in paying tribute to Samuel Gompers at the dedication here of the Samuel Gompers memorial.

In the presence of hundreds of delegates to the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and thousands of spectators, President Roosevelt delivered the dedicatory address after the monument had been unveiled by James Calvin Mackay, 9-year-old great-grandson of the labor chieftain. The president's address was followed by an eloquent tribute to Gompers by Mr. Green, who on behalf of labor presented the memorial to the federal government.

The invocation was by the Right Rev. James E. Freeman, bishop of Washington, while the benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. John M. McNamara, auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese of Baltimore. A band played a number of selections, including the Celeste Aida from the opera "Aida," Mr. Gompers' favorite melody. Wreaths from the Mexican Federation of Labor, International Labor office at Geneva, A. F. of L. and other organizations were placed at the base of the memorial. Messages were received from Louis Mornes, Mexican labor leader; Harold Butler, director of the International Labor office, and others.

Roosevelt Praises Gompers.

The members of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, members of Mr. Gompers' family and

(Continued on second page)

Reports Persist Federal Agents Probe "Chiselers"

Possibility Suggested Private Detectives' Activities Under Investigation.

Well-authenticated reports that government agents are working locally, checking up on matters in connection with the NRA, have led to considerable speculation during the past few days.

It is pointed out that such activity has been made inevitable by wholesale "chiseling," and if the rumors are correct it would occasion no surprise to those who have kept in close contact with the situation. It has been repeatedly suggested that the government agents may be investigating the activities of so-called "private detectives," who have been found to be working under cover in the interest of certain industrialists who are combatting the provisions of the NRA which guarantee to workers the right to affiliate with a union of their own choice.

Whatever nature the activities of the alleged investigators takes, however, rumors have become so persistent, and are of such character, that there is little doubt in the minds of many that the federal agents are operating in the city, and that results of these operations may become known before many moons.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Ottawa.—The Dominion bureau of statistics estimates that 246,000 idle wage-earners have obtained employment since April 1. Twelve thousand went back to work in August. Index numbers show employment well above the Sept. 1, 1932, mark. The upward trend in jobs has lasted since the beginning of April, the minister of trade and commerce reported.

Filene Advocates Organization Of All Wage Earners

Boston Department Store Head Backs Labor's Drive for 25,000,000 Union Members to Spread Buying Power.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Unqualified support of organized labor's objective of 25,000,000 union workers was voiced by Edward A. Filene, Boston department store owner, in a radio address over a nation-wide hookup of the National Broadcasting company.

"If unionism could be destroyed it would be necessary to build it again," said Filene. He declared that unionism meant a better distribution of buying power as well as stability and efficiency within industry. "I think that employers as a body and in their own interest should hope that labor organizations realize their ambition to enroll 25,000,000 members in union ranks."

Urges Standardized Wages.

Mr. Filene said that if wages were standardized on a high level and taken out of competition, employers would concentrate on improving technique, management and the "enormous wastes that still exist in distribution and in 80 per cent of our production in this country." Buying power, he said, would then be of a capacity sufficient to absorb improvements resulting in additional production.

"Suppose for a moment that President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, could achieve his ambition of enrolling 25,000,000 members in unions," the speaker said. "We would have standard wage scales negotiated with employers' organizations throughout the country. No longer would the pace for business be set by the short-sighted, grasping employer who sought to reap profits from unfair employment conditions. His tactics are bad not only for labor, but for all fair-minded, far-sighted employers as well.

Spread of Buying Power Needed.

"The efficient industrial and business plant of the nation can function smoothly, profitably, creating a wealth of useful goods, only if buying power is equitably distributed.

"Wage scales which were standard throughout the nation graduated according to the skill required and risk involved, and coupled with hours of labor properly determined, would spread buying power. If such wage and working conditions existed, by union and employer organization negotiation, the whole wage question would be taken out of the realm of competition."

Matt J. Robinson Recalls Experience With "Detectives"

Veteran Unionist Turns Back Pages of Local History for New Members.

That activities of "private detectives" in the local labor movement are by no means new was pointed out to delegates at Central Body meeting Monday night by Matt J. Robinson, veteran local trades unionist, who returned to the council as a delegate from Lodge 1450, Machinists, after an absence of several years, during which time, he explained, he has been "resting up."

Mr. Robinson recalled various occasions when stool-pigeons had wormed their way into local unions, only to be discovered after varied lengths of time and forced to transfer their activities to other fields. Among others, he reminded the delegates of the case of one McHold, whose photo was published in The Labor World with stripes and a number, with the approved shaved head.

"Even now," the old-timer said, "there are probably some of this gentry in this hall, waiting to carry back to their employers every act of this body, and every word that is said."

The speaker appealed to the newly-organized unions to be vigilant, and to watch particularly the newcomer who is a stranger, and who takes an over-active part in the proceedings of the locals.

He described the methods of the stool-pigeons, and recalled the incalculable harm which their activities have wrought in Chattanooga in the past.

Mr. Robinson's remarks were well received, and he was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

No Union Members At Colonial Bakery

T. R. Cuthbert, local organizer for the American Federation of Labor, recalled Friday morning that as yet the newly-organized Bakers' union has no member at the Colonial bakery, although the movement for organization practically originated at that plant, and much enthusiasm shown at the first organization meeting was suddenly cooled for some unexplained reason and none of the original petitioners ever attended another meeting.

The organization, Mr. Cuthbert said, is progressing nicely in other plants, the two largest bakeries in the city being practically 100 per cent organized.

AFL Income $457,923, Expenses $424,236

Washington.—The receipts of the American Federation of Labor were $457,923.90 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1933, and the expenses $424,236.07, according to the annual report of Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. The receipts exceeded the expenses by $33,687.83.

The federation began the year with a balance of $368,444.97, and ended it with a balance of $402,132.80.

The per capita tax from affiliated unions amounted to $273,416.59. Initiation fees totaled $26,600.35. The federation received $12,973.14 in interest and $82,820.08 from the American Federationist.

The principal items of expenses were: Organizers' salaries and organizing expenses, $100,301.46; salaries of officers and office employes, $132,221.87; executive council meetings, $9,208.92; legislative expenses, including salaries and expenses of legislative committeemen, $10,779.18; supplies and printing, $16,220.27; printing and publishing American Federationist, $56,637.29; telegrams and telephones, $4,768.09; postage stamps, $9,110.15; expenses Cincinnati convention, $7,852.92.

TIRE DEALER TO 'THINK OVER' LABOR'S CLAIMS

Manager of "Don Cherry Co." Interviewed.

SAYS HOME STORES TRADE WITH HIM

Throw-Sheet Continues Despite Lack of Local Advertising.

Management of the "Don Cherry Tire company," opened recently following withdrawal from Roy McDonald's advertising sheet by a leading tire concern, uses the "Home-Store" throw-sheet because McDonald "trades with him," according to report of a committee which called upon the manager with reference to patronizing McDonald's experiment.

Nothing was said, according to the committee, about the report that the "Cherry Company" is in reality a creation of McDonald's, and the manager promised to "think it over" when asked to place "his" advertising in union publications. A member of the committee, however, discussing the widespread belief that the "Cherry Company" is another of the grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, individualist's various business enterprises, suggested the possibility that McDonald, having "sold" his chain of groceries to his employes shortly after the code went into effect, may have had another dream in which he was directed to sell a tire business to somebody.

Although reports have persisted that the "Home-Stores" throw-sheet would be abandoned, it was scattered about as usual last week, sans advertising, also as usual, with the exception of the "Home Stores," tire company and a patent-medicine ad, the latter a stomach-ache remedy which is being sold in the "Home Stores" along with McDonald's bread and butter.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Wagner Declares Pay Must Go Up, Time Come Down

Wages Sufficient to Absorb Whole Product of Industry Vital to National Well Being, Senator Says.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Beginning its second week, the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here heard Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, indorse labor's hours and wage program, warmly praise labor's leadership and extoll the American worker for a record of "patient heroism almost unique in the annals of the world."

Decision on labor policies for the coming year and action on a long list of resolutions before the convention was started with approval of a resolution urging labor to buy from shops that display the union label in addition to the Blue Eagle. "The presence of both the NRA insignia and the union card is proof that the employer is complying with all the provisions of the retail code," the resolution said.

The convention also adopted a report urging that more states join the fourteen which now have minimum wage legislation for women.

Praises Workers' Self-Control.

"On the occasion of the greatest

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1933.

Maybe So, Maybe So

Editor The Labor World:

I noticed in last Saturday's News where our old friend Skinny Shipp said Johnson did not work for him any more, but operated a detective agency of his own at Cleveland.

Was just wondering if maybe Skinny had "sold" the Cleveland branch to Johnson when the code went into effect, like Roy McDonald "sold" his "Home Stores" to his boys.

I ask to know.

GULLIBLE.

Chattanooga, Oct. 13.

An Interloper?

Editor The Labor World.

Since "Skinny" Shipp denies authorship of the letter reproduced in your last issue of The Labor World the situation is extremely complicated.

There isn't any doubt in my mind of the authenticity of the Johnson letter and it is a cinch that the Cleveland strikers didn't either hire him or pay him. It is also reasonable to assume that he was hired and paid.

On the face of it, if one wants to believe Skinny (and someone may want to believe Skinny), it follows that there is another gyp joint in business around these parts.

Well, Senor Redactor, in that case the interloper is doing business without having paid the usual license. I suggest that Skinny, the local Sherlock, should put his entire staff, corps or cohorts on the trail of this buttinsky and drag him forth, pale and trembling, before a local 'squire, who will sock him to the full extent of the law, and more if he can get away with it.

A. J. BAMFORTH.
507 Pine Street.

Girls greatest problems: Finding a stocking that won't run; finding a husband that won't run around.

QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF *from use of* **Black-Draught**

"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."

P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, *give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.*

TRY . . .
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Lunches : Sandwiches
No. 1 East Ninth St.
Featuring
Hot Beef Sandwich **5c**
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Cost-of-Living Wages

A deserved denunciation of the reactionary policy of limiting wages to the amount which merchants charge the workers for the necessaries of life was made by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the convention of the federation in session in Washington.

In assailing the so-called "economy" law enacted by the special session of congress convened by President Roosevelt last March the council said:

> The law provides for determining wages on the basis of cost of living. This plan of determining wages is probably the most indefensible action ever taken by Congress. It was imported from Denmark where the wages of government employes are based on the cost of four prime necessities—clothes, light, fuel and rent. Food there is not considered in the cost of living. Besides, persons are paid there according to whether they are married or single, separated from husbands or wives, and according to the number of children.
>
> This was explained in a report made to the Seventy-second Congress. The plan was proposed in that Congress by Senator Gore but it was given little recognition because of its un-American character.

To the council's statement it should be added that the cost-of-living wages theory bars the workers from all participation in economic and social progress, which makes up what we call civilization.

In the application of this theory employers, public and private, paternalistically and autocratically determined on a fixed date the amount of money required to buy the products and services which they believe wage-earners should be paid for doing the necessary work in producing, transporting and selling the commodities, which constitute the wealth of society under the present economic order, and performing various other essential functions.

If manufacturers, merchants and professional men boost the price of these necessaries and services, then the cost-of-living wage employers declare that wages should be boosted to meet that added cost. On the other hand, if dealers reduce prices, then the workers' pay should be cut accordingly.

It is apparent that under the application of this theory working men and women can never raise the standards of living for themselves and their families. They are tied hand and foot to static conditions and compelled to see all of the blessings of more efficient production go to those who own and control modern industry.

The executive council is right. Chaining hundreds of thousands of government employes to a fixed and unalterable living standard for themselves and their dependents is undoubtedly "the most indefensible action ever taken by Congress."

If any proof were needed that David Lawrence, propagandist for big business whose syndicated articles appear in the Times, does not know what he is talking about, at least when he is handing out his sage advice about labor, all doubt should be disspelled by his latest "boner" in connection with internal affairs of the American Federation of Labor. On the eve of the opening of the convention Lawrence wrote that there was great division in the ranks, and pictured John L. Lewis as having designs on the job held by President Green. The "left wing," according to this prophet, was "rarin' to go," and the probability of an open split among the delegates was strongly hinted. The federation has just concluded one of the most harmonious conventions in its history, and John L. Lewis paid high tribute to President Green in nominating the chief for re-election. Ho-hum!

Federal Pay Reductions

During 1931, 1932 and the fore part of 1933 the organized employers of the United States carried on a nationwide drive to coerce members of Congress into passing legislation enforcing drastic wage and salary cuts on over a half million government employes.

In dividend notices and other communications many large corporations urged all their stockholders to write to their representatives in Congress demanding the pay slashes.

Big business even set up the National Economy league, with Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd as its official publicity man, to conduct the assault on the living standards of government workers, the slogan being that "governmental extravagance" must be stopped and taxation reduced.

Inasmuch as many of the "patriots" and labor exploiters who fathered the drive on the pay of federal employes made themselves the principal beneficiaries of government expenditures by grabbing millions of dollars in subsidies and similar forms of plunder, thinking people wondered what was the real reason for the drive of private employers and their satellites against the living standards of federal employes.

The secret is revealed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the 1933 convention of the federation. Here is what the council said:

> Reductions in wages of government employes were seized upon by employers in private employment to reduce the wages of their own employes. When Congress fixed the reduction at 8½ per cent., employers reduced their employes 10 and 15 per cent. When the 15 per cent. reduction went into effect by Presidential order, employers in private employment reduced the wages of their employes generally.

There you have the truth. Big business was just itching to cut the wages of millions of employes. They feared negative public reaction to wholesale pay reduction decreed on their own reactionary initiative. But if Congress would slash the pay of millions of federal workers, then private employers would be able to claim government "leadership" in reducing living standards and smother protests with the explanation that they were merely following the example of the government.

For unparalleled hypocrisy and supreme disloyalty to the higher principles of modern civilization, which demand that those who do the useful work in production and distribution of wealth shall adequately share in human progress, the sponsors of big business in the United States are unexcelled in any other country.

Don't Tempt Fortune

There is much ground for the fear at Washington that arbitrary and unwarranted price advances might bring a reaction that would be disastrous to the N. R. A. Retail prices should rise slowly and never in advance of the rise in demand in bettered conditions through more employment and increase in incomes of the buyers.

A certain amount of inflation talk is being circulated with the hope that buying will increase and prices take an upward turn. Manufacturers who rushed into activity of speeding up factories just prior to adoption of codes in their industries, bringing about excessive production of speculative nature, buying raw products at depressed prices, paying low wages and working long hours have crowded their warehouses with goods. Now they are hoping retailers will replace depleted stocks with goods at sharply advanced prices.

Retailers are looking askance at this situation. Many of them sense the danger of an abrupt upturn of prices without apparent conditions warranting it. The public might respond by ceasing to buy and that is the very thing Washington dreads, for it would do more to stall and retard the recovery movement than anything that could be done. A tactical blunder of that sort might readily become a major calamity.

It is a time when manufacturers may well refrain from greedy profit taking, retailers use caution and the buying public take a reasonable and rational view of the situation. It is an hour for cool heads and steady nerves.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

"The right of a woman to live from the results of her labor whether industry is making money or not" is upheld as the principle underlying the Ontario minimum wage law in the 1932 annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of that province. The report emphasizes the many difficulties of minimum wage administration during a depression period. It points out that while some few employers are taking advantage of the unemployment situation to exploit male workers, "it is clearly the duty of the minimum wage board to see that the working women of the provinces are not similarly sacrificed on the pseudo altar of economic necessity."

"It must be kept in mind," continues the report, "that we are not administering a fair wage law but a minimum wage law; that we do not fix wages but simply set the cost of living levels below which wages may not fall. The minimum wage law asks no more for working women than society demands for its criminals, imbeciles, and paupers, viz., sufficient food, proper shelter, and modest clothing. When this is clearly understood, surely there can be no argument as to its desirability."

Twelve dollar and $13 minimum weekly wage scales in the cotton textile industry makes a world of difference to those whose children have to be sent into virtual slavery to keep body and soul together, but the employers of the nation had better be told and retold that these kind of wages do not make patriots.

Deny the men and women of the nation the opportunity to make and maintain their homes, enjoy home life and furnish their loved ones with the necessities and common comforts of life and you no longer can call upon them for their patriotism.

They have found that there has been enough for them all the while, but that they have had it systematically taken away from them. The people of the nation are either going to live better and fuller lives from now on, or they will take their government further into the realms of industrial and business control. It is for the employers to know this, realize this, and help to bring better conditions, if they expect to have any business left them.

MORE ABOUT ROSEVELT PAYS

(Continued from First Page)

Miss R. Lee Guard were among those on the speakers' platform.

The Gompers memorial, the work of Robert Aitken, New York sculptor, stands on a triangular park at Tenth street and Massachusetts avenue, N. W., a block west from the American Federation of Labor building. Temporary platforms provided seating space for about 2,500 spectators, while thousands of others saw the ceremony from surrounding streets and buildings.

President Roosevelt, who was introduced by Mr. Green, made a stirring plea for "unselfish patriotism" in the present crisis and warned that obstructors "will have to be put in a corral."

"It is fitting," the president said, "that in the capital of the nation a statue should stand through the ages to remind future generations of the services to the nation of a patriot who served his country well. It is fitting that the government, through its representatives, should take part in the dedication of this monument. It is fitting that I should appear here in my official capacity, as one who has always been proud of the personal friendship which he held for many years with Samuel Gompers."

MORE ABOUT MILLIONS STILL

(Continued from First Page)

according to our preliminary estimate.

"Trade union reports for the first part of September indicate that the re-employment program is still going forward. They how larger employment gain in September than in August, the largest gain in fact for any month since March, 1933, except June. In September 22.6% of the membership were out of work, compared with 23.7% in August, 24.1% in July and 26.6% in March. The gains were chiefly in full time work, for part-time work did not increase. Of our 24 cities, 20 reported a gain in employment.

"Nevertheless when one considers the 11,001,000 persons still out of work and looks ahead to winter months when more than a million will probably lose their jobs, progress in the conquest of unemployment seems slow indeed. But miracles do not happen even under the NRA, and the fact that more than 2,800,000 have gone back to work since March, when all industries are counted, is at least a beginning toward recovery. Unemployment has been reduced by 20% since its peak in March.

"This beginning of re-employment must not mislead us into thinking that the need for relief is over or that it is even decreasing. Despite the return to work of 2,800,000 by August, the number of families on relief rolls in our principal cities in August was 85 to 90 per cent above August last year. If two or three million are better off by having jobs, eleven million are worse off from their long struggle for existence; their resources are exhausted, and hundreds are weekly applying to the public relief offices for the first time. Relief needs this winter will be greater than ever before. Three and a half million families were on the public rolls in August and this number may increase to four and a half million before the winter is over. Care for those who are without resources is our first duty and every American citizen with a spark of human sympathy will stand firmly behind the national and state relief programs this winter, even when they mean higher taxes."

the persecution of the Jewish people of Germany."

Wisdom

That there should be one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy.—Thomas Carlyle.

The honeymoon is over when the young husband finds out that his bride's complexion comes in jars and that her clothes come C. O. O.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the greatest membership of the American Federation of Labor, and in what year was it reached?

A.—4,100,000 in 1920.

Q.—How many union labels are there?

A.—There are 52 labels and 10 cards issued by organizations endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. Four crafts are using the American Federation of Labor label.

Q.—Was anything said in the American Federation of Labor executive council's report on racial persecution in Germany?

A.—The report, in calling for a boycott of German goods by American labor, said: "We abhor persecution and we protest vigorously against

Try Our Special
Range Nut
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. W...
PHONE 6-1183

FOR MORE THAN 45 YEARS
The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS BEEN PROTECTING WORKERS
Against Sickness and Accident Disabilities

Each Week . . .

The Labor World

. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!

MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you---

Think It Over!

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45828
...te of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...Louise Ott Shawn vs. Raymond D. Shawn
...It appearing from allegations in complain...t's bill, which is sworn to, that Raymond ... Shawn is a non-resident of the State of ...nnessee so that the ordinary process of law ...not be served upon him, it is ordered that ...blication be made for four successive weeks ...The Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton county, notifying said non-res...nt to appear at the next November Rules ... said Court, to be held at the Court House ... Chattanooga on the first Monday in Novem...r next, the same being a Rule day of said ...urt, and make defense to said bill or the ...me will be taken for confessed, and the ...use set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 26th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
...s A. Wood, Jr., Atty. 10-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45820
...te of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jonah Buckner vs. Ida Buckner
...t appearing from allegations in complain...'s bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Buck...is a non-resident of the state of Tennes...so that the ordinary process of law can...be served upon her, it is ordered that ...blication be made for four successive ...ks in The Labor World, a newspaper ...shed in Hamilton county, notifying said ...ndent to appear at the next November ...e of said court, to be held at the court-...se in Chattanooga on the first Monday in ...vember next, the same being a rule day of ...d court, and make defense to said bill or ... same will be taken for confessed, and the ...e set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 25th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. Bork, Atty. 10-20

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Brown Tire Co. vs. C. C. Dial.
...fore Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
...In this cause it appeared by affidavit that ... defendant is justly indebted to the plain-..., and is a nonresident of the state of Ten-...ssee, so that the ordinary process of law ...nnot be served upon him, and an original ...achment having been levied on 2 tires and ...tubes in possession of said defendant, it is ...erefore ordered that publication be made in ...e Labor World, a newspaper published in ...e city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four ...secutive weeks, commanding the said de...dant to appear before me at my office, ... 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennes..., on Oct. 23, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and ...ke defense to said suit or it will be taken ... confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This September 28th, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
10-20

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
Under and by virtue of the authority vested ... Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed ... fourth day of April, 1929, by James H. ...Callum and wife, Stella W. McCallum, to ...ure a certain indebtedness therein men...ed, which said deed of trust is of record ... the Register's office of Hamilton county, ...nnessee, in Book "D," Vol. 24, page 414 et ..., conveying the property hereinafter de...ibed, to which deed of trust special refer...ce is hereby made for the powers and pro...sions herein contained; and the said Samuel ... Smith being now deceased and, in accord...ce with the provisions of said deed of trust, ...having been substituted as trustee by a ...itten instrument recorded in the Register's ...ce of said county in Book ....., Vol. ...., ...ge....., to which reference is here made; ...d default having been made in installments ... principal and interest as therein men...ned, said default having continued for more ...an thirty days and which still remain due ...d unpaid, and the holder of said note and ...ed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance ...ciety of the United States, having declared ... whole debt due and payable at the request ... the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth ...ith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and ...ll to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of ... equities of redemption, dower and home...ad, at the west door of the court house on ...alnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, ...amilton County, Tennessee, within the legal ...urs of sale
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1933
... following described real estate in the City ... Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...wit:
Commencing at a point in the northeast ...rner of the tract of land conveyed by W. H. ...atkins et al. to Judson C. Miller, by deed ...ted the 29th day of August, 1925, and reg...ered the 13th day of April, 1926, in Book ..., Vol. 20, page 86, of the Register's of...e of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence ...uthwardly along the western line of Hixson ...e 70 feet; thence westwardly 185 feet, ...re or less, to the southeast corner of the ...operty conveyed by Judson C. Miller to C. ... Clift, by deed dated February 16, 1926, and ...gistered April 22, 1926, in Book "M," Vol. ..., page 201, in said Register's office, thence ...ng said Clift's line northwardly 50 feet; ...nce eastwardly 210 feet to the point of be...ning.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid ...es.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...vey as trustee only.
This the 28th day of September, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.
10-20 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 12th day of June, 1924, by Es...le M. Gardenhire (widow) to secure a cer...in indebtedness, which said deed of trust is ... record in the Register's Office of Hamilton ...unty, Tennessee, in Book Y, Vol. 18, page ...5 et seq., conveying the property herein...er described, to which deed of trust specific ...erence is hereby made for the powers and ...ovisions contained therein, and default hav... been made in the payment of the indebt...ness due June 12, 1932, which still remains ...e and unpaid, and the holder having de...ared the whole debt due and payable, at the ...quest of the holder of same, W. A. Sadd, ...ustee, will expose for sale to the highest ...d best bidder, for cash, in bar of the ...uities of redemption, dower and homestead, ... the west door of the court house on Wal...t street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamil...n county, Tennessee, within the legal hours ...sale.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1933
... following described property in the First ...t) Civil District of Hamilton County, Ten...ssee, to-wit:
Beginning at a point on the west line of ...gh street 54 feet south of the intersection ... Third and High streets; running thence ...uthwardly with the west line of High street ... feet; thence westwardly at right angles to ...gh street 126½ feet; thence northwardly ...rallel to High street 50 feet; thence east...rdly 126½ feet to the beginning; being the ...th 50 feet of the north 104 feet of the east ...-half of lot thirteen (13), High street, ...ginal plat of the town of Chattanooga, ...nessee.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid ...es.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...vey as trustee only.
This 6th day of October, 1933.
W. A. SADD, Trustee.
...7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. [illegible]
...te of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Thelmina Anderson Wagner vs. Nathaniel M. Wagner
... appearing from allegations in complain...'s bill, which is sworn to, that Nathaniel ... Wagner is a non-resident of the state of ...nnessee so that the ordinary process of law ...not be served upon him, it is ordered that ...blication be made for four successive weeks ...The Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton county, notifying said non-res...nt to appear at the next November rules ...said court, to be held at the court house ... Chattanooga on the first Monday in Novem...r next, the same being a rule day of said ...rt, and make defense to said bill or the ...e will be taken for confessed, and the ...se set for hearing ex parte as to him.
...his 30th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...ch, Bachman, Phillips & Lynch 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45851
...te of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
John Pierce vs. Mary Pierce
... appearing from allegations in complain...'s bill, which was sworn to, that Mary ...ce is a non-resident of the state of Ten...ee so that the ordinary process of law ... not be served upon her, it is ordered that ...lication be made for four successive weeks ...The Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton county, notifying said non-res...t to appear at the next November rules ...said court, to be held at the court house ... Chattanooga on the first Monday in No...ber next, the same being a rule day of ... court, and make defense to said bill ...the same will be taken for confessed, and ... cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
...his 2nd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...A. Bachman, Atty. 10-27

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
...ght dose at bedtime, followed by a full ... before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton Securities Corporation, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by John C. Hibbets, dated February 16, 1922, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book H, Volume 26, Page 206 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton Securities Corporation, as Trustee, will, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1933,
within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the present Second but formerly Fourth District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
FIRST TRACT: The Southwest Fractional Quarter of Section 31, in Township 2 and Range 4, West of the Basis line, Ocoee District.
SECOND TRACT: Lot No. 1 in the Subdivision or Partition of the tract of land belonging to the estate of Kavanaugh Boydston, deceased, in the case of James M. Boydston and others vs. L. G. Boydston and others, in the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by record in Minute Book No. 6, Page 229, et seq., of said Court, and further described as lying in the Southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of Section 36, beginning on a stake in the east side of Brown's Ferry road and in the south line of said Quarter Section; running thence north 17 degrees, 30 minutes East along the said road 65 poles to a stake; thence south 68 degrees 8 minutes east 95 poles to a stake on the west bank of the Tennessee River; thence Southwardly up said river as it meanders 65 poles to the south line of said Quarter Section; thence north 65 degrees 5 minutes west along said Quarter Section line 94 poles to the beginning, containing 35 acres, more or less.
THIRD TRACT: All of the Southeast Quarter of Section 36, Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom 7½ acres reserved by Edgar Boydston in his deed to the West Chattanooga Land Company dated November 1, 1911, and registered 21st November, 1911, in Book C, Volume 11, Page 229, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, but conveying the right to build a 60-foot road across said 7½-acre tract as set out and described in said deed.
FOURTH TRACT: The Southwest Quarter of Section 36 in Township 1 south and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom Lots Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 7; Lots 1 to 10, both inclusive, in Block 1; Lots 2 to 10, inclusive, in Block "A", and Lot 1 in Block "B"; Lots 9 and 10 in Block "C"; Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block "D"; Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 25; Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and 7 to 10, inclusive, in Block 19; Lots 3, 7 and 8 in Block 26, of the West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision No. 1, as shown by plat of record now found in the Register's Plat Book No. 6, Page 34, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
FIFTH TRACT: The Southeast Quarter of Section 35 in Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District.
SIXTH TRACT: The North 100 acres of the Northwest Quarter of Section No. 2, in Township 2 South, Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom five acres of land heretofore conveyed by Joseph Welch and wife to Sarah Young, wife of J. F. Young, by deed dated 22nd December, 1891, and registered 23rd December, 1891, in Book S, Volume 7, Page 141, of said Register's Office; also 29.1 acres, more or less, conveyed in deed to T. E. H. Urmston, as shown by Plat Book "N", Volume 20, Page 284, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
SEVENTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and the east half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 2, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, containing 120 acres, more or less.
EIGHTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of Section 1, in Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District.
NINTH TRACT: The following part of the Northeast Quarter and Southeast Quarter of Section 1, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District: Beginning on the Southwest Corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence South 67 degrees 10 minutes East along the Quarter Section line 1522 feet to a corner of the Mary Cummings land, thence North 22 degrees east along the west line of said Mary Cummings land 1490 feet; thence north 67 degrees 10 minutes west 191 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 320 feet; thence south 67 degrees 15 minutes east along the north line of said Mary Cummings land 1300 feet; more or less, to the Section line; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the Section line 1347 feet to the northeast corner of the Kelly O'Rear 7-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the north line of said tract 742 feet to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 22 degrees 10 minutes west along the west line of said tract 30 poles to the quarter Section line; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the Quarter Section line 577½ feet to a corner; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 461.1 feet; thence south 67 degrees 10 minutes east 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 1387½ feet to the south line of the Boone 20-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the south line of said tract 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the west line of said 20-acre tract, 660 feet to the Township line; thence north 67 degrees, 10 minutes west, along the Township line 1320 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of the northeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence south 22 degrees west along the Quarter Section line 5280 feet, more or less, to the beginning.
Excepting from the last described tract 1.8 acres, more or less, conveyed by the West Chattanooga Land Company to Thomas A. Boone and wife, by deed dated July 19, 1911, and registered July 22, 1911, in Book X, Volume 10, Page 372, of said Register's Office.
Also excepting from any of the property herein described the rights-of-way of the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway, the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company, three-fourths of an acre conveyed by Mrs. Caroline Hiniard to the Hamilton County Schools, and one acre conveyed by J. G. Johns to Hamilton County Schools, but any rights or privileges that the grantor has in and to any of the property now owned or controlled by the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway and the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company and all rights to roads are hereby conveyed.
Also excepting the following described real estate located in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being a part of the West Chattanooga Land Company's property lying partly in Section 25 and partly in Section 36, Township One South, Range Five West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe on the north side of a 60 foot road leading to Pan Gap; thence North 22 degrees 30 minutes east, parallel to and 465 feet from the west line of Blocks Numbers 1 and 2, West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision, 370 feet to the center of a branch; thence Westwardly with the meanderings of said branch to an iron pipe on the east side of said Pan Gap Road; thence Southwardly and Eastwardly along the east side and the north side of said Pan Gap Road to the point of beginning, containing 2.31 acres, more or less.
This September 29th, 1933.
HAMILTON SECURITIES CORPORATION,
10-20 Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45864
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary Wilson vs. C. C. Wilson
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. C. Wilson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45861
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mathew L. Stewart vs. Jewell Stewart
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jewell Stewart is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 10-27

CO-OPERATION OR DICTATORSHIP NATION'S CHOICE, SAYS BUTLER

New York City, Oct. 12.—The nation must accept co-operation or dictatorship, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, declared in a radio address here.

"Men must have confidence in the honesty and fairness of their social, their economic, their financial and their political order," Dr. Butler said in declaring the first step toward recovery was the re-establishment of confidence. "They must be able to trust their fellow men, and they must be given protection by society as a whole against exploitation, persecution and theft," he added.

Dr. Butler traced the sources of the present world depression, declaring that one of the causes was the ruthless exploitation of the masses by those in position of power over money, credit and securities.

"There are just two ways," he said, "in which recovery from these disastrous happenings may be sought. One is to be compelled to act at the dictation of an absolute authority, and the other is to be persuaded and induced to act willingly in co-operation with our fellows under the guidance and with the full co-operation, the full assistance of government." The latter, he predicted, is the course which the American people will choose.

Discussing the national recovery legislation, he urged those who carp at it to weigh the possible alternative.

Dr. Butler cited the examples of Russia, which turned to communism, and of Italy and Germany, which turned to fascism. "There are troubled spots," he said, "in a dozen other parts of the world. Our people, fortunately, are preserving order, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly. Liberty is not read among us, but lives to inspire every act of our government and people."

But he warned that, in this new co-operation, "we must make every possible endeavor to move forward by consent, by friendly and frank discussion, and, when necessary, by mediation."

RAILWAY AGREES TO KEEP "HANDS OFF" OF UNIONS

Washington, Oct. 2.—Following complaints by organized labor and action by Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, the Pere Marquette railroad has formally agreed not to interfere in any way with the formation of unions by its employes.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Railroad Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor made the complaints, charging that the railroad management had exerted official influence in the formation of the Pere Marquette General Office Employes' association, both "company unions."

Eastman acted promptly on the complaints and announced the railroad had agreed to a "hands off" policy so far as labor organizations are concerned. He made public the text of orders by the railroad to officers, general office employes, mechanical department officers and shop craft workers.

The orders, issued "that there may be no misunderstanding" among employes of the railroad with respect to their rights to organize into labor unions, recited the provisions of the emergency railroad act concerning unions.

"It will be noted," the order continues, "that these provisions do not prohibit any particular variety of labor organization, but they do give the railroad employes absolute freedom of choice in joining such organizations without coercion on the part of the railway management; and they prohibit the latter from using railroad funds to maintain any labor organization."

American Federation of Labor Demands A. P. Obey NRA Code

Washington, Oct. 12.—Charging that the Associated Press refuses to recognize organized labor and is failing to live up to the conditions of the national recovery act, the American Federation of Labor condemned the press association in resolutions adopted by unanimous vote.

The resolution was introduced by Delegate Frank B. Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. It was submitted to the convention by the committee on industrial relations, whose chairman, John Coefield, told the delegates:

"There are four principal news gathering agencies in this country, three of which, the United Press, the International News Service and the Universal Service, have maintained union shop conditions with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, and one great news gathering agency, the Associated Press, has refused to enter into an agreement with the Commercial Telegraphers' union.

"Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star and president of the Associated Press, does not come under the provisions of the national recovery act, thereby showing his unwillingness to co-operate with the president of the United States to the fullest extent in his efforts to bring about a reduction in the number of working hours as a means to increase employment without reducing purchasing power on the part of the employes of the Associated Press.

"Many of the employes of the Associated Press are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' union and more than 51 per cent of the 1,500 employes of the Associated Press have signified their desire to be represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, and as this is a right guaranteed to every employe under the provisions of the NRA, your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about the application of the NRA to the employes of the Associated Press and recognition of their rights to organize and designate their representatives without coercion."

Following its adoption by the convention, the resolution was sent to the Executive Council for study and such future action as it may see fit to take.

The resolution cites that the Associated Press, despite efforts under the NRA to promote harmonious relations between labor and management, "persists in its attitude of aloofness from the provisions of the national industrial recovery act, and actual hostility toward organized labor with respect to its own employes." The resolution further "vigorously condemns the anti-labor policy" of the organization.

What Next!

A radically streamlined railroad coach, known as the "railplane," has just been built from designs by William P. Stout, airplane designer. It has a chrome-molybdenum steel tube frame and a shell of welded duralumin. It is driven by two automobile type engines and has a speed of 90 miles an hour. The car carries 50 passengers and has a weight of 25,000 pounds against the standard coach weight of 160,000 pounds.

RICHBERG DECLARES UNIONS MORE NECESSARY THAN EVER

Ottumwa, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Labor organizations are more necessary today than ever, Donald Richberg, general counsel of the national recovery administration, told a big meeting of workers here.

Richberg added that labor organization is necessary not only to advance the interests of industrial workers but to protect and promote the security of all. He continued:

"Industrial workers, transportation workers, farmers, all—must be organized so that they can express their needs, can compel recognition and satisfaction of their needs; so that no one element, no group in our civilization can dominate and exploit another group and profit unfairly out of the labor of their fellowmen."

BANK DEPOSIT GUARANTEE BOARD IS ESTABLISHED

Washington.—Organization of the board of the Federal Insurance corporation, which will set up a fund to guarantee deposits of banks which can qualify for admission, took place here.

Walter J. Cummings, of Chicago, as chairman, and E. G. Bennett, of Utah, and J. F. T. O'Connor, controller of the currency, were sworn into office.

The first step will be the preparation of regulations, following which there will be a nation-wide examination of banks to determine their eligibility.

The board issued the following statement: "The insurance deposit feature of the banking act of 1933 provides that the assets of the applying bank shall be adequate to enable it to meet all of its liabilities to depositors and other creditors."

The federal law for the guarantee of bank deposits was enacted by the last congress. It was supported by the American Federation of Labor as a necessary measure to protect millions of depositors from losing their savings through the rascality and inefficiency of the bankers.

A man in North Carolina was recently fined $50 for trying to kiss his stenographer. If all the girls would report we could pay off the national debt.

Federal Workers See Victory on Pay Slash

Roosevelt Tells Green New Survey of Living Costs Will Be Basis of Government Wage Scale.

Washington.—President Roosevelt ordered a new survey of the cost of living as the basis for bringing the federal government within the scope of the NRA program by restoring at least a part of the 15 per cent salary reduction imposed upon government employes by the last session of congress.

The position of the president was made known to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who headed a delegation to the White House consisting of the Executive Council of the federation and a group representing the American Federation of Government Employes, whose convention was in session here.

Following the White House conference, Mr. Green said:

"The president expressed the hope that he could restore at least part of the salary cut soon.

"He said he had ordered a new survey of the cost of living and indicated a belief that it would show such an increase as to justify him in authorizing a smaller slash than 15 per cent in salaries and wages of government workers at an early date.

Outlook Is Promising.

"The president said he did not consider the cost of living estimate given him in July as complete because it did not take into account a number of items which enter into the every day household expenditures. He indicated he had given instructions that these important, but omitted, items be included in the new survey.

"I believe the outlook is promising for a restoration of at least part of the 15 per cent slash before long. Probably within two or three weeks the new survey will be in the president's hands and he will act shortly thereafter.

HURRY DOWN to CASEY'S
Catering to Ladies and Gentlemen
Bringing out the Old Western Atmosphere—the smell of pine and cedar. An environment conducive to congeniality while drinking Beer among friends.
Your Favorite Brand — On Tap, In Bottles
710 Cherry St.
All our remodeling work was done by Union Labor

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!
The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!
EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
CRANE'S FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE
A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!
EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

MORE ABOUT SENATOR WAGNER

(Continued from First Page)

convention in the history of the American Federation of Labor, I rise to extol the American worker upon a record of patient heroism almost unique in the annals of the world," Senator Wagner said in his address. He continued.

"During the four years following Jan. 1, 1929, the volume of unemployment in this country rose from approximately four million to thirteen and one-half, and the index of factory payrolls dropped from 94 to 35. These startling disparities evidence an almost incredible amount of physical suffering and acute mental anguish that spread as a plague over several million families, injuring them for a lifetime.

"In the face of this disaster, the worker, who has borne the greatest burdens, has maintained his self-control and group discipline, preserved his family ideals, and helped his stricken comrades. Despite an economic decline more sweeping than that which befell Germany, France, England, Italy or Japan, this same worker has retained unswerving faith in democratic institutions and has risen to participate equally with all others in the task of peaceful economic reconstruction.

"No such record would be possible without fine leadership. President Green and the other officers of the federation have been temperate in council despite intense grief at the plight of their people, and they are now contributing tremendously to the work of the recovery administration."

Real Battle to Come.

Senator Wagner referred briefly to business, employment and wage gains since last March, but said they have been confined to preliminary encounters with the forces of depression.

"The real battle lies ahead," he declared, "for there are over ten million men and women who are still walking the streets in an agonized search for the means of livelihood. If they are not helped quickly, our successes will be washed away in a deluge."

The speaker pointed out that satisfactory adjustment of wages is the central economic problem of today and vigorously advocated labor's program of higher wages and shorter working periods.

"Wages," he asserted, "must be paid in sufficient volume to absorb the full plant capacities of industry. We have merely scratched the surface of this problem. Payrolls are still 48 per cent below the 1926 level. They have lagged so far behind industrial activity that production, which rose 65 per cent from April to August, lost one-third of this gain in the single month following. As a matter of fact, during the past sixty days, we have had to adjust production downward to meet purchasing power. The proper cure is to raise wages up to meet production. This is the way to improve standards of living and take full advantage of our unrivaled natural and technical resources.

Wages Must Rise.

"There remains also the unsolved problem of co-ordinating wages and prices. Thus far, as I have said, there has been a gain of 17 per cent in the purchasing power of wages. But retail prices have mounted rapidly, and wholesale prices have made stupendous jumps, being 56 per cent higher in August than in March. Increases in the cost of living must be met by further increases in the wages with which goods are bought.

"In addition, the increased volume of total wages is due almost entirely to gains in employment and to rises in the minimum scales. Aside from this, there have not been appreciable changes in rates of pay, and consequently the improvements in standards of living have not been general and all-inclusive. Due to the rising prices, there have been actual declines in real wages.

"In view of these facts, it is essential to give constant attention to wage revision. Some of the minimum scales sould be higher, and perhaps it may be necessary to go further along the lines of regulating all wages. Certainly it will be necessary to change all schedules periodically so that they may conform to general economic trends.

For Shorter Hours.

"Reduction of hours of labor should continue. An average work week of less than 40 hours will be necessary to carry out the policy of absorbing the idle by spreading work."

Senator Wagner quoted figures to show that in 1929 labor received too small a share of the increased production of history.

"Wage improvements under the new deal should not be simply enough to keep factories going," he added. "Wages must be fixed with reference to a social program which intends to insure everyone a comfortable living and to give labor its just share of national wealth.

"The same thing is true of hours of labor. The time is near when increased leisure and opportunities for self-development will come to all as a product of prosperity, rather than to a few as a cure for depression. Only thus can the riddle of technological unemployment be solved."

The speaker told the convention that he did not see how there can be any disagreement about the meaning of the labor clause of the recovery act. "It cannot," he said, "be qualified by language inside of a code or outside of a code. The majority of workers in a plant may be represented by someone in the plant or outside of the plant. They may choose a union or someone else. Their rights are co-extensive with the liberties of business men in choosing directors, executives and spokesmen to deal with labor. This equality is the essence of the recovery act. Without it, the program must fail."

The senator appealed to labor to arbitrate first and use strikes only as a last resort. He said: "Any group which indulges in strikes or lockouts without first invoking the intervention of the national labor board violates every dictate of good policy and exhibits a complete oversight of the magnificent possibilities of our whole recovery philosophy and program."

In closing he expressed faith that labor will meet its obligations triumphantly and added that the nation is confident labor will retain its leading role in the great program for human betterment.

LAW SAYS BOSSES MUST DEAL WITH UNIONS, WAGNER ASSERTS

Collective Bargaining Clause Is Mandate, Not "Request," Head of NRA Board Declares—"Written Boldly" Into Recovery Act—Recognition Called Trouble Averter.

New York, Oct. 12.—Employers who refuse to deal with bona fide union representatives chosen by their workers, or who interfere, in any way, with the right of their employes to become members of labor organizations, are law violators.

That was the declaration made this week by Senator Robert F. Wagner, one of the authors of the national industrial recovery act and chairman of the N. R. A.'s national labor board, says a special correspondent to "Labor." The board has already made a formal and unanimous decision to that effect, and Wagner's declaration, made during the course of a speech here to the National Conference of Catholic Charities, was a reiteration of that ruling.

"Written Boldly Into Law.

"Under the recovery plan, co-operation between employer and employe is not merely urged," he pointed out. "It is written boldly into the law. The right of workers to select representatives of their own choosing is guaranteed. The duty of employers to bargain with these representatives is ordained.

"For the first time, labor is elevated to a position of equality with business. The dignity and worth of the working man are recognized. He is encouraged to co-operate with others of his class.

"In this way, he may check those in his own ranks who degrade standards by a willingness to work under indecent conditions. He may plan for progress instead of seeking it through random, disconnected efforts."

No Qualification of Rights.

Prior to his speech here Senator Wagner had issued a statement from his Washington office in which he said:

"It must be understood that the recovery law gives employes the clear right to choose whom they please (for representatives) either inside the factory or out. Early recognition of that fact by employers will avert many of the disputes now pouring in on the national labor board."

This statement, like his speech here, was distributed by the NRA as an official document representing the views of the administration.

The national conference of Catholic Charities was the largest in the history of the organization. Cardinal Hayes acted as host, and the delegates were an impressive cross-section of the clergy and laity of the church. Among the speakers, in addition to Senator Wagner, was Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Monsignor John A. Ryan, the famous Catholic economist, and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of honor at the banquet which brought the conference to a close, and the president delivered a brilliant address over a national "hookup."

In its declaration of principles, the conference said:

"Catholic charities cannot be satisfied merely with the alleviation of human suffering and want. All persons who are capable of doing reasonably satisfactory work have a right to a living wage, they have a right to decent housing, they have a right to protection against the hazards of unemployment, accidents, sickness and old age.

"Catholic charities must assume the leadership in working for a new industrial order in which the rights of the wage-earner will be more fully protected."

Actors Secure Benefits Under NRA Theater Code

New York—Equity, the official publication of Equity Actors and Chorus associations, waxes enthusiastic over the gains members obtained in the legitimate theater code under the NRA. Some of the agreements embodied in the code will remedy sore spots that have afflicted the theater for years, according to the editorial, which adds:

"To have obtained the elimination of any one of them in the past would have seemed an achievement to Equity. Yet here they are, all in the code, all promised at once. Why shouldn't Equity be enthusiastic to see this fruition of years of toil on its part?"

Among advantages gained are promises not to release plays for motion pictures until they have completed their runs on the legitimate stage; the pledge of the managers to end ticket scalping; a minimum wage and abolishment of unnecessary and inhuman rehearsal periods.

Equity sees hope for enforcement of these agreements in the police powers, under the recovery act, of the legitimate theater committee, upon which both the Actors Equity and Chorus Equity are represented.

James Garvey, Rhode Island Labor Federation Chief, Dies

Providence, R. I.—James Garvey, president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, died Sept. 11 at Pascoag, R. I., after a long illness. Mr. Garvey was for many years prominently identified with the Granite Cutters' union in New England. Gov. Green, of Rhode Island, officers of the state federation of labor and many others were present at the funeral.

Appalachian Mountain Coal

A High-Grade Run-of-Mine Coal Mined in Tennessee By Union Miners

W. L. Wergin, Agent

115 Forrest Ave., N. Chatt.

Begin Taking Cardui Today If You Suffer Like This Lady Did

"WHEN I was a girl, I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. Maggie Stanfield, of Crandall, Ga. "I was very irregular for twelve months. Nothing did me very much good until my mother began to give me this medicine. Then I got all right, stout and well.

"After I was married, I was in bad health. I began taking Cardui again. I was troubled with my back a lot. Was awfully restless. I could not sleep well. I just weighed 90 pounds when I began taking Cardui. I improved rapidly. Before long I weighed 126 pounds. I felt fine. I was able to do a good day's work."

Cardui is sold by druggists here.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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CUT RATE DRUG STORE

Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy— Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!

Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:

On Taxes Paid October 1 to October 15, Inclusive	3%
On Taxes Paid October 16 to November 15, Inclusive	2%
On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive	1%

By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.

WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

For shaving . . . no need to heat a kettle full of water . . . Hot Water is always there!

Where there are children the needs for Hot Water are many. What a blessing to have it instantly ready at the turn of a faucet.

Dishwashing! What a pleasure not to have to "fire up," just to do the dishes.

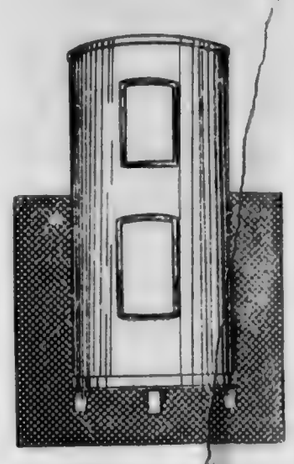
for 38 cents a week... RENT an Electric WATER HEATER

How many times have you really needed hot water for one thing or another around the house—only to have it run cold? When an accident or emergency calls for hot water, there's no time to "fire up" and wait for it. Then there are the dishes, laundry, baths for all of the family, the morning shave — all calling for plenty of hot water.

For $1.45 a month (about 38c a week) you can rent an Electric Water Heater that will put an end to all your hot water worries.

With this heater you are assured of uniformly hot water at all times for every use. The heater is set to always give you water at the correct temperature. It has a temperature control, like that of an electric refrigerator, which cuts the current on and off as needed at any hour of the day or night.

Visit our nearest store now. Get complete information on this Electric Water Heater. Learn from actual records how economical it is to operate.



The Tennessee Electric Power Co.

STATEMENT

of the

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

As of September 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$12,571,186.27
Overdrafts		1,571.87
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,046,406.70
Bank Buildings (five offices)		1,463,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		121,936.23
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, other Bonds and Stocks		487,857.96
Other Real Estate		80,818.30
Customers' Guarantee Account Letters of Credit		1,550.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		322,929.88
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	$2,139,291.62	
U. S. Bonds, other than Circulation Requirements	6,547,875.84	
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	5,273,475.61	13,960,643.07
TOTAL		$31,148,141.91

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,074,382.89
Circulation	1,963,280.00
Contingent Liability Account Letters of Credit	1,550.00
Acceptances Executed by this Bank for Customers	322,929.88
Deposits	25,785,999.14
TOTAL	$31,148,141.91

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 20, 1933 | Number 26

LETTER URGES BOSSES' UNION TO RESIST NRA

Tennessee Manufacturers' Association Communication Declares "We'll Need the T. M. A. Before We Get Through With This N. R. A. Business"—"It Will Take Organizations Like This to Free Us" From the Government and the Labor Unions—"Our First Allegiance Is to Our Home Association"—Please Send Check.

The "first allegiance" of Tennessee manufacturers is to their employers' union organization, according to a letter furnished The Labor World this week by a patriotic local employer who had received a sort of "call to arms" from an official of the state association.

"The government and the labor unions," the communication says, "will both have every plant in the country, and it will take organizations like this to free us," unless the manufacturer addressed sends a check to "help pay some pressing obligations."

"We are all going to need the T. M. A. before we get through with this N. R. A. business," the communication states, and "regardless of other organizations, our first allegiance is to our Home Association."

The letter is written on stationery of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, "office of Frank Steffner, vice-president, Chattanooga," and is signed with Mr. Steffner's name.

The communication, which has been sent to Washington, along with other data in connection with local employers' attitude toward the program of President Roosevelt, follows:

October 12, 1933.

Gentlemen:

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, as Mr. Ripley would say, we are all going to need the T. M. A. before we get through with this N. R. A. business. The government and the labor unions will both have every plant in the country, and it will take organizations like this to free us.

Regardless of other organizations, our first allegiance is to our home association. Won't you send a check to help pay some pressing obligations?

Send what you can — it will help.

Very truly yours,
FRANK STEFFNER.

Local trades unionists, shown the above letter, expressed some curiosity as to how the "pressing obligations" referred to were incurred. The possibility that the salaries of some of the "private detectives," or "investigators," employed by certain local business men had been increased under the code was suggested by one labor official.

It is not believed, however, that a substantial percentage of Chattanooga manufacturers will approve the statement that "we are all going to need the T. M. A. before we get through with this N. R. A. business," nor that the "government and the labor unions will both have every plant in the country, and it will take organizations like this to free us."

Further, just how the Tennessee bosses' union would go about "freeing employers from the government" was a matter for considerable speculation.

Progressive Program Outlined for Workers

Convention Takes Action on Major Problems.

VOTES BOYCOTT ON GERMAN PRODUCTS

Speed in Public Works and Adequate Relief for Idle Demanded—Racketeering Denounced — All Officers Are Re-Elected.

Washington, Oct. 19. — With a broad and comprehensive program adopted to bring a better life to the wage-earners of the United States, the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned here, with President Green and others calling it one of the greatest and most important conventions ever held by the federation.

"I feel that we can go from here to our homes inspired for new service," President Green told the delegates in declaring the convention adjourned.

"We have shown our capacity and our determination to run our own affairs," President Green said later. "We remain masters of our movement."

German Boycott Voted.

Outstanding among decisions of the convention in its closing sessions was approval of a boycott of German goods and steamship services to bring home to the German government the feeling of American workers against warfare waged by the Nazis on German trade unionism and the Jews. The boycott was voted by a shouted chorus of "ayes," after the convention had listened to stirring addresses by President Green and Selma M. Borchardt, delegate from the American Federation of Teachers.

President Green gave a moving account of the destruction of the German labor movement, which he declared was one of the finest and greatest under the sun. Pleading for more than protest by American labor against Nazi tyranny and terrorism, he said:

"It is not enough under extraordinary conditions of this kind that we merely voice our protest. That is not sufficient because it carries little weight, but I say to you, my friends, that if we declare that the people of America will refuse to buy your goods and ride on your ships, we will then strike at the heart of this terror."

Use of Boycott Defended.

At the end of President Green's address, the entire convention arose and applauded.

Miss Borchardt said that she was rising to plead for the real Germany, the Germany which has given leadership in science and material progress, which has given a labor movement "inspired and inspiring." She told of facts she learned about the Hitler terrorism during a visit to Europe last summer, saying she had spent some time among the refugees outside Germany, because it was only from them that the truth of conditions in Germany can be obtained.

Miss Borchardt defended the use of the boycott against Germany, saying that it was a characteristic trade union weapon. "The boycott is the only message that can get across to those Germans," she said. "Censorship prevents their getting any other message."

Building Program Speed Urged.

The convention charged that the public works program is being delayed and placed much of the blame on local officials. Pointing out that hundreds of thousands of building trades workers whom the act was intended to benefit remain idle, the convention urged the utmost speed in the program and recommended that local labor bodies do all in their power to bring prompt inauguration of work.

A resolution for a federal license law, introduced by John P. Frey, was approved and the convention instructed the Executive Council to make a thorough study of the legal and constitutional aspects of such a law and to have a bill for a federal license law introduced in the coming session of congress. The bill would cover in-

(Continued on Last Page)

Labor Won't Give Up Strike Right, Green Declares

Organized Labor Must Continue to Resent Injustice, A. F. of L. Head Says, in Praising Convention Record.

Washington, Oct. 20.—"Meeting in one of the most critical hours of all American history, the American Federation of Labor has made a record of which it may be proud," said President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, as the organization's fifty-third convention came to a close.

"We go forth from this convention equipped to meet the tremendous issues of the coming year. In times that are so fraught with change and with the portent of change as to sweep many from their moorings, the labor movement has appraised men and movements with logic and calmness, refusing to be swept off its feet, refusing to be swerved either to the right or to the left. Our movement remains the hope of democracy, the vanguard of its militant forces.

"At this hour the recovery administration is the great main-spring of our whole industrial existence. We have voted full support to the recovery administration, but we have refused to extend that approval to its mistakes. We have criticized as freely as we have espoused and therein lies the great value of our support. It is not the support of a 'yes man' movement.

Strike Right Upheld.

"We have invited the spokesman of the recovery administration to appear before our meetings and bring us their messages. We have listened to the president, to Gen. Johnson and to Senator Wagner. We have heard strikes repeatedly denounced, even to hearing them called 'economic sabotage.' But we have answered that as long as there is freedom in America the right to strike must be maintained inviolate and inviolable. We have urged that every other recourse be first tried and that the strike be a matter of last resort.

"There are fewer strikes today than in any other period of recovery and in this we are supported by Gen. Johnson and his statistical experts, as he himself told us. We have given notice to the nation that we will resent injustice and if there is to be condemnation let it be visited upon those who perpetrate injustice, not upon those who seek to correct it. We ask Americans to be fair in judging American wage-earners, ten million of whom remain jobless as the penalty for the terrible maladministration of employers.

Real Representation Is Demanded.

"We have demanded a rightful representation on all of the boards, committees and commissions of the recovery administration and we shall press for that representation. It must be representation of our own choosing, not of the choosing of others. We want and demand real representation, not a shadow that merely looks like it.

"We have a magnificent program for economic action and a sound program of political action. We are moving in both fields in the direction of a better life for those who are dispossessed, for those who toil and those who would toil if they but had the chance. We constitute the movement of the masses and our concern is for them. I am for myself proud of the record of our convention. Our work has been in the open where all might see.

"Those who foresaw scandal and internecine strife have been, of course, disappointed. We have had differences within our ranks as to policies in a few matters and we have differed like men. But like a disciplined movement, we have taken our votes and the majority rules for all of us.

Labor Will Make Good.

"We are happy that we were able to announce during our convention the fact that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have been brought into our federation. It strengthens our movement with a splendid body of men and women. We never have had such complete unity, such a fine idealism, such a glorious opportunity. Our pledge to our common country is that we shall make good, that we shall strive on for a better life and a better America, that we shall give of our strength and our will and our services in the cause of human freedom, that this nation may lead all others as a nation great in those things that make for a high and noble human destiny. If we are practical in our methods, we shall the sooner achieve our aims, the sooner materialize our aspirations."

ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO. DISTRIBUTOR LION PILSENER IS PLACED ON 'UNFAIR LIST'

Atlantic Ice and Coal company, local distributors of Southeastern Brewing company products, was formally declared "unfair to organized labor" by executive committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Friday morning, acting on authority given by the body some time ago when it appeared that the company would refuse to employ members of organized labor in the construction of a plant to take care of products in connection with the distribution of "Lions Pilsener," manufactured by a New York brewery.

Action was taken following seven weeks of effort on the part of local working men, during a large part of which time the building work was progressing with non-union men employed.

All products of the Atlantic Ice and Coal company, including, of course, the Lions Pilsener beer, are included in the list declared "unfair," according to members of the Central Body's board.

The Atlantic company has its headquarters in Atlanta.

Van Heusen Products To Carry the Label

News comes from Washington this week of the complete unionization of the Van Heusen company, one of the largest manufacturers of shirts and collars in the country. The advices stated the union label will be placed in future on all products of the company.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES REJECT OVERTURE FOR MERGER TALK

E. Claude Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, announced that the proposal from his organization for a conference looking toward merger with the National Federation of Federal Employes had been rejected by Luther C. Steward, president of the latter organization.

Officials Deny Reported Peace With 'Home Stores'

Recall McDonald's Cheap-Labor Declarations and Operation of Non-Union Advertiser.

Strong denial of a reported truce with Roy McDonald, operator of the so-called "Home Stores,' baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, tire dealer, druggist, individualist, etc., was made this week by officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

"If and when any agreement with McDonald is made," an officer of the council said, "we will notify trades unionists and their friends immediately. However, there can be little hope of friendly relations so long as the grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, tire dealer, druggist, individualist or what have you, holds to his expressed philosophy regarding working people, and operates his various enterprises on a foundation of such reactionary ideas."

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Unionists to Confer With Valley Officials

Representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and of each of the local building trades unions will go to Knoxville Saturday morning to confer with officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority concerning employment at the Cove Creek dam project. It is hoped that the development will soon be at a point where many skilled craftsmen will be needed, and that the unemployment situation locally may be benefited thereby.

Labor Calls for Fight To Save Public School

Cuthbert Charges False Propaganda Against Bakers

Says Stories Emanating From Colonial Plant Calculated to Hinder Organization.

Stories allegedly emanating from the Colonial Baking company plant, calculated to check the progress of organization work among local bakery workers, were roundly denounced this week by T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and volunteer organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Cuthbert recalled that the bakery workers have been in the process of organization for several weeks, and that at the beginning bakers at the Colonial plant were much enthused. This enthusiasm, however, was suddenly and for some reason as yet unexplained cooled, and at succeeding meetings no representative from the Colonial attended the meetings. Conferences with the management, the organizer declared, failed to develop the reason for sudden "laying down" of the Colonial workers.

Visit from Dalton last week, Mr. Cuthbert said, declared trades unionists there were told by representatives of the Colonial that the bakers were told that the initiation fee was "$2 now and $25 later." Also, he declared, it was stated that Representative Ollinger had told the bakers if they joined the union they would immediately begin receiving $60 per week.

The utter ridiculousness of the alleged statements, Mr. Cuthbert said, makes comment superfluous. He stated, however, that in other plants in the city the new organization is progressing well, two of the larger plants being almost 100 per cent organized, with no apparent effort on the part of the management to interfere with the progress.

Mr. Cuthbert stressed the fact, however, that no employe of the Colonial is a member of the new union.

Budget Slashes Must Stop, Convention Says.

FEDERAL AID FOR SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Teachers' Right to Organize for Collective Bargaining Upheld — Short Week in Federal Service Urged — Support Pledged.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The free public school system must be maintained intact, the American Federation of Labor convention here declared in adopting by unanimous vote a group of reports submitted by its committee on education.

The convention took the strongest possible stand in support of public school education, deploring "economy moves which have curtailed school facilities and declaring that the time had come to call a halt on the reckless slashing of school budgets. Federal aid for the schools was advocated and the right of teachers to organize was vigorously upheld.

Action on many resolutions was taken as the convention drew toward a close. A proposal submitted by John L. Lewis for enlargement of the Executive Council from the present eleven to eighteen was rejected by a roll call of 14,133 to 6,410, after lively debate. A decision by the Executive Council that teamsters, firemen and engineers employed in breweries belonged under the jurisdiction of their craft unions instead of the United Brewery Workers' union was concurred in by a vote of 13,872 to 5,859.

30-Hour Week Urged.

Resolutions were adopted urging a congressional fight for a 30-hour week for government employes, as well as the same work week for all labor, if demands to the NRA for shorter code hours fail to produce desired results. Shorter weeks for firemen were urged, in condemning "false economy" in fire departments.

Sol. A.. Rosenblatt, deputy NRA administrator, told the convention that "if we are to progress, men must receive a living wage, which is an adequate wage."

President Green declared that NRA codes must provide a shorter work week, else the nation shall be forced to "maintain a standing army of unemployed."

In submitting its reports on the public schools, the committee on education pointed out that no agency of public service has suffered more during the depression than have the public schools. Curtailment and closing of the schools was condemned as a menace to industrial recovery.

Schools Must Be Saved.

"To concern ourselves alone in the present emergency with industrial forces alone," the committee said, "is to disregard those basic forces of intelligence and general education which have made possible our material welfare. Of more than a million teachers, all of whom are required in the general movement for recovery, it has been estimated that 25 per cent are unemployed. The country cannot recover with this situation untouched.

"We believe that the time has come for the nation to call a halt on the destructive activity of undermining the essential security of our basic social industry—public education—due to the effort which selfish interests have been making to perpetuate their economic control and to continue piling up profits, indifferent to the fate of the social services.

"Before it is too late we call upon all friends of education to give ample consideration to the emergency which faces the public schools of the country and we appeal to the federal government, all state governments, and local authorities to bend every effort to protect and promote the welfare of the schools.

Labor Will Respond.

"Organized labor has already manifested its concern about the schools, and will, as always, respond valiantly to such a need, for nothing less is to be expected from that body of work-

(Continued on Last Page.)

Angel of Death Lays Heavy Hand On Local Homes

Families of Four Trades Unionists Saddened by Taking Away of Loved Ones.

The Angel of Death entered the homes of four Chattanooga trades unionists during the past week and took therefrom some loved one.

On last Friday George Lowry, Jr., infant, passed away at a local hospital, and funeral services were held Saturday afternoon from the home of Mrs. Lowry's mother, Mrs. M. C. Catlin, 1603 East Forty-seventh street. Interment was in Rock Springs cemetery. Mrs. Lowry is a sister of Mrs. E. E. McDaniels.

On Saturday Henry R. Gray, longtime member of Local 226, Painters, passed away at a government hospital at Oteen, N. C. Remains were interred in the National cemetery Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Gray is survived by a brother and three sisters. Pallbearers were A. L. Surrett, J. A. Farmer, J. Paul Sanders, C. F. Weidner, E. M. Baker and C. D. Floyd.

Miss Mary Mandre, sister of Phil Mandre, well-known member of Chattanooga Typographical union, succumbed Saturday to an attack of pneumonia, and was laid away Monday at Mount Olivet cemetery following services at SS. Peter and Paul's church. Miss Mandre was a sister of Mrs. Brennan, police matron.

Card from T. J. Smith, at Graysville, Tuesday, announced the passing on Monday of Mrs. Smith's mother, aged 103 years, 2 months and 4 days. Mr. Smith, a former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, is one of the best-known trades unionists in the state. Funeral services were held Thursday, with interment at Lone Mountain cemetery.

The Labor World speaks for the entire trade union movement in extending to the bereaved relatives heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow.

THE LABOR WORLD
510 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7502

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How much money was raised for the memorial to Samuel Gompers in Washington?

A.—Receipts to Sept. 1, 1933, were $117,811.23.

* * *

Q.—What is the largest union of fire fighters in the United States?

A.—New York City Local Union No. 94, International Association of baby food. The powder was developed through research backed by the Fire Fighters.

* * *

Q.—Does organized labor oppose the setting of age limits for employing workers in the federal government service?

A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor Executive Council said in its last annual report: "We oppose the government's setting any maximum age for applicants for employment."

Wisdom

That man is richest who has the widest helpful influence over the lives of others.—John Ruskin.

What Next!

Bananas are now made into powder form and used as the base for a new soda fountain drink and a new United Fruit company. The new fountain drink combines ripe bananas, maltose-dextrin, skimmed milk, yeast and the sunshine vitamin D.

Use This Laxative made from plants

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come up from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act — just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its proper use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily.

Find out by trying Black-Draught what a good medicine it is for constipation troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry).

P.S. — For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

Prostate Gland sufferers—Free information regarding treatment from which I received amazing relief. No obligation. Nothing to sell. B. H. Jackson, 2115 East Twelfth Street.

TRY . . .
DURAND'S
Lunches : Sandwiches
No. 1 East Ninth St.
Featuring
Hot Beef Sandwich 5c
DRAFT OR BOTTLED BEER

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Plenty for All Is the Goal

Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, chairman of the National Labor board, is often spoken of as the father of the National Industrial Recovery act. If not the father, he undoubtedly took a leading part in drafting it. Therefore what he says in connection with the act is significant.

In a fine address before the American Federation of Labor convention in Washington, Senator Wagner said that wages under the NRA codes must go higher and hours of work be further reduced to assure the success of the recovery program. This is what organized labor is contending. He went on to say:

> "Wage improvements under the New Deal should not be simply enough to keep factories going. Wages must be fixed with reference to a social program which intends to insure everyone a comfortable living and to give labor its just share of the national wealth."

Senator Wagner, in the foregoing, looked toward a new age, an age of plenty for all, in which the common good shall be paramount. He foresees not only recovery from the present depression but the coming of a new day in which there shall be no poverty and hunger in the midst of plenty.

Right to Strike Fundamental

Labor cannot give up its right to strike as a last resort in the fight against wrong. It is true that all other means to secure adjustment of grievances should be tried before a strike is called. Agencies are now provided under the Recovery Act to settle disputes with justice to the workers. Full use should be made of them but it is nonsense to say that labor must give up its strike weapon. As President Green of the A. F. of L. said: "The right to strike is fundamental. The workers cannot and must not be called upon to surrender the right to strike."

A Foolish Policy

In its annual report, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declared that the policy of establishing an age limit for hiring workers is a grave menace to the older worker.

"Developments of the last few years have brought no relief," the report says. "In fact, this policy is, if anything, becoming more widespread. . . . The practice is so general that workers over 45 in many localities find it virtually impossible to get a job, and workers of 40 and even 35 are also finding age limits applied against them."

The report points out that discrimination against older workers is not only unjust to the worker concerned but is a loss to industry.

"Experience and responsibility," the report says, "are essential in any work where the quality of the product is concerned. . . . The employment or retention of workers should be based upon competence to perform work, and not on an arbitrary age limit."

The executive council's criticism of discrimination against older workers is thoroughly justified. Such discrimination is a foolish policy from every standpoint and only evil can come from it.

A. F. OF L. COUNCIL ACTS TO PUT CONVENTION DECISIONS IN EFFECT

Officers to Press New Legislative Program and Boycott of German Goods—Employers Who Refuse to Meet With Workers' Representatives Declared Forcing Many Strikes.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Meeting to conclude the work of the fifty-third annual convention here, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor took steps to carry out instructions of the convention.

Plans were made to send broadcast to the trade union family of twenty millions the convention action calling for a boycott of German made products and of the product of German services, such as shipping lines.

"We found fresh justification for our action in announcement of German's withdrawal from the league of nations and the disarmament conference," said President William Green at adjournment of the council's session, held at convention headquarters in the Willard hotel.

"Hitlerism seems as mad as the old imperial autocracy ever was and perhaps more so," he said. "Reason constitutes no argument with such a regime, but if the civilized world demonstrates its horror by a refusal to touch the products of the Hitlerized third reich it may have an effect. It is our one weapon of hope and Hitler may be sure we sall use it to the full."

The council likewise had under consideration the question of strikes and compliance with NRA code provisions. "I think we have made it plain many times recently that the American Federation of Labor is seeking to curb hasty judgment in the matter of strikes and that the strike should be used only as a last resort," said Mr. Green. "As a first step in reaching agreement by negotiation and discussion, employers must meet with representatives of workers. In all too many cases employers are refusing to do that.

> "The national labor board is doing all it can do with its present personnel, but it is unable to be everywhere. Employers are refusing to meet workers right and left and the workers, generally with real and acute grievances, are left no recourse except to cease giving service.

"We join gladly and wholeheartedly with the desire to avoid stoppages of work and we call attention to the fact that the primary prerequisite is a willingness to negotiate. We cannot fail likewise to call attention to the fact that some indignation is due against those who have caused stoppage of work for a vast army ranging from ten to thirteen millions of workers over the past three years."

President Green announced that organizers who have been attending the convention have departed for their posts throughout the country, to carry forward with renewed vigor the organization of new unions everywhere. "Many applications for charters are today awaiting action and more will come in. We are moving now toward the ten million mark as the next goal in the creation of a constructive, organized force for the establishment of real order and cooperation in American industry under NRA codes," he said.

"We shall proceed at once to the work of drafting legislation for the new congress. One of the measures to be prepared is a bill calling for a general 30-hour work-week, to be introduced and pushed to enactment in the event that re-employment is not accomplished through the action of the NRA. Re-employment must be accomplished and if one method will not do it, then another must be tried. That is the president's own method and it is our belief that his open-mindedness will lead him to espouse our proposal.

"We shall take up at once with Gen. Johnson the matter of more nearly adequate labor representation on NRA boards, committees and commissions, with much hope that the justice of our position will be appreciated.

To Fight for U. S. Employes.

"Legislation in the interest of government employes will be a matter of first consideration. We shall begin work in their behalf at once in carrying out the convention's declared purposes. Our work in their behalf has never ceased or even been slowed down, but the convention has given us a new mandate in very definite directions.

"We discussed also the question of jurisdictional disputes and we have hopes of moving toward some method of preventing them from disturbing work operations. It is difficult for the public to understand the causes of such disputes, or their extreme seriousness to the men involved. It is difficult at times to make clear the extent to which employers are responsible for such disputes. And it is difficult, too, to impress upon the public mind the fact that at no time have there been any great number of such disputes. Never are more than a relatively few involved in such difficulties, but their position is dramatied out of proportion to the importance of the case, as a rule. However, jurisdictional disputes ought not tie up operations and penalize those who are not involved.

Labor Prestige High.

"It is our desire that the American Federation of Labor shall be in every respect above and kind of reproach. We shall have traducers always, or at least as long as there is greed in the world, but we have built dignity and integrity and thorough Americanism into our government. I believe its prestige is today at its highest point. We shall lift it higher.

"We are participating in the world's greatest industrial experiment, carrying a vast responsibility, performing our full duty and occupying a high and important place in the councils of the nation. The opposition we encounter from those employers who still believe in the employment relations of a half century ago not only makes our course more difficult, but works against the best interests of the nation. We call upon employers everywhere to realize these facts and to join in co-operation for American recovery."

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

What's all this talk about too many strikes? Look it in the face and see.

In the first place, the newspapers are exaggerating strikes. There haven't been over two really sizable strikes. The rest have been small affairs. But labor is lectured and told not to strike—it "rocks the boat."

Whose boat does it rock? Think that over.

Now it is true, as President Green has said, that strikes should be the last resort. Try other things first. Try conciliation, mediation—talk it over, if you can get the chance. But just why everybody, including the New York Times, should jump all over labor because it resents being walked on and kicked around and cheated, isn't quite as clear as some other things.

* * *

A great many strikes have been out of resentment against violations of code provisions by employers. Just why are employers free to go on chiseling, cheating and violating codes?

One simple reason is that, until industries are licensed, there is nothing anybody can do about such violations that is really effective. There can be no punishment until a case has been made out in a federal district court and that is not such an easy thing to do.

Cheating has been on a grand scale. Codes have been violated with freedom and impunity. Workers stand that for a while and then they decide that they have had enough. They strike and then they are told they have done wrong.

Some way must be found to stop the first wrong—the cheating by bosses.

Labor supports NRA and it is the most powerful force there is in support of NRA. But that doesn't change the fact that there are sections ofthe country where workers have already lost their faith in NRA because of the wholesale violations of code provisions by employers.

It would be nice to discover that the newspapers of the nation had banded together to denounce these violations and nice to read that the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce were going to enter into a campaign to stop violations.

NRA is the hope of America today. It can remain a hope only by remaining on the level and by seeing to it that codes are obeyed by bosses.

Almost everyone agrees, in theory, that codes should be obeyed, that code wages should be the minimum and all that sort of thing. But, performance is something else, as thousands will agree.

Complaints to NRA get exactly nowhere at present. That may be changed and possibly will be changed. But that's how it is today. You can complain and get in return a nice form letter.

Of course, if you know your way around and file a complaint with the national labor board you will get action and you'll get it quickly.

Senator Wagner isn't standing for monkey business. But up to this hour his machinery isn't extensive enough to grab all offenders by the neck and shake them into common sense.

Striking, on the part of the unorganized and the newly organized, is a mighty serious business. Too often it leads to quick defeat.

But why pile on labor's head the blame for a condition that is the creation of greed in the ranks of bosses who don't yet know that a new deal is on the boards? Let's keep the record straight.

Code Violation Brings Hosiery Plant Strike

Ashboro, N. C.—A complete walkout of the entire staff of the Bossong full fashion plant here occurred after the manager, Charles Bossong, violated NRA commandments. He refused collective bargaining, intimidated the committee elected to represent his workers and ran three shifts daily for two weeks after the hosiery code went into effect.

When he finally reduced the shifts to two, he replaced experienced knitters who were pioneers in organization work with inexperienced learners, and threatened a committee sent in to protest by the workers. A new committee was sent to protest, and Bossong retaliated by firing all the leggers.

A strike was called, and a picket line placed around the mill. So complete was the strike that even the sweepers and the night watchman walked out.

The Bossong workers voted to stay out until the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, their union, is recognized. They also demanded a 25 per cent wage increase and reinstatement of all those laid off.

Truth in advertising? "Special Foul Dinner, 35c."—From the Troy, N. Y., Gazette.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

Appalachian Mountain Coal
A High-Grade Run-of-Mine Coal
Mined in Tennessee
By Union Miners
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Bedroom Week In Sterchi Bros. Blue Eagle Jubilee
Suites Priced From $39
Sterchi's Easy Terms

FREE
Spring and Mattress With Any Suite Bedroom Week
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STERCHI BROS STORES INC.
Knoxville, Tenn.-Ga. Phone 5-0139

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

The COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
OF CHATTANOOGA
Z. C. PATTEN, President

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
At the Close of Business September 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$ 346,379.59
Overdrafts		391.27
Furniture and Equipment		10,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		251,453.12
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		22,500.00
Bonds of the State of Tennessee		177,550.00
Interest Accrued on Bonds		10,992.04
United States Government Bonds	$ 768,673.45	
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	3,490,090.91	4,258,764.36
Total		$5,078,030.38

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preferred	$400,000.00	
Common	250,000.00	$ 650,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses		88,564.57
Unearned Discount		2,996.31
Circulation		250,000.00
DEPOSITS		4,036,469.50
Total		$5,078,030.38

Under United States Government Supervision

WHY PUT IT OFF?

HOW many times has someone in your family made the remark, "I wish we had a telephone?"

Very likely your friends, too, are wishing you had a telephone. For in doing without it you are making it difficult for them to include you and your family in their social activities. If there are children in the family, they, too, feel the loss of the friendly contacts a telephone affords.

Why put off enjoying the satisfaction and protection of telephone service in your home, when you may have it for less than ten cents a day?

Any telephone employe will be glad to tell you about party line and other classes of service. Why wait? Order your telephone today.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!

Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:

On Taxes Paid October 16 to November 15, Inclusive..... 2%
On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive..... 1%

By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.

WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

MILLER BROS CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS CO.

Miller's Biggest Days!

Friday --- Saturday --- Monday

Buy Now! --- Save Now! --- Join the President's "Buy Now" Campaign!

Here You Are, Men!

Profit By Miller's Buying Foresight on

Suits and Topcoats

Daringly Low Prices!
Tremendous Assortments!

$16.95

The Suits

New checks, stripes, plaids and solid colors . . . the tailoring is superb, the styles the latest. The values are greater this year than ever before.

The Topcoats

New fall colors of brown, tan, Oxford grey and blues . . . plaids or plain. Single and double breasted models with or without belt. Never such values!

Suits and Topcoats

$20.00

All-wool materials in the very latest styles and all the new fall colors. Topcoats in belted or plain styles and suits with single or double-breasted coats. Buy now and congratulate yourself on these bargains.

HART SCHAFFNER and MARX

Suits--Topcoats

$29.50

Bench Tailored Details

New Models
New Styles
New Patterns
New Colors

Hart Schaffner & Marx has taken sturdy, pliable, specially blended woolens and tailored them in custom styles for these smart, new suits and topcoats! Now, as never before, you can trust the trustworthy label to give you clothing of quality, authenticity, correct styling, fine craftsmanship.

Don't Pass These By!

Sylklyke Shirts

Buy Now! --- Save Now!

No one can foretell how much higher prices will go . . . buy now . . . buy for Christmas. Shirts full cut, pre-shrunk, vat dyed broadcloth in solid colors and white.

96c

Men's New
Fall Hats
$2.45
and
$3.95

Stetsons
$5.00

Hundreds of Other Bargains for Men and Boys

Miller Bros Co.

PLAN TO ATTEND EARLY
special Signs throughout the store will guide you to the extraordinary Miller's biggest Days values.

Now Is the Time to Buy Your Winter Coat! Take Advantage of These Amazing Values!

CLOTH COATS

$16.84

Fur-Trimmed Coats
Woolen crepes and Tweed trimmed with Caracul, Raccoon, Lapin, Vicuna, Manchurian Wolf. Brown, Black, Red, Green. Sizes 14 to 44.

Sport Coats
Genuine Camel Hairs, Tweeds and Men's Coating Fabrics. New shoulder treatment, novelty buttons—all the best new colors. Sizes 14 to 40.

SPORT COATS

Tweeds and fleecy woolens. Regular $14.95 values. Tan, brown, gray.

$9.84

CLOTH COATS

$26.84

Furs used in novel ways that are distinctly 1933 in fashion code . . . fabrics that are known for their splendid wearing qualities . . .workmanship that is always evident in fine garments. Every coat a wonderful value.

Name Your Style! Name Your Color! It's Here in This Momentous Sale of New

Fall Dresses

Sheer Woolens
Satins

$8.84

Ribbed Crepes
Silk Crepes
Failles

The styles you'll prefer for daytime, afternoon or Sunday nights . . . Sizes for women and misses.

Smart Dresses

$5.84
Values to $7.95

Silk Crepes—Failles—Woolens—Sizes for Misses and Women—All the Bright Colors.

What Are Miller's Biggest Days?

And what do they mean to you? Just this—the GREATEST BUYING OPPORTUNITY OF THE YEAR . . . the time when the entire store bends its united efforts to make the season's best offerings . . . concentrated in one store-wide sale. A sale of new merchandise of the high Miller standard offered at cost and slightly above cost.

NEW DRESSES

Lot of 100 dresses especially bought for this sale. Some are slightly damaged, but you can't tell it.

$3.84

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in the Hamilton Securities Corporation, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by John G. Hibbeta, dated February 16, 1932, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book H, Volume 26, Page 206 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due one year after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, and by virtue of the power vested in it as Trustee, the Hamilton Securities Corporation, as Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcery, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the present Second but formerly Fourth District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: The Southwest Fractional Quarter of Section 31, in Township 2 and Range 4, West of the Basis line, Ocoee District.

SECOND TRACT: Lot No. 1 in the Subdivision or Partition of the tract of land belonging to the estate of Kavanaugh Boydston, deceased, in the case of James M. Boydston and others vs. L. G. Boydston and others, in the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by record in Minute Book No. 6, Page 229, et seq., of said Court, and further described as lying in the Southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of Section 36, beginning on a stake in the east side of Brown's Ferry road and in the south line of said Quarter Section; running thence north 17 degrees, 30 minutes East along the said road 65 poles to a stake; thence south 68 degrees 5 minutes east 95 poles to a stake on the west bank of the Tennessee River; thence Southwardly up said river as it meanders 65 poles to the south line of said Quarter Section; thence north 65 degrees 5 minutes west along said Quarter Section line 94 poles to the beginning, containing 38 acres, more or less.

THIRD TRACT: All of the Southeast Quarter of Section 36, Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom 7½ acres reserved by Edgar Boydston in his deed to the West Chattanooga Land Company dated November 1, 1911, and registered 21st November, 1911, in Book C, Volume 11, Page 229, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, but conveying the right to build a 60-foot road across said 7½-acre tract as set out and described in said deed.

FOURTH TRACT: The Southwest Quarter of Section 36 in Township 1 south and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom Lots Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 7; Lots 1 to 10, both inclusive, in Block 1; Lots 2 to 10, inclusive, in Block "A", and Lot 1 in Block "B"; Lots 9 and 10 in Block "C"; Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block "D"; Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 25; Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and 7 to 10, inclusive, in Block 19; Lots 3, 7 and 8 in Block 26, of the West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision No. 1, as shown by plat of record now found in the Register's Plat Book No. 6, Page 24, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

FIFTH TRACT: The Southeast Quarter of Section 35 in Township 1 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District.

SIXTH TRACT: The North 100 acres of the Northwest Quarter of Section No. 2, in Township 2 South, Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, excepting therefrom five acres of land heretofore conveyed by Joseph Welch and wife to Sarah Young, wife of J. F. Young, by deed dated 22nd December, 1891, and registered 23rd December, 1891, in Book S, Volume 7, Page 141, of said Register's Office; also 23.1 acres, more or less, conveyed in deed to T. E. H. Urmston, as shown by Plat Book "N", Volume 20, Page 284, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

SEVENTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and the east half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 2, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, containing 120 acres, more or less.

EIGHTH TRACT: The Northwest Quarter of Section 1, in Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District.

NINTH TRACT: The following part of the Northeast Quarter and Southeast Quarter of Section 1, Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District; Beginning on the Southwest Corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence South 67 degrees 10 minutes East along the Quarter Section line 1522 feet to a corner of the Mary Cummings land, thence North 22 degrees east along the west line of said Mary Cummings land 1490 feet; thence north 67 degrees 10 minutes west 191 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 320 feet; thence south 67 degrees 15 minutes east along the north line of said Mary Cummings land 1300 feet; more or less, to the Section line; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the Section line 1347 feet to the northeast corner of the Kelly O'Rear 7-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the north line of said tract 742 feet to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 22 degrees 10 minutes west along the west line of said tract 84 poles to the quarter Section line; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the Quarter Section line 577½ feet to a corner; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 461.1 feet; thence south 67 degrees 10 minutes east 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east 1337½ feet to the south line of the Boone 20-acre tract; thence north 67 degrees 15 minutes west along the south line of said tract 495 feet; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes east along the west line of said 20-acre tract, 660 feet to the Township line; thence north 67 degrees, 10 minutes west, along the Township line 1320 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of the northeast Quarter of said Section 1; thence south 22 degrees west along the Quarter Section line 5280 feet, more or less, to the beginning.

Excepting from the last described tract 1.8 acres, more or less, conveyed by the West Chattanooga Land Company to Thomas A. Boone and wife, by deed dated July 19, 1911, and registered July 22, 1911, in Book X, Volume 10, Page 372, of said Register's Office.

Also excepting from any of the property herein described the rights-of-way of the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway, the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company, three-fourths of an acre conveyed by Mrs. Caroline Hiniard to the Hamilton County Schools, and one acre conveyed by J. G. Johns to Hamilton County Schools, but any rights or privileges that the grantor has in and to any of the property now owned or controlled by the Memphis-Chattanooga Railway and the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company and all rights to roads are hereby conveyed.

Also excepting the following described real estate located in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being a part of the West Chattanooga Land Company's property lying partly in Section 35 and partly in Section 36, Township One South, Range Five West of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe on the north side of a 60 foot road leading to Pan Gap; thence North 22 degrees 30 minutes east, parallel to and 465 feet from the west line of Blocks Numbers 1 and 2, West Chattanooga Land Company's Subdivision, 370 feet to the center of a branch; thence Westwardly with the meanderings of said branch to an iron pipe on the east side of said Pan Gap Road; thence Southwardly and Eastwardly along the east side and the north side of said Pan Gap Road to the point of beginning, containing 2.31 acres, more or less.

This September 29th, 1933.

HAMILTON SECURITIES CORPORATION,
10-20 Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48854
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary Wilson vs. C. C. Wilson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. C. Wilson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48828
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Louise Ott Shawn vs. Raymond D. Shawn

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Raymond D. Shawn is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
Gus A. Wood, Jr., Atty. 10-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48839
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jonah Buckner vs. Ida Buckner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Buckner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 25th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
R. J. Burk, Atty. 10-30

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Brown Tire Co. vs. C. C. Dial.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on 2 tires and 4 tubes in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Oct. 23, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This September 23th, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
10-20 Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the fourth day of April, 1929, by James H. McCallum and wife, Stella W. McCallum, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "B," Vol. 24, page 414 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ——— Vol. ——, page———, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in installments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1933

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Commencing at a point in the northeast corner of the tract of land conveyed by W. H. Watkins et al. to Judson C. Miller, by deed dated the 29th day of August, 1925, and registered the 13th day of April, 1926, in Book "N," Vol. 20, page 36, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence southwardly along the western line of Hixson Pike 70 feet; thence westwardly 185 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of the property conveyed by Judson C. Miller to C. E. Clift, by deed dated February 16, 1926, and registered April 22, 1926, in Book "M," Vol. 20, page 201, in said Register's office, thence along said Clift's line northwardly 50 feet; thence eastwardly 210 feet to the point of beginning.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 29th day of September, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.
10-20 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 12th day of June, 1924, by Estelle M. Gardenhire (widow) to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Y, Vol. 18, page 265 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness due June 12, 1932, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1933

the following described property in the First (1st) Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the west line of High street 54 feet south of the intersection of Third and High streets; running thence southwardly with the west line of High street 50 feet; thence westwardly at right angles to High street 126½ feet; thence northwardly parallel to High street 50 feet; thence eastwardly 126½ feet to the beginning; being the south 50 feet of the north 104 feet of the east one-half of lot thirteen (13), High street, original plat of the town of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 6th day of October, 1933.
W. A. SADD, Trustee.
10-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48843
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Wilhelmina Andersen Wagner vs. Nathaniel M. Wagner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nathaniel M. Wagner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 30th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Lynch, Bachman, Phillips & Lynch 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48861
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mathew L. Stewart vs. Jewell Stewart

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jewell Stewart is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
John Pierce vs. Mary Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which was sworn to, that Mary Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 10-27

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC
AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE

A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK."

MORE ABOUT PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Continued from First Page)

ers which was the first social group to give its whole-hearted support to public schools in their infancy one hundred years ago."

The committee's report went on to refer to the Executive Council's report, in which attention was directed to the "destructive tendency incidental to the entire retrenchment movement" affecting the schools.

The committee deplored the situation and said: "We believe that only misfortune can come from the continuance of this policy." It approved a resolution on the preservation of the schools, offered by Selma M. Borchardt and Florence Curtis Hanson, delegates from the American Association of Teachers.

Unswerving Support Pledged.

The resolution, unanimously adopted by the convention, declared that the slogan, "Balance the Budget," had been used as the excuse for the reckless slashing of vitally necessary expenditures, "many of which are the only social guarantee we have for the maintenance of standards in education and in health and in safety." It continued:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor reaffirm its position of unswerving support of public education, the necessary elements of which entail:

(1) Truly professional standards in and for the classroom.

(2) Small classes taught by trained teachers.

(3) An enriched curriculum.

(4) Opportunities for growth and cultural advantages for adult workers.

(5) An equitable wage for all teachers. All employes of the school system shall be assured an equitable wage, security of position, and decent working conditions.

(6) Security of tenure for all educational workers.

(7) Decent working conditions for teachers.

(8) Right to establish teachers' unions, affiliated with organized labor.

(9) Opportunity for culture and professional study for teachers.

(10) Maintenance of educational standards.

(11) Provision for old age pensions for teachers.

(12) Opportunity for teachers to participate in formulating educational policy; and, be it further

Resolved, That it renew its pledge of utmost endeavor for the protection of education from kindergarten through university, and that it call upon all affiliated state and local central bodies to fight to the utmost to maintain intact our free public school system in this country.

The committee strongly emphasized the organization of teachers into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and declared that, teachers, like other workers must be assured of the right to establish unions. It advocated payment of salaries to provide teachers with proper living conditions, economic security and opportunity for professional improvement.

On the question of federal aid, the report said:

"Your committee approves a liberal policy of federal aid to the schools of the nation supplementary to the community appropriation and not in any sense as a replacement fund for local tax support."

No. 17762
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. E. Vinces
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on one Axminster rug in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 18, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 19, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
11-10 Justice of the Peace.

No. 17867
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. E. S. Arnold
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 18, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 19, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
11-10 Justice of the Peace.

No. 48913
NONRESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Edna Henderson vs. Carl P. Henderson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl P. Henderson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
John Hallberg, Atty. 11-10

MORE ABOUT CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page)

dividuals, firms and corporations engaged in interstate business.

Federal Workers Championed.

The convention demanded betterment of working conditions in the federal government service, including 30-year optional retirement, restoration and liberalization of sick and annual leave provisions, and expressed opposition to consolidation of federal agencies and to cost of living as a basis for fixing wages. The A. F. of L. was commended for its efforts on behalf of federal employes and the Executive Council was directed to continue efforts to bring restoration of the full pay of government workers.

Representation of labor on all boards created under the national industrial recovery act was demanded, the convention insisting that labor must insist on "thoroughly adequate representation." Dissatisfaction with the working out of the recovery act was expressed by building trades delegates, who charged that attempts were being made to lower wages already agreed upon in negotiations between the unions and the employers.

Adequate Relief Demanded.

The report of the Executive Council recommending adequate care of the unemployed was approved. The recommendations include a demand that congress make adequate relief appropriations immediately upon convening in January.

The non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. was again approved, the convention rejecting a proposal for the formation of a labor party.

The convention condemned discrimination against older workers, declared that the right of collective bargaining under the NRA must be vigorously protected, protested against further cuts in the pay of city fire fighters, condemned false economy practices in city fire departments, asked that "just and reasonable" minimum wage rates be established for highway work financed in whole or part by federal money and urged a congressional investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

Racketeering Condemned.

Action aimed at the transportation of strikebreakers was taken, the convention voting to ask congress to investigate the activities of strikebreaking organizations and enact such legislation as may be necessary to prevent practices which have been an important factor in causing industrial welfare.

Racketeering and gangsterism in the trade union movement was strongly condemned, the convention declaring that the A. F. of L. stands "firmly and boldly against racketeering and gangsterism of all forms." It was declared to be the particular duty of all trade union executives to use every means within their power to prevent the entrance of racketeering in the trade union movement.

One of the highlights of the convention's closing sessions was announcement by President Green that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America had received a charter from the Executive Council. President Green said he was pleased that the long jurisdictional dispute between the Amalgamated and the United Garment Workers' union in the men's and boys' clothing industry had been settled. The terms of the agreement were contained in a supplementary report made by the Executive Council.

All Officers Re-elected.

President Green and the entire roster of officers were unanimously re-elected. The other officers are: First vice-president, Frank Duffy; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert; third vice-president, Matthew Woll; fourth vice-president, James Wilson; fifth vice-president, John Coefield; sixth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton; seventh vice-president, Joseph N. Weber; eighth vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet; treasurer, Martin Francis Ryan; secretary, Frank Morrison.

Edward Flore, of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' union, and Michael J. Colleran, of the Plasterers' union, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union congress. Joseph P. McCurdy, of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, was elected delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor council.

San Francisco was selected as the 1934 convention city.

Oil Code Boosts Gasoline Cost $450,000,000 Per Year

New York.—Competent authorities estimate that the cost to consumers of gasoline in the United States from the recent increase in prices of crude oil under the NRA code will reach $450,000,000 annually, which is a boost of about 33⅓ per cent over recent prices. It is believed that those who own and control the oil industry will be able to realize reasonable profits under the new oil prices.

The increased cost of labor under the code to the oil industry, both directly and indirectly, are estimated at $150,000,000 yearly.

Do not hurry. Take your own good time—as long as you do not take some one's time.

MOLDERS ORGANIZE NEW LOCAL UNIONS

Cincinnati, O.—The International Molders' union headquarters here reports that fifteen new local unions have been organized and hundreds of new members admitted since July 1.

In addition to five new unions, previously reported, ten others have been organized as follows: No. 57, Ilion, N. Y.; No. 47, Gadsden, Ala.; No. 64, Waukesha, Wis.; No. 159, Elgin, Ill.; No. 43, Peru, Ill.; No. 263, Dubuque, Ia.; No. 466, Newport News, Va.; No. 45, O'Fallon, Ill.; No. 67, Holt, Ala.; No. 316, Des Moines, Ia.

SILK STRIKE APPROVED.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The strike of 2,000 silk workers in this vicinity was approved by the Rhode Island Textile council, meeting here. Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, took charge of strike operations. He said he would seek a conference with manufacturers and try to induce the National Labor board to bring about a settlement.

Overcome Pains *this better way*

WOMEN who get into a weak, run-down condition can hardly expect to be free from troublesome "small symptoms."

Where the trouble is due to weakness, Cardui helps women to get stronger and thus makes it easier for nature to take its orderly course. Painful, nagging symptoms disappear as nourishment of the body is improved with the assistance of Cardui.

Instead of depending on temporary pain pills during the time of suffering, take Cardui to build up your resistance to womanly ailments.

Thousands of women have found relief by taking CARDUI.

Sold at the drug store.

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The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!
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A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!
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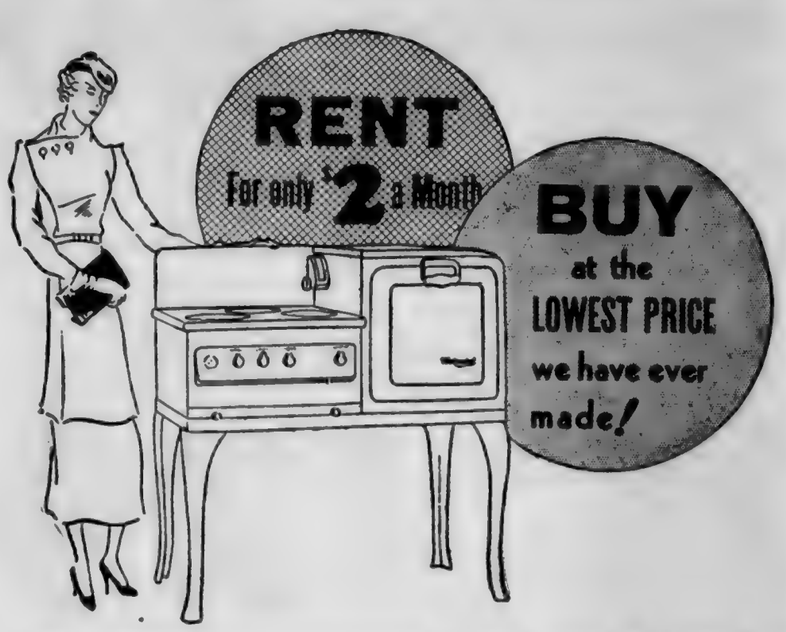

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★ An Outstanding Low Price Offered Only During This 5-Star Electric Range Sale
★ Now Only $4.75 Down, Completely Installed
★ We Will Extend Payments to Two Years if You Wish
★ Special Trade-in Allowance for Your Old Stove
★ Reduced Rates — Surprisingly Low Electric Cooking Cost
BUY NRA NOW

Never before in the history of our company has so much interest been created in Electric Ranges. We have had to employ extra men to install the ranges bought at our LOW SALE PRICE.

Other crews of workmen have also been kept busy installing the many ranges ordered by our customers under our new RENTAL plan. This is a plan that gives you a beautiful, full-sized and brand-new Electric Range for only $2.00 a month RENT—actually less than 50c a week! We even do the wiring and installing, and it doesn't cost you a cent extra.

Later on, if you decide to Buy an Electric Range, you can get credit for 60 per cent of the rent money . . . toward the purchase of this range or any other range in our complete display.

With an Electric Range in your kitchen, you'll wonder how you ever cooked with anything else. For Electric cooking is CLEAN as sunshine. This stove that comes to you gleaming white and grey, will remain that way. No more pots and pans to cake up with grease and grime. It's AUTOMATIC, labor-saving cooking, too: So SIMPLE and yet so ACCURATELY SURE of perfect cooking results. All the SPEED you need. ECONOMICAL to a surprising degree. And the most delightfully MODERN and BEAUTIFUL range you have ever laid eyes on!

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
This Sale Now On ETP *at All Our Stores*

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 27, 1933 | Number 27

NRA Unconstitutional Says Richmond Head

Mill Official Disapproves Recovery Program.

WORKERS CONCEDED VERY FEW RIGHTS

Labor Representatives Hear Strange Philosophy Expressed by Textile Employer—Won't Recognize Employes' Committees.

"WE DO OUR PART"

An enlightening incident was reported from the Richmond Hosiery mills Thursday, indicating the "co-operation" which that institution is extending to the government through the recovery act.

On a committee which called on Harvey Wilson, unannounced, were two union officials who had been discharged from the mill. Following their visit a "straw boss" is said to have gone through the mill and announced the union officials had urged the employer to reinstate them and let out other members of the organization. "I told you what this union would do to you," the mannekin is alleged to have said to the workers still employed.

Incidentally, the two union officials referred to stated they would not have their jobs again unless conditions were established which would guarantee their rights as American citizens, including recognition of the union formed by the workers.

The NRA is "unconstitutional," and if the Richmond Hosiery mill "goes along" it will have to be forced to do so.

That, according to a committee which visited Harvey J. Wilson, unannounced, this week, is the position of the high cockalorum of the sock mill. Although the recovery act guarantees the right of all workers to form a union of their choice, Wilson said, according to the committee, that he would not recognize a union in his mill even though an election was held under government supervision and his employes voted for it. Pressed for a particular reason for his antipathy toward organizations, Wilson said if his plant was organized he could not cut wages, which he was compelled to do in order to compete with other mills. Prices are too high, he is reported to have said, and prosperity will not return until everything is lower, including wages. Other mills can pay higher wages because they have a better product, and spend more for advertising, the committee quoted Wilson as saying.

Wilson denied intimidating employes, but maintained his right to close the mill if employes organized. He declared he did not consider the workers had anything invested in the business, even though they might have given many years of their lives in the "service." An army, he stated, according to the committee, would not go far if the officers did not have the right to discharge. He was reminded, incidentally, that even army regulations provided for a fair and impartial trial for accused persons.

Ten additional employes were discharged at the Richmond plant this week, all of whom, strangely or not, were members of the United Textile Workers, and who included the president and secretary of the newly-organized union. Another worker is alleged to have been let out recently because the postman inadvertently delivered his Labor World to the mill.

An indication that Wilson's expressed preference for low wages is being carried out in his mill was seen this week when T. R. Cuthbert, organizer for the United Textile Workers, displayed a pay envelope which he said had been brought in by a young woman employed at the Richmond, which showed earnings of 56 cents. The woman declared this princely sum was paid her for sixty hours' work. This, however, was before the code went into effect, and it is possible the wage has been increased somewhat. The young lady, Mr. Cuthbert said, asked that her name not be divulged, as she is the sole support of a large family.

A threatened strike at the Richmond plant was averted this week, at least temporarily, when the national labor board, to whom a number of matters concerning the activities of the Richmond management have been referred, requested that no such action be taken pending an investigation by that body, Mr. Cuthbert said.

Nick-A-Jack Mills Urges Employes to Use City Clinic

Hosiery Mill Advises Workers Charity Institutions Will Save Money.

An entirely new plan which might save money for local employers in figuring their pay rolls is advanced by the Nick-A-Jack Hosiery mills, according to a "bulletin" supplied The Labor World this week, which it is alleged has been posted for some time in the work-room at that institution. Employes of the sock mill are urged in the bulletin to visit the city clinic in case of accident which requires medical attention, and the information is offered that "if the city clinic is not in position to do the work, they give an order to have the work done at Erlanger hospital."

One employe of the mill, discussing the bulletin, declared attention of the employes should also have been called to the Associated Charities and the various emergency relief boards, where food, clothing and fuel might also be secured to care for workers in the local hosiery mills.

The bulletin reads as follows:

NOTICE

The city clinic is maintained for your and our use. In case of an emergency, broken bones, etc., same can be taken care of at the city clinic. Or, if the city clinic is not in position to do the work, they give an order to have the work done at Erlanger hospital.

In case of emergency, use the city clinic. It will save you large emergency doctor bills.

Recently one of our employes had a large emergency doctor bill of about $40.00 for setting broken bones, and if the city clinic had been used, there would have been no charge.

NICK-A-JACK HOSIERY MILLS.

Write Your Own Head on This One

A statement of strikers at the Profile mills, at Jacksonville, Ala., published in the Piedmont Journal, which weekly, incidentally, is rendering yeoman service to the cause of labor, contains the following, which will give a further idea of what mill workers of the chivalrous south have been forced to endure. The "Mr. Greenleaf" referred to is evidently owner of the Profile mill:

> For four years we have gone half naked and undernourished. Mr. Greenleaf says we are living on charity and the taxes of the people. It is not the first time. We worked last year what little time we could get in the mill, and we had to eat Red Cross flour then. In all Mr. Greenleaf's talks we have yet to hear him say anyhing worth listening to. He says we have made a good living. But we are the ones that have gone hungry, not Mr. Greenleaf, with all his automobiles, airplanes and other luxuries. The truth is, we have been only one degree removed from a group of pauperized slaves, but we could not help ourselves.
>
> In 1932 Mr. Greenleaf let us have $2 a week while the mill was down. We were rated at 19 cents per hour. When the mill started up he cut us to 15 cents per hour, but took every cent we made until our debt was paid, not allowing us anything to live on. Do you call this fair?

The workers are battling to enforce compliance with the president's recovery program.

COURT HOLDS THREAT TO CLOSE PLANT 'INTERFERENCE, COERCION AND RESTRAINT' OF EMPLOYES

Milwaukee Judge Declares Workers Need "Outside" Representation and Holds Recovery Act Makes Mandatory Recognition of Freedom of Organization.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 26.—By securing a court injunction restraining the Simplex Shoe company from interfering with and using intimidation to prevent organization of its employes the Wisconsin organized labor movement has achieved a significant victory and made a definite contribution to the labor movement of the entire country.

The decision of Circuit Judge John J. Gregory in granting the petition of the Wisconsin state federation of labor, the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and members of the local union of the latter organization for an injunction against the shoe company has nationwide significance because it is the first court action defining the language of Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act granting the workers the right to organize free from intimidation and interference by employers.

Declaring that "substantial and irreparable injuries to the workers' rights will follow unless the injunction is issued," Judge Gregory in clear-cut language convicted the firm of violating the labor provisions of Section 7-a of the NRA and of established law in Wisconsin that "if a person makes a contract with another for the benefit of the third person (signing the president's national blanket agreement) the latter may enforce it at law." He went further and declared for the need of the collective bargaining and representation outside of their own ranks for employes because of their usual lack of information which makes bargaining with their employers on any kind of an equal basis a fallacy unless they have the aid and protection provided for them in Section 7, namely: the right to representation of their own choosing.

Judge Gregory also established a significant precedent when he specifically declared that workers also have "property rights" in industry when he declared: "The court discards as too narrow any limitation to mere tangible, physical property. The spirit and context of the labor code permit of a much broader interpretation."

The establishment of this precedent and the legal recognition of the importance of the right to representation of their own choosing in the collective bargaining clause in Section 7 appears even more significant than the upholding of the right of workers to organize free from interference, which is so plainly stated in the recovery act. Commenting on the moral as well as legal right of workers to "outside" representation, Judge Gregory said:

"It must be apparent that bargaining individually the worker is at a great disadvantage. The employer is, naturally, better trained by knowledge and experience in the field of bargaining than the average employe. The handling of facts and figures is a large part of the employer's regular occupation, while the average worker has neither the education nor the experience to enable him to drive a good bargain unassisted.

"The individual worker, compared with the employer, has not the knowledge of the whole field of wages and working conditions upon which to base his conclusions as to what is a just or even a possible wage for the employer to pay."

The decision declares that "the NRA has not only sanctioned in principle but made mandatory upon the employer recognition of the workers' rights to organize freely." It points out that when the employer, following a visit to the factory by Charles J. McMorrow, organizer of the national union, stated to his employes that he would be "forced to close our plant indefinitely in the event we have any interference from the union or any outside organization" such action "could not be construed as anything but a definite threat and was an attempt on the part of the defendant to deny the right of its employes to organize freely and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and an interference, restraint and coercion in the designation of such representatives."

The decision is expected to give a great impetus to organization work in Wisconsin, as well as elsewhere, among workers who up to now have been fearful of losing their jobs because employers refused to recognize the meaning of the plain language of Section 7.

PRESIDENT RULES MERIT CLAUSES HAVE NO PLACE IN RECOVERY ACT CODES

Washington, Oct. 26.—No interpretation of the collective bargaining clause of the national industrial recovery act should be included in codes, President Roosevelt ruled in a letter to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

The president reasserted the right of workers to organize for collective bargaining under the recovery act and said that "merit clauses" have no place in NIRA codes. Such clauses have been bitterly opposed by organized labor. The president's ruling is expected to result in ending attempts to write "merit clauses" into codes and may bring elimination of the clause in the automobile code, now in effect.

The full text of the president's letter to Gen. Johnson follows:

"Following our recent discussion of various misunderstandings and misinterpretations of Section 7 (a) of the national industrial recovery act, I wish to advise you of my position.

"Because it is evident that the insertion of any interpretation of Section 7 (a) in a code of fair competition leads only to further controversy and confusion, **no such interpretation should be incorporated in any code.**

"While there is nothing in the provisions of Section 7 (a) to interfere with the bona fide exercise of the right of an employer to select, retain or advance employes on the basis of individual merit, Section 7 (a) **does clearly prohibit the pretended exercise of** this right by an employer simply as a device for compelling employes to refrain from exercising the rights of self-organization, designation of representatives and collective bargaining, which are guaranteed to all employes in said Section 7 (a)."

Deplores Passing Of Loyal Brother

Resolutions of respect to the memory of H. R. Gray, long-time member of Local 226, Painters, were passed by the local in session this week. Mr. Gray passed away at a hospital at Oteen, N. C., on Oct. 14, and funeral services wehe held here last Wednesday.

The resolution, prepared by a committee consisting of J. A. Farmer, C. H. Thurston and E. M. Baker, follow:

> Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother and fellow craftsman, H. R. Gray; and,
>
> Whereas, Brother Gray was a loyal and consistent member of this organization for ten years or more; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That we deplore the taking away of this good brother, and grieve with his family in their great loss; be it further
>
> Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the surviving relatives, placed upon our minutes and furnished The Labor World for publication.

Wagner Points Out Labor Board Power

Washington, Oct. 26.—Any group which flouts the decisions of the national labor board, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner is chairman, will be made to conform to a code containing the board's provisions, Senator Wagner said in a radio address.

"The question is frequently raised," Senator Wagner said, "whether the national labor board has any power of compulsion over those who are reluctant to appear before it or to abide by its decisions. I do not like to answer this question, because when you talk about compelling a man to do something you make him forget that it is to his best interest to do it voluntarily. Compulsion is necessary only when there is opposition, and there should be no opposition to a board which has demonstrated its willingness and ability to assist every group.

"At the same time I want to stress the fact that the board has power. It is an essential part of the recovery program and is working hand in hand with the recovery administration. Any group which flouts the decisions of the board may be placed under a code embodying the conditions approved by the board.

"If the code is violated, the licensing provision and the other penalties of the recovery act may be invoked. There will be no escape for the misguided minority who arise to interfere with every constructive program."

NOTICE
HOSIERY WORKERS

Regular meeting time of Branch 53, Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, has been changed from the first and third Saturday afternoons at 5 o'clock to first and third Saturdays at 2 o'clock. Next regular session will be held Saturday, Nov. 3, at 2 p.m.

Patrick Henry was married twice and was the father of sixteen children. With this knowledge, we more fully can appreciate his famous saying: "Give me liberty or give me death."

Central Body Backs Protests of Teachers

Reported Changes Include Closing Of 'Home Stores'

Rumor Says "Sole Owners" Fired If They Fail to Make Grade Set by McDonald.

Stories of changes in the "Home Store" chain this week included a report that at least two of the stores have already been closed, with others possibly to follow.

C. E. Hudson, of the Sanitary barber shop, called attention to the fact that a store in his neighborhood had "moved, consolidated or something," some thee weeks ago, and when censured for not reporting the matter sooner Mr. Hudson declared "nobody missed it for at least two weeks." Unit at Dodds and Willow is also said to have a "moved" sign in the window.

Another rumor tells of the discharge of at least one of the "managers" to whom the various units of the chain were "sold" when the code went into effect, because said "manager" could not make the grade as set by Roy McDonald, grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, druggist, tire dealer, individualist.

McDonald is still printing his weekly throw-sheet "Home Store" advertiser, doubtless for the "benefit" of the "sole owners," which contains his grocery, bakery, dairy, tire, drugs and other ads.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Several Changes Are Reported by Barbers

Several changes involving local barbers and barber shops are reported to The Labor World this week.

Cochran's, which has been at 912-A Market street for many years, has moved across the street to new and larger quarters at 915 Market street. The new shop is modern in every respect, and six chairs are presided over by well-known members of Local 415.

The Ridgedale Barber shop, which has been operated by M. E. Brown at 1406 Dodds avenue for several years, has consolidated with O. H. Haygood, at 1412 Dodds, and here also members of Local 415 to the number of a half-dozen are serving old and new customers in a high-class and up-to-date atmosphere.

B. L. Handy ("Andy"), formerly at the Park, announces his removal to the Sanitary shop at 13 East Seventh, and promises a newly-sharpened razor and shears to all friends in need of expert tonsorial work.

W. L. "Dock" Hardee, who had almost been regarded as a fixture at the Provident shop, has taken up new duties at the Broadway, 830 Broad street.

Lowry and Belcher Form Partnership

A new business institution made its bow in Chattanooga this week when "George's Barbecue" stand at 124 Market street was taken over by a company consisting of J. Burson Lowry and W. C. Belcher, members of Local 259, Movie Operators.

Mr. Lowry said Friday morning that the institution is specializing on palatable sandwiches and drinks, including Schlitz draft beer. A plate lunch is served at noon, he stated, and the doors are open every night until 1 a.m.

Labor Demands 'Fair Deal' for Public Schools.

SELFISH INTERESTS SEEK DESTRUCTION

Resolutions Adopted by First Fall Meeting of Local 246 Unanimously Approved by Central Body Monday Night.

Ringing protests of Chattanooga-Hamilton county school teachers, holding their first general fall session last Saturday, against various injustices permitted by the city government, were reflected at Monday night's regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, when unanimous approval of the attitude of Local 246 followed general discussion of conditions which have been imposed on the teachers, as well as "mass attacks" on the system in general.

Attention was called to repeated warnings issued by national school authorities and the American Federation of Labor, who have counseled friends of the public schools to resist in every possible way the inroads to those who would destroy the system.

"The public school system of America is in danger, and in many places has been almost destroyed by the demand of powerful and selfish interests," the teachers point out. "The abuses appearing elsewhere have made their appearance in Chattanooga." Various of the abuses referred to are cited by the organization, and it is charged that "all efforts of the federation to co-operate with city authorities have been flatly and consistently ignored."

Experience with county officials, the teachers recite, have been somewhat different, although "there have been several incidents in the county situation which have not been pleasing."

"Had we been organized five years ago, or even two years ago," a committee report points out, "some of the things which have happened to our co-workers could not have happened."

After unanimously indorsing the teachers' position, Central Body instructed its executive board to continue to work in co-operation with committees of Local 246 to the end that the schools be defended and the rights of teachers, patrons and children be protected.

Attitude of the teachers was expressed in reports of committees and resolutions, which follow:

ASKS FAIR DEAL FOR THE CHILD.

The past summer has been filled with occurrences having a vital effect upon the welfare of the teachers. They have served to illustrate to the teachers the absolute and vital necessity of concerted action on our part if we are to attain a professional standing and a measure of security, which are so essential to effective teaching and efficient schools. Had we been organized five years ago or even two years ago some of the things which have happened to our co-workers could not have happened.

As you will see from the reports of other committees the board of directors is busy with plans and proposals which will prevent such injustices as the indiscriminate dismissal of teachers in mid-summer. The Teachers Welfare committee, however, is not through with this particular incident and plans are now under way by which we hope to obtain further action in this matter. For the present it is necessary for the sake of the plan itself that it is to remain of an unrevealed nature. You will hear more of this later.

As for the so-called salary readjustments, that was another example of what can happen when those in authority refuse to recognize that the teachers too have rights. They did not consult our committee in this matter, although abundant opportunity to do so was offered. All efforts of the federation to co-operate with the city authorities have been flatly and con-

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Did the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor act on the Mooney case?

A.—The convention reaffirmed previous declarations expressing its belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and directed that efforts be continued for their unconditional pardon.

* * *

Q.—What did Abraham Lincoln say in regard to strikes?

A.—"I thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike."

* * *

Q.—Does labor approve the sending of American delegates to the International Labor office meeting at Geneva?

A.—Yes. The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention urged that the United States continue to send official representatives to meetings.

Wisdom

Mankind is looking now for freedom of life. Henceforth inviolable security of life, worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples. —Woodrow Wilson.

What Next!

The Bell Telephone laboratories have developed an electrical watch timer, by means of which a jeweler can regulate a watch in ten minutes, and do a more accurate job than under the old method which took about ten days.

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT
For *Distress After Meals*

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

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Veterans Live to See New Day

If Frank Morrison had time to remember—between his multiplied tasks of keeping the record straight and making necessary announcements during the A. F. of L. convention—his mind doubtless reverted to the "times when"—

For instance, there was the time when the bosses in the Danbury Hatters' strike were trying to put Sam Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison in jail.

Then, there was that other occasion, when a man named Baer declared that God had, in His infinite wisdom, committed the coal business to Baer and his associates, thus winning for himself the sobriquet of "Divine-Right-Baer."

Later days must have been easy to remember, when the war profiteers were calling all members and leaders of organized labor by the handy term of "bolsheviks."

Against this background, going back almost half a century, he saw and heard Senator Robert A. Wagner in warm, friendly and sympathetic terms, giving credit to the labor movement for its accomplishments during the Great Depression; and the brusque but not unfriendly declaration of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, that there is no need now for strikes.

And there was the impressive moment, when William Green accepting the re-election to the office he has so honorably filled for years, accepting the responsibility for making a success of the campaign of N. R. A. for the benefit of the nation's peaceful continuance, and giving notice to the foes of the new industrial and social order, in the spirit of the guardians of another Verdun, that "They shall not pass!"

It was worth fifty years of labor and battle, to the veterans of the labor movement, to have lived to see the new place accorded to their organization and its leaders, in the most vital affairs of the nation.

Press Freedom Not Endangered

Some newspaper publishers are all excited over the alleged danger to freedom of the press in the N. I. R. A. They profess to see the death of press freedom in the act and are even conjuring up the bogey of press censorship by trade unions.

"The application of press censorship by organized labor is possible if the newspapers submit to the demand of unions as expressed in the N. I. R. A.," said E. H. Harris, secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, in attacking the recovery act as a peril to the press.

Mr. Harris and others are talking sheer nonsense. Unions have never threatened the rights of free speech and there is no danger they will. Neither is there any danger to press freedom in the recovery act. Secretary of Labor Perkins emphasized this in rebuking a labor department conciliator accused of threatening an Alabama editor on the ground he was printing articles in violation of N. I. R. A. Said Miss Perkins to the conciliator: "Please keep in mind that you have no right to tell any editor what he may or may not print in his news or editorial columns. There is nothing in the N. I. R. A., or any other federal statute, which gives you such a right."

An Argument for the N. R. A.

N. R. A., with whatever faults it may have—and faults seem inseparable from the human race—is plowing along, working a change in the affairs of men, women and children that perhaps lose some of their visibility because, looking for trees we are in the midst of a forest which obscures our vision.

During the American Federation of Labor convention in Washington, President Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers, told the convention he had 1,500 complaints of code violations. That is a lot of violation and it betokens a situation not to be condoned, but to be corrected as rapidly as possible.

But there are two sides to every plate of ham and eggs and so there are two sides to this one. On one side the violations.

On the other side is a full page newspaper advertisement, the text of which is worth quoting. It follows:

> This shirt, and tens of thousands like it, were made and sold just a few months ago when the country was not as sound as it is today.
>
> The man that grew the cotton for it lost money. His cotton pickers were not paid with cash . . . they received canned goods and groceries so that they could eat and have strength to work. The workers in the mill where the cotton was spun into yarn and in the mill where the yarn was woven into fabric received starvation wages—$4 and $5 a week. The girls that fashioned it into a shirt tried to keep the wolf from the door with $5 a week, and in many instances, even less. Their employer lost money. Cut-throat competition, together with curtailed buying power, forced the retailer to sell it at a price which would attract you to buy it, but which netted him a loss.
>
> At 89 cents it was a bargain. A bargain built on misery, distress, losses and suffering, all along the line. A bargain that threatened the very structure of this country.
>
> Here is another shirt, manufactured under the code of the N. R. A. Looks just like the other one, but it's different.
>
> True, the cotton is the same, the machine-made material is the same, but—the workers now receive at least $13 a week. The workmanship, however, is different. Girls that are now receiving a living wage do better work than they did with hungry stomachs and with fear in their hearts.
>
> Yes, it's a different shirt. They will all tell you that—from the cotton picker to the one who sells it to you. Thanks to N. R. A. it is different—and not a single child labored in its making.
>
> At $1.09, it is a real bargain, a sound bargain, sound for your welfare and sound for the welfare of our country. Which one do you prefer to wear?

* * *

The argument is as old as the hills. How many times union men have offered that argument can never be known. With it they have battered at the doors of prejudice and sought to bring vision to eyes afflicted with blindness.

Now a nation is committed to the ideals so long preached by labor. Through decades it seemed that labor was preaching in a wilderness. Really, it wasn't a wilderness. Finally the seeds sprouted and grew.

Department stores have been regarded as the outlets for all of the bone-grinding "bargains" that a bone-grinding industrial world could produce. Like a breath from a world of new growing plants and flowers comes this advertisement by a department store, actually telling you why it is decent and right to pay a little more so that those who create the merchandise may live like human beings.

* * *

N. R. A. has its faults, but N. R. A. has justified itself over and over already. Read the advertisement again. It is true. It is filled with promise of even more.

True, there are the violations. Rome took a long while to build. No society can be remade into decency by the waving of a wand, with complete eradication of old abuses. The violations must be corrected.

Meanwhile there stands a monument of achievement—tremendous achievement. America actually is producing something like a miracle.

Woman, Long Idle and Facing Eviction, Tries to End Life

Durham, N. C., Oct. 26.—When sheriffs came to the home of Mrs. Bertha Jones here with eviction papers, they found her dying.

The starving woman, unemployed for months, had taken poison. At the hospital, where she was taken, doctors said she may recover.

Ever since she was a tot of nine, she worked in Durham textile mills. Then, several months ago, she was laid off with the usual, "We don't need you any longer."

The plight of her hungry family drove her from mill to mill in a fruitless search for work.

Finally she applied to the welfare board for help. Next came an eviction notice. She scurried from house to house, but landlords turned a deaf ear to her plea for rooms.

She told a friend an hour before the sheriffs came, "This is as far as I can go. I will end it all."

"FREEDOM OF PRESS" TALK SMOKE SCREEN TO HIT NIRA

Publisher of Chicago Tribune, "Open Shoppers'" Chief Mouthpiece in Middle West, Sets Up Straw Man to Batter Around in General Attack on Recovery Act Program.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Oct. 26.—"Freedom of the press" and the daily newspaper code were the major topics at a meeting of the Inland Daily Press association, held in Chicago. The newspaper code, said to be the worst filed by any industry, was discussed at a secret session.

"Freedom of the press" was publicly discussed in a Pecksniff manner as a means of raising a smoke screen to hide the real objective of a major attack on NIRA now in preparation.

Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune, was the bellwether and chief Pecksniff of the meeting. He disclosed that he was the author of the "freedom of the press" paragraph in the newspaper code as submitted to Washington. He shed bitter tears over the dangers he said threatened the liberties of the people through curtailment of the freedom of the press by the national industrial recovery administration. He said he was afraid of the designs of the politicians.

McCormick Long in Politics.

It is to laugh when McCormick expresses fear of the politicians. He has been in politics up to his eyebrows ever since he became publisher of the Tribune. He will excuse and palliate any crime committed by one of his political henchmen regardless of party affiliation. McCormick's political platform could be summed up and expressed with a huge dollar mark.

One of the most scandalous things that McCormick has been identified with was the notorious whoopee era of the Chicago sanitary district. It was a Tribune gang in charge of the district when millions upon millions of the taxpayers' money was squandered in a riot of extravagance and waste. Following years of delay the trustees were brought to trial and given prison sentences, but none of them has begun to serve time as yet.

These McCormick controlled sanitary district trustees built a cinder path along the drainage canal, through which flows Chicago's sewage, which is said to have been the most expensively constructed roadway in the world's history. This cinder path, which cost a million dollars a mile, was named and is still known as McCormick boulevard, in honor of the publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune. The lamp posts along this modern Appian way cost a thousand dollars each.

McCormick and his fellow-publishers are not really concerned over the freedom of the press. That is all poppycock. What they really fear is the rebirth of the nation is going to interfere with their long established and well entrenched grafts.

Straw Man Set Up as Blind.

The insinuation contained in the "freedom of the press" paragraph of the newspaper code is an insult to the intelligence of the American people, and was written by McCormick as a set-up, a straw man, to be battered around in a general attack upon the entire NIRA program. When it is clearly understood that the Chicago Tribune is the mouthpiece of the "open shoppers" of the middle west, then a true conception of the "freedom of the press" cry which is going up over the land can be had.

McCormick is going on a speech-making tour over the country. On this tour he will lambast NIRA and all of its works, always hiding behind the "freedom of the press" bogey man.

McCormack never appears before a meeting of the general public. This "big, bad wolf" of the newspaper world always plays safe by addressing select, sympathetic audiences where brickbats are barred. The daily newspapers in each city feature the text of his speeches, and in that way he gets his propaganda across to the public.

NRA PLANS CUTS IN HIGH SALARIES OF MOVIE STARS

Washington.—The national recovery administration has drafted a code to reduce the alleged excessive salaries of movie stars. The code proposes an "assessment" of $10,000 as the maximum penalty for employers who are found to have paid "an unreasonably excessive inducement" to any person to enter into their employment. The code would also apply to the salaries of motion picture directors.

GLASS WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

High Point, N. C.—The new organization spirit in the south is reflected in the strike won by the glass workers here.

Their agreement calls for abolition of the stretch-out, and the firing of all strikebreakers. The workers agreed to return to work pending arbitration by the national labor board of controversy over wage rates.

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605 Market Street Chattanooga, Tenn.

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!

Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:

On Taxes Paid October 16 to November 15, Inclusive..... 2%

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By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.

WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

Atlantic Ice and Coal Co.
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Southeastern Brewing Co.
Distributors of
Lion Pilsener Beer
Have Been Declared
"UNFAIR"
To Organized Labor
By
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

...F. of L. Demands Congress Investigate Activities of Strikebreaking Agencies

...ident Howard, of International Typographical Union, ...ys Anti-Union Employers' Organizations Use Mobile Crews of Professional Strikebreakers to Foment Industrial War, Keep Wages Down.

...hington, Oct. 26.—Scoring pro...al strikebreakers as "public ...s," the 1933 American Federa... Labor convention asked a con...onal investigation of the activi... strikebreaking organizations ...nactment of legislation to pre... the transportation of strike... disturbers of industrial

... convention also asked the en... of legislation to prohibit ad...ments for workers for employ... in plants engaged in interstate ...erce.

...as pointed out that unscrupu... employers often advertise for ...s without stating that a strike ...kout is in force at their plants, ...he result that honest men are ...d to accept jobs and do not ... that they are to be used as ...breakers until they reach the ... of the employment.

Employes Intimidated.

... convention directed attention to ...ractice of transporting profes... strikebreakers to any point ... employers desire to attack es...ed wage and working condi...

... convention also declared that ...breakers are transported to ... where the workers have not ... or threatened to strike, the ...e being to intimidate employes ...rce them to make unreasonable ...nfair concessions to the employ...

... the activities of professional ...breakers lead to the breaking of ...rial peace was described by ...s P. Howard, delegate from the ...ational Typographical union, ...oke in indorsement of the con...n's action.

... is my desire," said Delegate ...rd, who is president of the I. T. ... direct attention to a condition ... which many of the national and ...ational unions have suffered in ...st. That is the practice of assembling professional strikebreakers, transporting them from one state into another, sometimes for the purpose of displacing citizens of the state who have their homes established there, and at other times with no thought of employing them in the industry, but for the purpose of affecting scale negotiations and forcing the workers to accept settlements they would otherwise not accept.

Time for Inquiry Here.

"It appears to me the time is propitious, when in many cities of this country campaigns are being made against crime, that there should be an investigation of this activity.

"We are confronted with a condition where the employes in industry are to be more effectively organized under the NRA. If the practice of assembling professional strikebreakers and transporting them throughout the country is continued, it will never lead to industrial peace, but the opposite. I am sure the trade union movement desires industrial peace. No men or women desire to be confronted with a condition under which they find it necessary to leave their employment. Tactics of this kind can only lead to strikes and lockouts, and owing to the fact that some of the employers' agencies control the avenues of information by which the people are reached, it is becoming more and more of a menace to national and international unions."

Convention Mourns Passing of Hillquit

Washington.—The death of Morris Hillquit in New York during the progress of the American Federation of Labor convention here came as a profound shock to officials and delegates, many of whom were intimate personal friends as well as sincere admirers of this distinguished exponent of the rights of labor and versatile antagonist of all who undertake its exploitation.

President Green voiced his personal sentiments and those of the delegates generally, in a touching tribute as he appointed Delegate Dubinsky, of the Ladies' Garment Workers, to whose success the deceased leader had so greatly contributed, head of a committee to draft the formal resolution of condolence which the convention unanimously adopted, standing, as follows:

"Whereas, in the death of Morris Hillquit the organized labor movement of America has lost one of its staunchest adherents and life-long supporters; and,

"Whereas, Morris Hillquit, throughout his public career of a half century, contributed generously and constructively of his great girts to the cause of the workers as industrial adviser, speaker, writer and peerless defender before judicial tribunals; and,

"Whereas, we recognize that Morris Hillquit incessantly championed the battle of the wage-earners for higher standards of living, for the abolition of sweatshop work conditions and for economic and social justice; be it

"Resolved, That the Fifty-third convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in Washington, D. C., express deep sorrow over the demise of Morris Hillquit and unanimously tender its deeply felt condolence to his wife and family in this hour of their bereavement.

Flapper: My uncle in Venice is sending me a gondola. How am I going to play it?

Boy Friend: You don't play a gondola. You throw it over your shoulder like a shawl.

Banker Advocate of Wage Cuts Didn't Take Any Cuts Himself

Albert H. Wiggin's Annual Salary Remained at More Than $200,000 Through Depression Years and Still Received $100,000 Yearly, Though Retired.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Albert H. Wiggin, big Wall street banker, who was one of the earliest and most vociferous advocates of wage cutting after the depression began, took care to line his own pockets while the getting was good.

Mr. Wiggin still lined them, to the tune of more than $200,000 a year, though he had retired from active business.

These facts were made public when Mr. Wiggin was called to testify before the senate banking committee. The testimony revealed that:

In four and a half years as head of the great Chase National bank, Wiggin received about $1,500,000 in salary and bonuses from the bank and other corporations.

When he retired last winter, Wiggin received from the executive board a salary for life of $100,000 a year.

Wiggin's salary from the Chase National was $175,000 in 1929, $217,750 in 1930, $250,000 in 1931, $220,300 in 1932 and $52,970 in the first six months of 1933. His salary was thus shown to have been actually higher in the depression years of 1930, 1931 and 1932 than in 1929. While the income of the great mass of the population was steadily falling, Wiggin's was rising.

A wise old trainer, asked for some advice on winning races, said, "Well, sir, the thing to do is get out in the front at the start and improve your position from there on."

ARGUMENTS ON PRISON LABOR CASES ARE SET FOR JANUARY 8

Washington, Oct. 26.—The supreme court has set Jan. 8 for the beginning of argument on the Alabama action against states that have excluded Alabama's prison made goods or required that they be conspicuously labeled. Under the Hawes-Cooper act, nineteen states have already passed such laws.

The Alabama authorities are seeking to have these state laws nullified on the ground they constitute discrimination against the state and are an infringement of sovereignty. The federal government is involved in the action because Alabama contends that her prison made goods move in interstate commerce and cannot be molested by the laws of other states.

The argument will present a direct issue between the advocates and opponents of prison labor. Prison administrators generally favor the extension of penal labor. Organized labor, on the other hand, vigorously opposes the shipment of any prison products in competition with free labor.

Alabama prisoners were paid 15 cents per week in 1932, a survey by the U. S. labor department revealed. In addition, workers in the prison cotton mills were paid overtime for all hours above ten a day.

SILK STRIKERS ASK HIGHER MINIMUM PAY

Washington.—Striking silk workers from Paterson, N. J., and other silk centers told the national labor board that minimum wage provisions for weavers under the silk code are too low and asked revision of the rate from $22 to $27. They said that the industry can solve other matters at issue if the weaver pay provisions are changed.

The workers were mostly members of the Silk Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The action of the workers was the first time since the national recovery administration began functioning that labor has asked upward revision of minimum wage provisions of a key industry.

The more we see of big business men the more we think of Andy Brown.

B. L. HANDY, Barber

(11; East Seventh Street—Park Hotel Barber Shop) moved to 13 East Seventh Street (Sanitary Barber Shop). Invites his friends and customers to visit him at his new location.

Ready Cash

...your taxes, improvements on ...home, or for other obligations. ... made on most reasonable ... and paid back by the week or ...onth.

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IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

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Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

"DURING THIS YEAR THE INTERSTATE HAS MADE THE LARGEST INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS IN ITS HISTORY"

—DR. JOSEPH W. JOHNSON
President Interstate Life and Accident Co.

INTERSTATE HAS LARGE INCREASE, JOHNSON STATES

President of Local Insurance Company Reports Industrial Writing Gains Steadily.

That the NRA program has increased the purchasing power of the industrial class is evidenced by the record being made by the industrial insurance organizations of the country, Dr. Joseph W. Johnson, president of the Interstate Life and Accident company, stated Tuesday that his company is now receiving each week applications for three times as many new industrial policies as the company received each week in 1928.

"If conditions continue as they are at present," said Dr. Johnson, "the Interstate Life and Accident company will make the largest increase in industrial business that it has ever made in its history. A great many people who formerly carried regular life insurance, paying the premium on it annually, are now seeking the protection afforded by the weekly premium policy.

"The present conditions have driven home the importance of paying for this protection in small weekly installments. Last October I told our field force I would give them a trip to the Century of Progress fair in Chicago if certain records were made. Since that time, our premium income in the weekly premium department has increased on the basis of a quarter of a million dollars per year. Our regular life department also shows a substantial gain in insurance in force.

"We are, therefore, celebrating the wonderful record made by our agency force by a convention in Chicago this week-end."

One hundred and sixteen agents of the Interstate have won the trip. The N. C. & St. L. railroad has added four Pullmans to its Dixie Flyer, leaving Chattanooga at noon Thursday, to take care of these men and their wives from the Georgia and East Tennessee territory. An extra Pullman has been added to the train from Memphis to take care of the men from West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

The officers of the Interstate Life and Accident company are: Dr. Joseph W. Johnson, president; F. L. Underwood, treasurer; G. K. Henshall, vice-president and manager of agencies; J. R. Leal, secretary; C. S. Gwin, assistant secretary, and James F. Finlay, general counsel. They will attend this convention and deliver addresses. J. W. Lancaster, the manager in Chattanooga of the industrial department, will be accompanied by seven of his men who have won the trip. L. W. Rhodes, manager of the life department, men in Chattanooga, has also won the trip to the fair.

Dr. Johnson was among the first men in Chattanooga to sign the President's code agreement and secure the Blue Eagle. In supporting the President in his new deal, the home office of the company is now working on a five-day week basis and has added a number of new clerks to its payroll.

DR. JOSEPH JOHNSON.

At noon Thursday, the Dixie flyer on leaving Chattanooga for Chicago will carry four extra pullmans. They are the sign and symbol of improved business conditions, according to Dr. Joseph Johnson, president of the Interstate Life and Accident Insurance company, for they are carrying many insurance men to Chicago as a prize for writing a certain amount of business.

Dr. Johnson states that if the present industrial business of his company continues to increase at its present rate, all records in the history of the company will be broken.

That conditions have materially improved is evident in the fact that the Interstate Life and Accident Company are now receiving each week three times as many new industrial policies as received each week in 1928.

This significant record proves two things: First, that the NRA has bettered conditions, and second, that people generally have learned the true protection value of insurance.

Probably no time in the history of the modern world has afforded such an excellent opportunity to test the worth of insurance as during the past four years. That it has emerged the surest, safest and most convenient form of permanent investment and protection assurance is shown by the record of the Interstate.

WE DO OUR PART

INTERSTATE LIFE & ACCIDENT CO.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45844
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary Wilson vs. C. C. Wilson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. C. Wilson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in November, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defence to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 10-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 12th day of June, 1924, by Estelle M. Gardenshire (widow) to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Y, Vol. 18, page 265 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness due June 12, 1932, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1933

the following described property in the First (1st) Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the west line of High street 54 feet south of the intersection of Third and High streets; running thence southwardly with the west line of High street 50 feet; thence westwardly at right angles to High street 126½ feet; thence northwardly parallel to High street 50 feet; thence eastwardly 126½ feet to the beginning; being the south 50 feet of the north 104 feet of the east one-half of lot thirteen (13), High street, original plat of the town of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 6th day of October, 1933.
W. A. SADD, Trustee.
10-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45871
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Wilhelmina Anderson Wagner vs. Nathaniel M. Wagner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nathaniel M. Wagner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 30th day of September, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Lynch, Bachman, Phillips & Lynch 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45881
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mathew L. Stewart vs. Jewell Stewart

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jewell Stewart is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 10-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
John Pierce vs. Mary Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which was sworn to, that Mary Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 10-27

No. 17762
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. E. Vinson
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on one Axminster rug in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 13, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 19, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
11-10

No. 17767
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. E. S. Arnold
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 13, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 19, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
11-10

No. 45912
NONRESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Edna Henderson vs. Carl P. Henderson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl P. Henderson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
John Hallberg, Atty. 11-10

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45933
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gladys Irene Cantrell vs. A. C. Cantrell.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. C. Cantrell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 30th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 11-17

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE WINS UNION RECOGNITION

High Point, N. C., Oct. 26.—Unionism's greatest victory in the southern textile trade was scored at the Bossong Full Fashioned mill at Ashboro, near here.

The spirited stand of the Bossong workers during their strike won them a 25 per cent increase in wages; and, besides that, union recognition. This victory makes them the first textile workers to win union recognition through a strike.

The shop committee at the Bossong mill is still battling the bitter opposition of mill management which persists in breaking agreements.

All through this section of the south, spirit is strong for organization and unionization of the workers. The workers clamor for organizers; the only difficulty is lack of time and of organizers trained to cope with southern conditions.

The manufacturers are redoubling their efforts to suppress unionism with anti-union literature, violations of codes and agreements, the encouragement of company unions, the use of detectives to bore into the unions from within, and other underhanded and bold attempts to curtail and kill organization.

Nevertheless, in Ashboro, at McCrary's Full Fashioned mill, workers received 10 per cent wage increase because of efficient and effective work on the part of the shop committee. And at High Point, the shop committee of Branch 52 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers pushed through a 10 per cent increase in wages in all departments of the Diamond Full Fashioned plant, and won a 10 per cent increase for the leggers of the Adams mill.

Googe Fears Trouble If Rights Of Workers Are Not Protected

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26.—George L. Googe, A. F. of L. representative in charge of the southern trade union campaign, expressed fear that "serious labor trouble" was threatened throughout the country if the federal government does not immediately "protect the rights of the workers under the national recovery act."

In a statement issued from headquarters of the southern campaign here, he said strikes will spread not only in textile mills, but in other southern industries operated by reactionary employers. He charged workers were not being given the right to organize and those joining unions were being discharged.

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD BACKS AWARD FAVORING BRICKLAYERS

Washington, Oct. 26.—The national labor board has sustained the award handed down Aug. 5 by an arbitration tribunal in New York City dealing with wages and hours for union bricklayers and the question of sub-contractors. The employers had challenged the award, contending a so-called earlier award should supplant it.

The labor board had before it only the question of which award to uphold. The award approved gave virtually everything to the bricklayers which they sought. The board's action means they will receive wages of $13.20 a day instead of the $9 wage demanded by the contractors. About 14,000 men are affected.

The decision is expected to have a big influence on the wages of 125,000 building workers in New York City and vicinity. A majority of the crafts are now receiving $12 a day.

Pending final determination of the controversy, many thousands of dollars have been held in escrow, which will now be paid in wages to the bricklayers.

Governor Refuses to Commission Private Guards for Strike Duty

Charleston, W. Va.—Gov. Kump has refused a request of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for the wholesale issuance of commissions to so-called special officers in the employ of the company to do guard duty in the steel strike zone of the northern panhandle.

The governor pledged the full cooperation of the deputy sheriffs, the state police and other regularly constituted public officers, but made his position clear on the private guard system, declaring that he will oppose placing "law enforcement in the hands of private individuals or corporations."

The governor's action is unprecedented in this state, as for many years former governors have on the slightest pretext commissioned armies of these so-called private guards during strikes and organizing campaigns.

This assures the workers of West Virginia that the present state administration proposes to give them a new deal.

Green Charges Undercover War On Recovery Act

Labor Head Says Influential Groups Fight NRA Program, Which He Declares Must Not Be Permitted to Fail.

New York City, Oct. 26.—"Undercover efforts" are being made by "influential groups of industry" to defeat the purposes of the national recovery act, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, charged in speaking before the convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' union here. Delegates from the United States and Canada attended the convention, called to consider proposals for amalgamation of the union with the United Hatters of North America.

"We cannot permit this great economic experiment to fail," Mr. Green declared. "We cannot permit it to be sabotaged. It must succeed and it will succeed. I shudder to think what will happen to our country if it fails. Labor must see to it that it shall not fail."

Says Labor Has Co-operated.

Asserting that from the beginning organized labor has co-operated fully with the government in its recovery program and that "most of industry" has done the same, Green declared that he regretted to observe, however, that "there are strong evidences of failure on the part of influential groups of industry and individuals to give to the NRA program the support which it should have."

"Undercover efforts are being made to defeat the purposes of this act," he said. "This is responsible for the failure to make more progress than has been made. If we have not succeeded as far as we should it is because of the counteractive efforts put forth against those who have tried honestly to make the great experiment a success."

Stresses NRA Gains.

President Green hailed with satisfaction achievements under the NRA, stressing the abolition of child labor, elimination of sweatshops, raising of wages in many industries and cutting of hours.

The speaker appealed to labor for strong support of the recovery program and said:

"We have not realized all our hopes and ideals and ambitions under the national recovery act. Many workers in many industries have been disappointed because in the working out of codes labor has not realized all that it had hoped for and expected. But we take all that as part of our general experience. I believe the codes must be revised, the hours reduced still further if unemployment is to be taken up and a market created for our manufactured goods."

Doctor—Give up smoking, captain, and you will prolong your life by 20 years.

Captain—But isn't it too late now?

Doctor—It's never too late.

Captain—Then I'll start in ten years' time.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46923
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bessie Hufft vs. E. E. Hufft.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. E. Hufft is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 24th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Boyd W. Hargraves, Atty. 11-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45916
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Mae Conyers vs. Alfred Conyers.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alfred Conyers is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry A. Hitz, Atty. 11-17

MORE ABOUT
TEACHERS

(Continued from First Page)

sistently ignored. Since it takes both sides to make co-operation we do not see what we can do about that particular matter other than to continue our efforts until recognition comes.

Our experience with county officials has been of a different nature, and we find there a recognition that after all the teachers have a right to raise their collective voice. We appreciate this attitude and are confident that by co-operative effort many of our problems can see a happy solution.

There have been several incidents in the county situation, however, which have not been pleasing.

First: The committee which made the agreement with the county authorities about the two weeks' donation of time by county teachers, although composed largely of federation members, was not a committee of the federation. We feel that the authorities should have consulted the organization, which truly represents the teachers. This is a goal for which we are working. A certain amount of time is necessary to accomplish these things.

Second: Three teachers were notified of dismissal within two weeks of the opening of school. Our protests brought forth the reply that they were unsatisfactory teachers, a charge which we are not yet satisfied—in at least one case—is altogether true. Moreover, the time of dismissal branded the action as unjust and deleterious to the welfare of the profession.

The superintendent and chairman of the board of education have given us the promise that this will not occur again and that inefficient and unsatisfactory teachers will receive notice by the close of school year. This of course does not eliminate the unsatisfactory condition under which a teacher must submit to judgment without recourse, but it does afford some measure of protection until a more satisfactory solution can be worked out.

On the whole, we feel that we have made progress and that the future of teaching in Chattanooga and Hamilton county depends upon concerted, united action by the teachers.

We must not permit carefully laid schemes to drive any wedge into our organization. There are evidences of a conclusive nature that this is being done.

Be not deceived into thinking that all is well by the fact that some of you received a slight increase over last year.

This present situation illustrates the words of an early American: "We must hang together or we shall hang separately."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONTINUES BATTLE.

The public school system of America is in danger and has in many places been almost destroyed by the demand of powerful and selfish interests, the promotion of which makes prey of the defenseless children of the nation. The public schools are the property of the people of the republic and must be preserved even in times of stress like the present. The policies of inequality and injustice which are begun will break down the morale of the teachers and destroy the schools, if pursued. All teachers condemn them, and all intelligent thinking citizens must condemn them. The inarticulate child cannot complain, but it is unfair to mistreat him. We ask for a fair deal for the child, due regard for his health, his mind, and his training.

The abuses appearing elsewhere have made their appearance in Chattanooga. The allowances for the schools have been reduced in this city to the lowest sum ever spent directly by the authorities from the actual city taxes. There is in the department of education of Chattanooga no standard for the qualification of teachers. Neither is there a salary standard. Today, the average teacher receives about half the annual salary paid the employes of the city fire department.

Many of the school buildings are in a deplorable condition as is shown by the recent survey made by local architects and by the Chattanooga Safety Council of fire prevention. Some schools are crowded, and not a school in the city has standard equipment.

Such conditions we protest. It is time for the public to know of them and to bring pressure on the city authorities to correct them. The matter is not altogether a matter of finance. It is largely a matter of the distribution of finance.

In view of the crisis which public education generally is facing and which the schools of the Chattanooga system in particular are experiencing, we, members of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers association in regular assembly, present the following protest:

"Whereas, the mayor and commissioners of the city of Chattanooga have seen fit to reduce the budget of the department of education from approximately $890,000 to approximately $821,000, of which sum only approximately $61,000 is contributed from the actual taxes of the city; and

"Whereas, the city schools are not guaranteed a standard nine months term for the school year of 1933-34, and are returning to other policies not known in the Chattanooga schools since 1907; and

"Whereas, some teachers in the schools have received contracts calling for salaries hundreds of dollars less than the pay of employes in other departments, less than half of the salaries paid teachers of similar training by the other cities of the state, approximately half of the salaries paid by Hamilton county for teachers doing similar work, and less than half the median salaries for the entire country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we protest the inequality of placing the main burden of necessary economies upon the schools and upon the teachers and demand a fair deal for the children, for the schools, and for the teachers."

MANIPULATION OF TEACHERS' JOBS CHARGED.

"Whereas, those in authority have seen fit to dismiss a large number of our fellow workers without due notice, at a time that was most unjust, and without giving a reasonable or satisfactory basis for said dismissals; and

"Whereas, those same authorities have seen fit to replace a large number of those teachers with new teachers and to make trades and transfers between the county and city systems and in so doing to refuse to recognize the prior claim of the teachers let out; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers association, Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, deplore such action and hereby enter our vigorous protest and demand that in the future the welfare of the teachers receive consideration and that dismissals be only for just cause and at a proper time."

OFFERS CO-OPERATION TO CITY-COUNTY HEADS.

"Whereas, those in authority have seen fit to indiscriminately readjust salaries of teachers without regard to experience, qualifications, or service; and

"Whereas, this action may have served in some cases to partly rectify previous injustices, it has at the same time created new ones; and

"Whereas, the manipulation of salaries was carried on in such secrecy and without consulting authorized representatives of the teachers; be it

"Resolved, that we, the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers association, Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, do respectfully petition the commissioner of education and the superintendent of schools that our co-operation be accepted in working out standards of qualifications for teachers and an equitable salary schedule based thereon; and be it further

"Resolved, that we desire that in the institution of such changes the welfare of those already serving as teachers and principals be given due consideration to the end that they shall be given proper opportunity to meet those requirements in such cases as they do not already do so."

Missouri Congressman Hits Big Salary of Tobacco Head

Kansas City.—The salary of George Washington Hill, president of the low-wage American Tobacco company, was criticized by Representative Joseph B. Shannon, of Missouri, in a speech denouncing "tremendous salaries." Referring to Hill, Representative Shannon said: "His name is a living contradiction. His salary and commission last year totaled $1,600,000—too much for any man—while others starve."

Appalachian Mountain Coal

A High-Grade Run-of-Mine Coal Mined in Tennessee By Union Miners

W. L. Wergin, Agent
115 Forrest Ave., N. Chatt.

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition—this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!

EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
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LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE

A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

$8,000.00 A DAY
Paid in Accident and Health Benefits

To Policyholders and Beneficiaries Throughout the United States

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The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Has Been Protecting Workers Against Accidents and Sickness Disabilities For More Than 45 Years

WARNING!
Don't Buy Expensive Fuel

Buy Cheap Coal and a HOT BLAST Circulator

Burns Gasses Which Are Wasted in Ordinary Heaters.

Holds Fire 24 Hours

WHEN YOU were sweltering in the heat of summer months, WE made preparations to save you money this Fall! We placed our orders for these modern new Hot Blast Circulators—bought them at the old "lows!" THAT AND THAT ALONE is why we are able to now offer you savings of this magnitude—right at the height of the stove-buying season!

LOOKOUT'S EASY TERMS!

$14.75

With FREE Floor Board—Pipe—Installation—and $5.00 for Your Old Stove.

LOOKOUT FURNITURE CO.
613 MARKET STREET

Extra Special Values! BOYS'
SHEEP-LINED COATS
$3.49

- Sizes 6 to 18 years
- Black leatherette
- Wombatine collar
- Knitted wristlets in cuffs

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58th ANNIVERSARY SALE

et Everything
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Circulator
$14.75
With FREE Floor Board—
Pipe—Installation—and $5.00
for Your Old Stove.
NITURE CO.
STREET
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leatherette
batine collar
ed wristlets in cuffs
Main Floor
MANS
RSARY SALE

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 3, 1933 — Number 28

R. F. C. WORKERS REMOVED FROM CITY SCHOOLS

Reported Unfair Practice Is Discontinued.

PROTEST OF LABOR BRINGS RESULTS

Central Body Officials Rap School Head at Commission Meeting.

Appeal direct to the city commission, in regular session Tuesday, resulted in a statement Friday morning that employment of R. F. C. workers for repainting city school buildings had been stopped, at least temporarily, and it is believed the practice will be permanently abandoned.

A short time ago it became known that laborers were performing skilled craftsmen's work at Chattanooga High school, and were being paid out of government relief funds. An immediate and vociferous protest was raised, and it was explained that the city had furnished paint and the Parent-Teacher association had employed the relief workers to "use the brush." Executive officers of Central Body were instructed to make strong protest, and, in co-operation with officials of Local 226, Painters, injustice of the incident was pointed out not only to city officials but to officials of the Painters' International and to Senators Bachman and McKellar, each of whom was wired a request to investigate the matter.

At Tuesday's regular meeting of the city commission President Kamin and Secretary Cuthbert, of Central Body, brought the matter officially to the attention of the board, and a sharp verbal tilt with the commissioner of education resulted. Mr. Kamin explained that the matter was brought to the commission because appeals to Judge Wilkerson had failed to bring any action, and pointed out the injustice of placing the R. F. C. workers on skilled craftsmen's work, thereby forcing the craftsman to meet the "relief" scale or join the "bread line" in some other capacity.

Commissioner Wilkerson explained that the Parent-Teacher association had employed the relief workers, the city having furnished only the paint.

At this point Mr. Cuthbert accused the commissioner of "hiding behind the skirts" of the Parent-Teacher association and using that body as a "subterfuge" to avoid paying fair wages to skilled mechanics. "He has wrecked the schools," Mr. Cuthbert said, "and now he is attempting to wreck established wage scales of skilled workers."

Mayor Bass then remarked that a private session might be able to iron out the differences, and the incident was closed.

"Action of the Parent-Teachers," Mr. Cuthbert told The Labor World, "was doubtless taken in good faith, and their interest in the schools is commendable. As a matter of fact, with the situation such as it has been since the present commissioner was appointed to administer the school affairs, the work of the P. T. A. has been invaluable. It has sponsored numerous activities which should have been carried on by the department, and has added to its normal program continually in its determination to protect the physical properties as well as the welfare of the youngsters. I think the blame for the recent unfair incident should be properly placed on the commissioner of education, who is supposed to see that ways and means are provided for keeping the buildings in proper repair, as well as for actual operation of the schools."

Officials of Central Body expressed confidence that there will be no further employment of relief workers on skilled craftsmen's work by any city department.

Secretary Ickes Warns Against School "Economy"

Declares Some Taking Advantage of conditions to Strike at Education.

MILLION RURAL CHILDREN SCHOOL ECONOMY VICTIMS

Washington, Nov. 2.—The National Educational association estimates that 1,025,300 rural children are suffering seriously reduced educational opportunities during the present school term. Of this number, 110,800 children were said to have no schools at all, 35,750 less than three-months' school, and 914,500 less than six months.

The association estimated that 209,573 teachers received less than $750 a year and 84,036 less than $450 a year.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The schools "ought to be the last to feel the pinch of economy," Secretary of the Interior Ickes said in a radio address here.

He charged some persons are taking advantage of present conditions to strike at the future of education.

"I do not deny that of necessity some economies must be made in our schools," the secretary said, "but we are going too far in that direction." He added that some pruning might be necessary, but advised that it be done by experts and not without regard for the dangers of cutting into a vital spot.

Contending that every individual should have as much education as he is capable "of receiving and of using to advantage," Ickes said that was essential to the good of the nation, since "the intelligence of a nation is the sum of the intelligence of all its citizens."

SETTLEMENT STOPS POLICE TERRORIZATION SUGAR BEET STRIKERS

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Following vigorous action by Attorney A. L. Wirin, a police reign of terror, in which Oxnard, Cal., sugar beet workers were arrested, beaten and shanghaied across the country border has been ended, charges against strikers dropped, and an agreement reached guaranteeing all the rights of the workers.

The beet workers have returned to the fields with a substantial increase in wages, their right to a union of their own choice has been recognized, and the Sugar Beet Growers association has agreed that there shall be no retaliation against strike leaders. The agreement was reached after Attorney Wirin had filed suit for damages of $25,000 against the Oxnard chief of police for beating up a striker. Writs of habeas corpus and prohibition were pending and investigation of violations by employers of federal laws had been begun. In the settlement reached all charges brought by the strikers and their representatives were dropped.

July Relief Total in Cities Drops 9 Per Cent Under June

Washington—The children's bureau, department of labor, reported that relief expenditures from public and private funds were 9 per cent lower in July than in June of this year. The report was based on data from 120 cities and city areas.

The July relief expenditures totaled $34,157,843. This was 19 per cent less than the amount spent in March, when relief demands reached their peak, but it was far above the $20,901,016 expended by the reporting agencies July of last year.

Norwegian Labor Party Gains.

Oslo, Norway.—The labor party made big gains in the Norwegian parliamentary elections, winning 20 additional seats from the conservatives, liberals and agrarians. Labor, which will have 70 seats in the new storting, won wide public support through its extensive program of unemployment relief.

MILL BARONS DEFY UNION AND GOVERNMENT

Refuse Labor Department Arbitration Plan.

HARRIMAN STRIKE IS MADE STRONGER

Arrogant Attitude of Bosses Indicates Combination, Says Workers' Official.

That hosiery manufacturers of Tennessee are working hand-in-glove to defeat the purpose of the national recovery act is indicated by the activities of the mill owners, according to Fred G. Held, vice-president of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, who returned to Chattanooga for a few days this week after numerous futile attempts to secure arbitration for the striking workers at the Harriman Hosiery mills, where nearly 600 workers walked out last week to enforce compliance with the president's program.

J. Harvey Wilson, official of the Richmond and other local hosiery mills, is said to have been among those present at Harriman after the strike was called, and it is said to be the belief of workers there that Wilson is interested in the struck mill.

Mr. Held told The Labor World Thursday that according to his information there are "about a dozen" mills in this section which apparently are determined to defeat the NRA, and efforts on the part of the workers to act collectively to assure compliance with the act have been met by organized opposition, arbitration in any form being consistently refused and the spokesmen for the "sock foundries" maintaining an arrogant attitude both toward the workers and the government agencies charged with enforcement of the act.

The Harriman case was cited as an instance, where, according to Mr. Held, representatives of the workers and of the United States labor department were alike given to understand that there would be no compromise or arbitration on the part of the textile barons.

This attitude, however, the union official declared, has had the effect of greatly strengthening the morale of the strikers, and their determination to secure justice is greater than ever.

Discussing the situation with a representative of The Labor World Thursday, Mr. Held said:

"The strike of hosiery workers at the Harriman Hosiery mills, caused by the dismissal of union workers, continues in full force. The morale of the strikers was strengthened by the arbitrary attitude assumed by the officials of the company Monday, when a committee of workers, accompanied by a representative of the department of labor with the national labor board, interviewed the entire board of directors of the company. The representative of the government presented a plan whereby the workers were to return to work the following day, while an impartial board was to review the cases of discharged employes and render a decision on each. The workers, who are all members of a local union of United Textile Workers, contend they were discharged for their affiliation, while the management claims they were discharged for a good cause. Despite this fact, they absolutely denied them this fair trial, proving the fact that these workers were discriminated against. The officials of the firm were told that if they refused this request they were violating the purpose of the NRA, also the hosiery code, and that this would be immediately reported to that body, but despite this fact they absolutely rejected the proposition.

"This arbitrary attitude by the company only goes to prove more clearly each day that there must be a concerted movement on foot by the entire hosiery manufacturers of Tennessee to combat to the fullest extent the organization of their workers. To the best of my knowledge there are about a dozen hosiery mills in the Tennessee valley financially connected and it is therefore safe to assume that no one mill of this group or chain can concede one point in regards to an attempt on the part of their employes to organize into a legitimate trade union. After reviewing this entire situation, it is clearly brought out that this strike in Harriman does not only involve their right to organize but the entire group of hosiery workers in the Tennessee valley.

"These workers are putting up a splendid fight for every worker in these parts and therefore each and every one should give them their moral and financial support. Many of these workers have been receiving starvation wages for a long period of time and need aid immediately, therefore any contributions will be greatly appreciated. Send such contributions directly to J. K. Crawford, 1002 Roane street, Harriman.

"This strike situation has now been turned over to the regional mediation board of the national labor board in Atlanta, Ga., and we will see what can be accomplished by them or whether the company will also defy this board."

Organized Labor Hails Decision Milwaukee Judge

Wisconsin State Federation Says Judge Gregory's Ruling Decisively Upholds the Workers' Rights.

Milwaukee, Nov. 2.—Circuit Judge John J. Gregory's decision granting an injunction restraining the Simplex Shoe company from violating the labor clause of the nattional industrial recovery act is hailed by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor as not only a great victory for organized labor but a notable gain for human welfare.

In a letter to organized labor, the federation expresses its satisfaction with the decision and points out its import. The letter says in part:

"Labor does not express elation because of the victory in winning the case. It rather expresses solemn satisfaction that the NRA is construed in the light intended, namely, to promote human welfare in these times of emergency. The right guaranteed to every employe to join a recognized labor union without interference on the part of employers—the right to collectively bargain through representatives freely chosen by such employes is now made as sacred and binding as any other provision in the American constitution.

"Organized labor is glad that the much-disputed and misinterpreted Section 7-A has been given clear and definite construction by a court of competent jurisdiction. The organized workers found it necessary to secure a determination from the judicial department of the government so that employes and employers would thoroughly understand their respective rights and obligations.

"It remains now for the workers of this state and nation to understand fully the import of this decision. Employers may no longer interfere with the rights of the workers to join honest and regular labor unions. No longer may an employer, directly or indirectly, threaten to discharge or punish employes for organizing and joining unions. And the law now protects the employes in their right to have regular unions and union representatives bargain collectively for them and secure for workers decent wages, proper hours and humane living conditions."

Wergin and Sivley Form Partnership

Foundation for one of the greatest institutions in America (possibly) was laid this week when it was announced that W. L. Wergin and W. D. Sivley, veteran members of Lodge 56, Machinists, have formed a partnership and are now soliciting general repair work, brazing, welding, etc. The work is now being done at the Hamilton Machinery company, 204 Market street, and anyone having knowledge of a "job" of any character in this line is assured of a first-class product by calling 7-3447 in the daytime, or 6-7860 at night.

Western Kentucky Mines To Allow Vote on Union

Washington.—The West Kentucky Coal company has notified the national board that it has no objection to a vote of employes to decide their labor affiliation as between the United Mine Workers of America and a company union. The voting will be under supervision of the labor board.

NEWSPAPER OWNER FIGHTS RECOVERY PLAN

Chicago Tribune Attacks President's Program.

CORRESPONDENT RAPS McCORMICK

Says Publisher Has Gall to Address Taxpayers and Citizens Anywhere.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune, has started on a speech-making tour over the country in an effort to wreck the recovery plans of President Roosevelt.

Hopping into his private airplane, the Tribune publisher made a quick trip to Los Angeles, Cal., where he bitterly assailed the "new deal" in an address before the eleventh annual conference of the Western States Taxpayers' association.

As a further contribution to the plans of the enemies of the present federal government, McCormick has assigned Arthur Evans, one of his star reporters, to work with the power companies of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee in a publicity campaign designed to wreck the Tennessee Valley Authority. Evans was wiring an attack on the Muscle Shoals project from Birmingham, Ala., on the same day that his boss was assailing the government at Los Angeles.

A. P. Carries Poison.

These activities would not be of major importance except for the fact that the poison thus made is carried over the wires of the Associated Press, of which McCormick is a dominant figure, and through the medium of the Chicago Tribune Press service which not only serves newspapers throughout the United States, but has world-wide connections as well. McCormick, therefore, is indeed a "big bad wolf."

"McCormick had better come back to Chicago and square up for the huge sums of money that the Chicago Tribune has robbed the school children of this city out of over a long period of years," said E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. "McCormick has an immaculate gall to address a taxpayers' gathering anywhere at any time. He would not dare to address a general taxpayers' meeting in Chicago, because he would be hooted off the platform.

Chicago "On" to McCormick.

"It is a magnificent gesture for McCormick to go to distant cities and pose as a patriot and a noble citizen, but we here in Chicago who have to live with him know him for what he is. He is wholly without public or political morals and scruples. If the Tribune under his guidance has ever espoused any cause in a disinterested, unselfish spirit I would be pleased to have some one point it out. The policy of McCormick and the Tribune has an eye single to the almighty dollar, and they will attempt to ruin any one who stands in the way.

"It is a matter of public record," continued Mr. Nockels, "that the Chicago Tribune company, through political manipulation and legal skullduggery and chicanery of the worst kind, for many years occupied school land in the heart of Chicago at a rental of about one-third of what a fair appraisal of the property showed that the board of education should have received.

"This matter has been a burning issue with the people of Chicago for more than four decades, and is a burning issue today.

"Gorged with wealth and drunk with power, it now has set out to destroy the president of the United States, because the president is endeavoring to work out a square deal for the common people against the desires of predatory big interests of which the Tribune is the mouthpiece.

McCormick Joins Conspirators.

"McCormick has joined a band of desperate men who would wreck the republic to gain their unholy end. These conspirators are located in all parts of the United States, but they have made Chicago their meeting place to hatch their plots against the honest, law-abiding, decent citizens of this country and against the government of the United States."

Mr. Roy McDonald "Makes Good" as An Ad Solicitor

Investigation by Committee Brings Interesting Story From Coal Dealer.

Mr. Roy McDonald, merchant prince, grocer, baker, dairyman, druggist, tire dealer, printer, publisher, individualist, has added another title to his already long list, according to report of a committee which this week called upon a merchant who had innocently placed an advertisement in McDonald's "Home Store" throw-sheet. McDonald, according to this committee, accompanied by the manager of the "Don Cherry Tire company," called on this business man and urged him to place an advertisement in the throw-sheet, and, being an old friend of the tire company "manager," the merchant, a coal dealer, finally succumbed to the wiles of the solicitors and allowed them to have their way. The labor committee, however, was assured that the error would not occur again. Another small "ad" appeared in the non-union advertising sheet last week, but the committee stated there was no such number as the address given.

McDonald has thus scored again, demonstrating his versatility by successfully soliciting an advertisement for his throw-sheet. Mr. Don Cherry, his assistant in the project, told a committee which called upon him a few weeks ago that the "Don Cherry Tire company" advertised in the throw-sheet because the "Home Stores" traded with him, and that he would "think over" discontinuance of his patronage of the circular. It had been rumored, even before the tire company was established, that it was another "dream" of McDonald, whose partiality for visions has been exemplified in his statement when he first organized his throw-sheet and employed an out-of-town operator, that he was casting "wistful eyes" at the daily newspaper field, and, later, when he placed into effect a "dream of years" by "selling" his grocery stores to their respective managers. This latter dream "came true" shortly after the code went into effect, which provided certain hours and a minimum of $35 per week for "executives."

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Glassblowers Indorse Camp

Branch 92, Glass Bottle Blowers, at a regular meeting Oct. 10 indorsed the candidacy of Clifford E. Camp for county judge. A communication, signed by President J. E. Bird and Secretary William Bland, calling attention to the action, was received this week by The Labor World, and is here noted in accordance with the policy of this paper. The resolution recites that Mr. Camp has been a member of Branch 92 for twenty-seven years.

SUPREME COURT SETS DATE FOR PRISON LABOR CASE

Washington.—The United States supreme court has set for argument on Jan. 8 the application of Alabama for permission to file complaint against nineteen states and the United States to present enforcement of state laws excluding or requiring the conspicuous labeling of its prison-made goods. The Alabama authorities are seeking to have these laws nullified, on the ground they constitute discrimination against the state and an infringement of sovereignty.

The federal government is involved because much of the Alabama goods move in interstate commerce, which the Alabama authorities contend cannot be molested by the laws of other states.

UNION OFFERS SUBSTITUTE FOR BUILDERS' CODE

Provides Higher Wages and Shorter Workday.

THIRTY-HOUR WEEK, FAIR PAY IS ASKED

Master Code, Proposed by Bosses, Seeks 48 Hours, 40c Minimum Wage.

Washington, Nov. 2—A substitute code, providing for the 30-hour week, has been prepared by representatives of organized building trades workers for presentation to the recovery act administration in place of the master code for the industry proposed by the employers and now before the NRA deputies.

The code, approved by the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, provides for higher wages and shorter hours, as compared with those set in the master code. The form of code administration also provides for labor representation, which was omitted in the code authority set up by the master code.

Instead of an average 40-hour week, with a 48-hour week permitted at times, as provided in the master code, the union code calls for a 30-hour week of five work days of six hours each. Persons employed more than six hours a day "shall be paid twice the normal rate" for overtime.

While the master code would fix a wage of 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor, the union code proposes 40 cents for the southern zones, 45 for the central zones and [illegible] cents for the northern zone.

No provision is made in the master code for the rates of pay of skilled and semi-skilled men. The union code proposes 65, 75 and 85 cents an hour, respectively, for semi-skilled workers in the three zones and $1, $1.10 and $1.20 an hour for the skilled mechanics in the three zones.

The master code proposes clerical wages of $12 and $15 a week, depending upon population. The union code would raise these minimums to $15 to $16.50 a week.

The minimum age for employment is placed at 18 years in the union code, compared with 16 in the master code.

MUSICIANS SUE TO STOP POLICE BAND PLAYING AT PRIVATE FUNCTIONS

New York City, Oct. 18.—Unemployed union musicians have brought suit to stop the New York City Police band from playing at private functions. They charge that the police band, giving its services free, has taken engagements that regular musicians otherwise would have had at ball parks, parades, social functions, picnics, athletic events and the like.

The suit, brought against Commissioner Bolan, alleges that the use of the police band at other than official municipal affairs is not only a direct blow at 17,000 members of the American Federation of Musicians, who are now idle in New York, but also is a misapplication of public funds because it takes policemen from the duties for which they are paid.

Commissioner Bolan has been ordered to show cause why he should not be permanently enjoined from permitting private use of the band.

It is indicated similar action may be taken against fire department and other municipal bands.

RICH RAILROAD COMPANY DENIED TAX DISPUTE REVIEW

Washington.—The supreme court has refused the wealthy Delaware & Hudson company a review of a dispute with the commissioner of internal revenue over the deduction of losses alleged to have been sustained by it and thirty-one affiliates in making federal income tax returns.

Consolidated income tax returns were filed by the Delaware & Hudson company and thirty-one affiliated companies for 1922 and 1923. In 1922 they showed a net loss of $6,063,315, of which the government contended the proportionate share of the Delaware & Hudson company was $3,025,677.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What motto was recently suggested to express the American worker's point of view toward the purchase of German goods?

A.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said: "Our motto must be, 'We will not buy German goods until German workers are free.'" The motto is in line with the boycott of German goods called for by the 1933 A. F. of L. convention.

* * *

Q.—Will labor push its demand for a 30-hour week?

A.—The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared in favor of pressing a fight for passage by congress of a 6-hour day, 5-day week, if the national industrial recovery act program fails to achieve its purpose of re-employment.

* * *

Q.—When was the last convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco?

A.—In 1915.

Wisdom

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.

What Next!

A new British steel house, designed to meet the competition of German steel houses, will soon be on the market. Two men can put up the house of three rooms in sixteen hours, using only a few simple tools. There will be an outer and an inner sheet, the space between being filled with a non-conducting material which makes the house warm in winter and cool in summer and renders it damp-proof, fire-proof and vermin-proof.

A TONIC Laxative

CONSTIPATION, with the annoying symptoms that usually come with it, cuts down organic force and disturbs normal health and well-being. A thorough cleansing of the digestive tract is of great assistance in the removal of sickening constipation symptoms.

When excessive accumulated waste matter disturbs and strains the muscles of the large intestines, rendering them temporarily unable to perform their wave-like evacuating movements, Thedford's Black-Draught is useful in stimulating them to activity, which, again started, should continue regularly until some future disturbance interferes. In this way, Thedford's Black-Draught is one of the TONIC laxatives, tending, as it does, to establish a regular habit of evacuation.

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No Place for "Interpretations"

President Roosevelt's ruling on "interpretations" of the collective bargaining section of the recovery act should end "merit clauses" in codes and other attempts to modify or nullify Section 7-A.

The president points out that Section 7-A means just what it says, that it guarantees the rights of free organization, designation of representatives and collective bargaining and that it clearly prohibits attempts to limit these rights. He declares "interpretations" have no place in codes and lead only to controversy and confusion.

Gen. Johnson and other high officials have said the same thing as the president but the efforts to insert "merit clauses" in codes have persisted. Now that the president has spoken, in words that cannot be misunderstood, the issue, if issue it ever was, has been settled. Employers who seek to "interpret" Section 7-A will be only wasting their time and will have themselves to blame if they head into trouble.

Who Is Forgotten Now?

Who is the forgotten man now? There are claims for that doubtful distinction and undesirable position.

The aging worker who has been discharged with short notice, with a younger man at half the wage on his job, is one of the disinherited who makes a rather feeble and inarticulate appeal for help.

Since the cotton textile code became a law the national recovery administration has received hundreds of complaints from workers. Of the complaints, nearly 200 come from those who have lost their jobs, "the aged, the slightly incompetent and those who are naturally slow and unable to produce a volume of production sufficient to justify their being paid a minimum wage."

And so we find that our job is only half done when we as a government have intervened to secure decent living wages for the main body of workers. The aged, the slightly incompetent and those others who are not worth $12 and $13 a week to their employers while better workers can be had for the same price, must be taken care of.

If the young and vigorous workers were receiving wages large enough to care for those others the problem would not be a serious one. But they are not. Some other way has got to be found either to make these folk self-supporting or to care for them. Old age pensions would be the answer for part of the group. For the others—what? This business of bringing about real recovery is indeed a terrific problem in social inventiveness.

Final Victory Certain

Attacks on the child labor amendment by newspaper publishers and their attempt to line up the public against ratification indicate that labor and other forces favoring the amendment are in for a hard fight.

Next year and 1935 will be the crucial years in the fight for the amendment. In 1934 eight states which have not acted favorably will meet in regular legislative sessions and others will very likely call special sessions. In 1934 most state legislatures will be in session.

Pointing out the necessity for every friend of the amendment to bestir himself or herself and work as never before for final victory, the American Child, organ of the national child labor committee, says:

> "If the goal of thirty-six ratifications is reached in 1935 it will make possible federal legislation in time to replace the child labor restrictions in industrial codes which will expire that year, according to the terms of the recovery act. If it be not ratified—then we must expect a return to old conditions of child exploitation. For previous experience indicates that when a period of unemployment begins to abate, the number of children entering industry tends to increase."

There is no doubt that the child labor amendment will be ratified and made part of the federal constitution, however hard a fight is made to defeat it. That is settled. Labor has made up its mind child labor must be permanently abolished and will see that this is done by ratification of the amendment.

THE AMERICAN IDEAL

Editor's Note—The following splendid article was written by Irvin D. Shapiro for the Rockmart Journal. Mr. Shapiro, member of the Rockmart bar, is a son of B. I. Shapiro, active member of the local Bakers' union.

President Roosevelt in his recent talk to the American public, stressed the fact that he wants to create better living conditions for the farmer and the working man. The government is making an effort to hold the dollar at a steady level and yet give it a good purchasing power. The farmer is going to receive more money for his products if there is any humanly possible way for the government to bring it about.

If the present experiment should prove successful, it will go down in history as the greatest feat ever accomplished by the human mind. For thousands of years, it has been the dream of great men to bring about ideal conditions under which every man would have good living conditions and without fear of poverty. Throughout the centuries men have experimented with the ideal form of government. Cities and countries have tried to create conditions that would do away with destitution and bring peace and prosperity to all people on an equal basis.

History is full of failures to accomplish this deed. Just as the United States was the first large nation to bring democratic principles to its citizens, with the power of vote, and the power of religious worship, and the right of personal liberty; so is this the first nation to see success in a plan which has brought failures to others.

The United States is an ideal country for such an experiment. Its industrial power has been brought about by the privilege given to every man to build and develop himself. It stands as a great nation because it was the first civilized country to dedicate itself to the principle that "all men are created free and equal." It was the first civilized nation to give to the world a democratic constitution. Speaking of "democratic" here, we mean a government established by all people who are politically and socially equal. Our government represents capitalism, labor and agriculture. We have all essentials of an ideal government if the people are so minded to bring it about.

All great movements are brought about by the leaders who have the imagination and vision to strive for an ideal. The man who thinks only of himself and cannot see into the future is not a builder. The man who sees the world and his neighbors as only something of which he is the center, is not one who progresses. The man who can be contented in the midst of poverty and starvation among his fellowmen is useless as a human and a citizen. The man who lacks vision might as well be replaced by a tree.

After many decades of indifferent government, we have leaders who have caught a vision of a strong United States where all citizens will really be free, equal and prosperous.

The appeal made by President Roosevelt should be an inspiration to those who really think of this country as something big and great. It has been proved time and again that the selfishness of citizens can soon bring destruction to a nation. A country is only as strong as the individuals who forms its foundation. Weak citizens mean a weak nation. Builders and pioneers create a government that is thriving.

The citizens of today can be pioneers just as those who first cleared the forests of this country and paved the way for future generations.

We have reached the stage of civilization unknown in the past. Ours is now the power to build or destroy. The last ten years of American history will mean the rise or the fall of the American people. We cannot turn back nor can we detour.

The road lies before us. We can follow our leaders in their struggles for an ideal republic, or we can fail them and bring destruction upon ourselves to such a degree and hideousness as ever conceived by man. The great civilization that we have will only make destruction that much worse if it fails. Our high level of living will carry us into a low stage of barbarism through neglect and indifference.

We are now facing a great age of progress, or the absolute collapse of those principles and institutions upon which this country was founded and created.

LABOR BOARD'S DECISION BLOW AT WAGE CUT MOVE

Washington, Nov. 2.—The decision of the national labor board sustaining the $13.20 per day wage of bricklayers in the New York City area comes as a blow to the group of deputy administrators and advisers surrounding Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery act administrator, who have been urging a slash in wages in the building trades. For several weeks the contention has been made that wages in the building trades should be sharply reduced as a stimulant to new building and general recovery in the construction industry. In the front of the campaign has been the construction League of America, while Deputy Administrator Malcolm Muir, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing company, has been a leading proponent as well of a wage slash throughout the building industry.

PRESIDENT FORCES STEEL TO MAKE PEACE WITH STRIKING WORKERS IN "CAPTIVE" MINES

Washington, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt has forced the steel companies to make peace with the miners employed in steel-owned coal mines.

As a result of an all-day White House conference, attended by leading steel men and representatives of the NRA, the steel interests agreed to a tentative settlement under which the United Mine Workers of America is to be recognized, the check-off conceded and the terms of the Appalachian coal code go into effect.

The agreement is expected to end a strike of 30,000 men employed in the "captive" mines of the steel companies in Western Pennsylvania. The strike, called to win union recognition and other concessions, has been on for weeks.

Under the agreement the men, represented by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will return to their jobs; the operators will accept them without discrimination as to their union membership, and machinery will be established for the writing of a formal contract.

As a preliminary to formal recognition of the union and writing of a contract, an election will be held under the direction of the national labor board for the election of representatives of the workers. The steel companies agree to abide by the result of the election.

The concessions by the steel men looking to union recognition are said to be the first such concessions in thirty-three years. The steel interests have always been bitterly anti-union and have long fought organized labor.

At the same time President Roosevelt brought the steel men to terms, he won an agreement from them to cut the price of steel rails from $37.75 a ton to $36.375. The steel companies recently quoted the higher price and Joseph B. Eastman, federal rail co-ordinator, charged that the bids were the result of collusion. The rail orders are to be financed by the federal government, the railroads obtaining federal funds to buy them at the specific price.

The steel order, already put under way as the result of the price reduction, will keep the steel rail mills working at capacity production for at least three months. The order put across at the White House conference is for approximately 800,000 tons. Tie spikes and straps will raise the total, however, to more than 1,000,000 tons.

100,000 Members Goal Of Cooks and Waiters

Cincinnati.—Secretary Bob Hesketh, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, says:

"We added thirty new locals during August and fifteen more during the first two weeks in September. And still the good work goes on.

"Repeal is in sight now, which means some fifteen or twenty thousand additional members to our organization. We are out to make it 100,000 members in the next few months."

PRISON LABOR CODE READY FOR SUBMISSION TO NRA

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Prison association, at a meeting here, approved a fair practice code governing prison labor and manufacturing for submission to the national recovery administration at Washington. The code proposes a maximum 40-hour week, provides that the sale price of prison-made goods shall include the same labor price as in free industries and prohibits the sale of such goods at less than production costs. The code exempes cases in which the "state-use" system of producing goods only for state institutions is in effect.

JUDGE REFUSES WRIT TO HALT PICKETING

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Graham Witchief refused to issue an injunction to stop picketing of the Rosenthal, Ettlinger Clothing company by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He held the strikers could peaceably picket the plant, but prohibited them from carrying signs charging the company had violated the NRA code.

The employes of the company struck some weeks ago, asserting the concern had refused to deal with the union and had violated the NRA code by refusing to meet with representatives of the workers.

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Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!
Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:
On Taxes Paid October 16 to November 15, Inclusive.... 2%
On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive.... 1%
By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.
WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

Atlantic Ice and Coal Co.
And Its Subsidiary
Southeastern Brewing Co.
Distributors of
Lion Pilsener Beer
Have Been Declared
"UNFAIR"
To Organized Labor
By
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

pend Armistice Day, and Sunday the Last Day of the Fair at

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wo never-to-be-forgotten days to visit the Century of Progress Exposition!

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$7.50 Round Trip

OING—Leave Chattanooga, via Southern Railway, 5:00 P. M. Nov. 10th, arriving Chicago (Central Station, 12th Street and Michigan Avenue), 8:00 A. M., Nov. 11th.

ETURNING—Leave Chicago ..... 11:00 P. M. Nov. 12th
Arrive Chattanooga ..... 3:00 P. M. Nov. 13th

pecial through coach train Chattanooga to Chicago and return with ining Car providing popular priced meals, also coffee and sandwiches. oin the happy throng. Spend Armistice Day in Chicago, and be ere Sunday, the 12th, which is the last day of the Fair.

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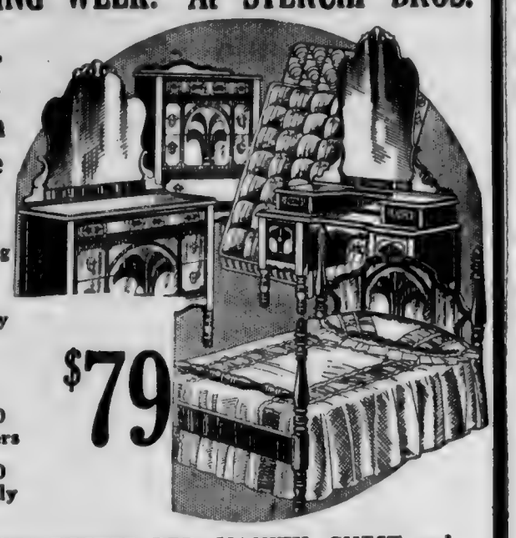

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Go to your

Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other low to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus- e both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre- nted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or- nization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your rt is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion ter a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ncur in what has been done and work in harmony with officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others do the same, because one important thing to remember the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

EMPLOYES GET WRIT ENJOINING BIG PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY

New York Edison, Accused of Violating President's Re-employment Agreement, Is Forbidden by Federal Court to Interfere With Right of Workers to Organize.

New York, Nov. 2.—A temporary injunction restraining the big New York Edison company from interfering with the right of its employes to organize under the collective bargaining section of the national recovery act was issued by Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson.

The injunction was obtained by the Brotherhood of Edison Employes, an independent labor organization. The injunction upheld the right of the Brotherhood to organize the 33,000 employes of the Edison company and restrained the activities of the Esso- ciation of Employes of the New Edison company, characterized as a "company union."

In its complaint, the Brotherhood of Edison Employes accused the Edi- son company of engaging in a con- spiracy with John H. McNulty, head of the "company union," to violate the terms of the president's re-em- ployment agreement.

The Brotherhood alleges the com- pany and its officials were about to "intimidate, influence and coerce" their employes into accepting a com- pany union plan contrary to the NRA.

After reciting that the president's re-employment agreement, which the company signed on August 1, gives employes the right to organize and bargain collectively through repre- sentatives of their own choosing without interference, the Brother- hood's complaint declares:

That the company is engaged "in a conspiracy with the officials of the alleged association of employes to deprive the employes of the Edison company of the right to organize and bargain collectively, and fraudulently interfere with, restrain, coerce and influence the employes of the dison company in designating their own representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining."

HIT AT N. R. A. LOSES "AL" MANY CHICAGO FRIENDS

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York and presidential aspirant, lost many friends in Chicago by his veiled at- tack on NIRA in a speech which he made before a small audience at a Century of Progress exposition.

Reading from a prepared state- ment, the former "happy warrior" assailed "dictatorship in government" and the "heavy, cold clammy hand of bureaucracy." Pointing to the world's fair as a monument to the success of "rugged individualism," Mr. Smith said, in part:

"Whether you point to progress in industry, science, invention, transpor- tation or the arts, what you see here is the triumph of the mind and the hand of free men, without dictator- ship.

"It may be and will be urged that private industry often labors for pri- vate gain. It may be that its aims sometimes are selfish. It may be that there are times when it needs the curb and the bit of govern- mental regulation.

"But it is still vastly superior to government planning and govern- ment control of business and of all human effort."

A prominent trade union officer, who in the past has been a strong rooter for the former New York gov- ernor, said:

"Smith was brought here for a pur- pose other than to see the world's fair. I want no more of Smith."

Another former Smith admirer said:

"Al has made himself eligible to join the Hoover wing of the repub- lican party. Hoover also came here "to see the fair," but was more adroit than Al.

"Hoover had little to say publicly, but attended conferences where it was determined that the house of NIRA must be blown down."

Stevenson Praises A. F. of L. Policy

Chairman of Federal Home Loan Board, Former Congressman, Declares Labor's Standards Are Just.

Washington.—A glowing tribute was paid to the policies and stand- ards of the American Federation of Labor by William F. Stevenson, for- mer congressman, now chairman of the federal home loan bank board and the Home Owners' Loan corpora- tion, in an address before the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L. here.

Gompers' Patriotism.

"It is both an honor and a privi- lege to be permitted to address this very representative assembly of American industrial life," Mr. Stev- enson said.

"I have been familiar with the op- erations of the American Federation of Labor since I entered congress at the beginning of the World war.

"It was then headed by Mr. Sam- uel Gompers whom I came to con- sider one of the greatest living Americans of that period. His pa- triotism, his energy and his wise counsel were a tower of strength to the administration then facing that great contest, and I am glad to see that recognition is to be given to his memory by the erection of a monu- ment in this city, where as head of your organization he labored.

Supported A. F. of L. Legislation.

"My experience throughout sixteen years of service in the house of rep- resentatives gave me an extensive in- sight into the principles and aims of a district organization. Coming from a district in which there was no con- nection of this organization, when I was first elected to congress, natur- ally I had no preconceived opinions as to its purpose, policies or strength.

"As time went along through the years, I found myself voting for the aims which it advocated in legisla- tion. In all that time I never dis- sented from the program which was offered by the American Federation of Labor on more than one issue and that was one upon which there was not a great effort made at that time.

Always Fair and Right.

"My support and advocacy of its views in great contests like the con- test over the Esch-Cummings bill, which, in many respects, was unfair to labor, and the contest over the Howell-Barkley bill which was aimed to remedy, to a certain extent, that unfairness, was always the result, not of lobbying, because no representa- tive of the federation of labor ever asked me to support or oppose any measure, in my recollection, but it was because the things this organi- zation stood for were, in my judg- ment, fair and right.

"So much for my past relation to your great organization.

"My observation is that your pol- icy has been the maintenance of standards that are fair and right, as applied to all persons and classes; because if the laboring population re- ceives a just deal the entire country is benefited thereby."

Employment Gain In Trade Unions During October

Increase Reported for Seventh Consecutive Month, With Lat- est Figures Showing Upward Trend Continuing.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Gains in em- ployment during October reported by trade unions to the American Feder- ation of Labor show that re-employ- ment is still continuing.

The October figures revealed a gain in trade union employment for the sevnth conscutive month. The gain was not as large as in September, but federation officials say that this is to be expected as industry made its greatest adjustment for the presi- dent's re-employment program in the month just before September figures were collected.

In September 1.3 per cent of the membership went back to work (re- vised figure), in the first part of Oc- tober, 0.5 per cent (preliminary fig- ure). With 21.9 per cent out of work in October, trade union unem- ployment is now back almost to the December, 1931, level, when 21.8 per cent were idle. The October figure of 21.9 per cent without work (pre- liminary figure) compares with 22.4 per cent in September (final), 23.7 per cent in August and 26.6 per cent in March, when unemployment was at its worst.

The trade union reports show em- ployment gains in building, metal trades, printing, theaters, clothing and textiles, manufacturing, rail- roads, water transport and the pro- fessions. Of twenty-four cities re- porting, thirteen make employment gains.

The Sweet Young Thing entered the office of a fashionable dog ken- nel and tripped up to the handsome young man at the desk:

Sweet Young Thing (cooing): I want a pet.

Handsome Young Man (sadly): I'd love to, but the boss is very strict.

NEW PLAN TO RELEASE MONEY IN CLOSED BANKS

Washington.—Depositors in closed banks, who are largely in the wage- earning class, may soon get part of their money. A deposit liquidation board will release at least half of the money tied up in closed banks by ad- vancing cash to closed banks, accord- ing to present plans. The amount of loans will be governed by assets of individual banks, with a maximum of 50 per cent of the individual bank's deposits. Where assets are worth less than 50 per cent of deposits, only that amount will be loaned and depositors will get only their propor- tionate share in the remaining assets. Release of the frozen assets is ex- pected to give purchasing power a big boost and be a powerful help to recovery.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

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BUILDING CONTRACTS RISE.

New York City.—Building contracts for the first half of October in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains exceeded the comparable period of 1932 for the first time since the spring of 1930, L. Arthur Schnit- man, chief statistician for F. W. Dodge corporation, announced.

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No. 17763
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. E. Vinson
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on one Axminster rug in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 13, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 19, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

11-10

No. 17767
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. E. S. Arnold
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 13, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 19, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

11-10

No. 48912
NONRESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Edna Henderson vs. Carl P. Henderson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl P. Henderson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of October, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

John Hallberg, Atty. 11-10

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48933
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Gladys Irene Cantrell vs. A. C. Cantrell.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. C. Cantrell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of October, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 11-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48923
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bessie Hufft vs. E. E. Hufft.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. E. Hufft is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 24th day of October, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Boyd W. Hargraves, Atty. 11-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48916
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lizzie Mae Conyers vs. Alfred Conyers.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alfred Conyers is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of October, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry A. Hite, Atty. 11-17

No. 9788
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Fulton Loan Service, Inc., vs. Walter Fabbio and Frances Fabbio.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one Wood & Sons Piano in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 2, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

11-24

No. 9644
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Fulton Loan Service, Inc., vs. Jasper C. Golden and Rosa Golden.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 2, 1933.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

11-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48976
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count

Arthur Nicholson vs. Ruth Marie Nicholson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Marie Nicholson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Noone & Ziegler, Attys. 11-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48977
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count

R. B. Ramsey vs. C. L. Ramsey

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. L. Ramsey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry Cure, Atty. 11-24

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 1st day of October, 1929, by Hubert H. Daniels and wife, Wilhelmena Daniels, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Resister's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book K, Vol. 24, page 604 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions here contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book ___, Vol. ___, page ___, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, within the legal hours of sale,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1933,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 2, Block No. 8, Third Re-amended Plat of Ridgeway Land Company's Addition to St. Elmo, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 7, page 26, in the register's office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 3rd day of November, 1933.

SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.

11-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48956
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count

Cleo Warren Moon vs. Elgin Ellis Moon

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elgin Ellis Moon is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of October, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-24

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Green Charges Undercover Enemies Retard Progress of NRA Program

A. F. of L. President Says "Influential Groups" Are Fighting to Defeat Purposes of Recovery Plan and He Calls on Labor Not to Permit Failure of Great Economic Experiment—Hails Gains Made Under Codes and Criticizes Employers.

New York, Nov. 2.—Labor cannot permit the national industrial recovery act to fail, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' union here.

President Green charged that "undercover efforts" are being made to defeat the NRA and he called upon labor to fight the recovery program's enemies and give the program its unqualified moral and material support.

After stressing the abolition of child labor, elimination of sweatshops and other benefits under the NRA, President Green said:

"We cannot permit this great economic experiment to fail. We cannot permit it to be sabotaged. It must succeed and it will succeed. I shudder to think what will happen to our country if it fails. Labor must see to it that it does not fail."

Efforts to Defeat NRA.

President Green said there are "strong evidences of failure on the part of influential groups of industry and individuals to give the NRA program the support it should have."

"Undercover efforts are being made to defeat the purposes of this act," he continued. "This is responsible for the failure to make more progress than has been made. If we have not succeeded as far as we should it is because of the counteractive efforts put forth against those who have tried honestly to make the great experiment a success."

"We have not realized all our hopes and ideals and ambitions under the national recovery act. Many workers in many industries have been disappointed because, in the working out of codes labor has not realized all that it had hoped for and expected. But we take all that as part of our general experience.

Codes Must Be Revised.

"I believe the codes must be revised, the hours reduced still further if unemployment is to be taken up and a market created for our manufactured goods."

He criticized employers who have attacked labor's organizing activities under the NRA.

"The facts are that the workers themselves have taken advantage of the opportunity given them under the NRA and have come to us clamoring for organization," he said. "They responded to the opportunity, they asked to come in and we have helped them and intend to continue to help them with all the resources at our disposal."

LABOR BOARD ASKED TO BAR CODES WHICH BRING STRIKES

Washington, Nov. 2.—Intervention of the national labor board to prevent the drawing of NRA codes which are so unjust to the workers as to cause strikes is asked by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in a letter to the board's chairman, Senator Robert F. Wagner.

The letter, signed by International President D. W. Tracy and International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet, of the union, says:

"We are aware that the purpose of the national labor board is to apply the 'rule of reason' to industrial ills, especially those that take form as strike protests. Its function in reference to NRA is patent. Yet it appears to us that to allow codes to be drawn that are on their face unfair, inequitable and unjust to workers, and then to seek to head off strikes which these very codes induce, is hardly an application of the rule of reason . . . codes which are destined to goad a large group of otherwise patent, orderly, an intelligent workers to strike are a menace . . .

"We refer to impending codes for the building construction industry, in particular the code of fair competition for the electrical contracting division.

"We have repeatedly protested features of this code. We have marshaled facts, figures and principles, and we have warned that if the proposed minimum wage rate of 60 cents an hour, and certain other features of this proposed code were actually instituted, only one result could be expected: namely, wholesale strikes. Please allow us to enumerate certain features of this proposed code:

"1. A minimum wage of from $18 to $24 a week for 'the finest craftsmen in the world'—the same men who made from $50 to $75 a week in 1929.

"2. A 'shady' clause that will be used by unscrupulous employers to break building trades unions.

"3. Clauses that set a premium upon the anti-social employer, and which will penalize the fair employer who has always paid good wages, and granted good conditions.

"We urgently request the intervention of the national labor board at this time, on the ground it is better to prevent strikes than to try to adjust them, after incensed workers walk out in protest against intolerable and impossible regulations."

STATE LABOR BODIES PLAN UNIFORM ACTION ON PROGRESSIVE LAWS

Washington, Nov. 2.—Representatives of state federations of labor, who had been in session here during the American Federation of Labor convention, adjourned after having perfected organization, laid plans for a larger convention next year, and agreed upon a program for pushing labor legislation in states.

The principal function of the meetings of state federation of labor representatives was to plan uniform action in support of uniform legislation in states. The delegates, all of whom are delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, had before them, among other things, plans for promoting the following legislation:

"Workmen's compensation laws; unemployment insurance laws; laws to restrict hours of labor for women and minors; ratification of child labor constitutional amendment; safety legislation; old age pension laws; anti-injunction laws.

Thomas J. Donnelly, chairman, who is secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, declared that the prospects for progressive legislation in states is bright this year. "We have laid plans for uniform action so that our state federations may promote uniform bills in all states," he said. "We are, we believe, opening a vast new field of usefulness, bringing together a new and really strong unit within the family of the American Federation of Labor. Our meeting next year will be larger. It can be said now that this organization of state federations of labor is a fixture in the structure of the American Federation of Labor."

DECLARES UNIONS NECESSARY.

New York City.—Preaching in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Thomas L. Graham declared that workers have every right to organize to protect themselves and labor unions are "absolutely necessary in the industrial world today."

"The employer who puts a blue eagle in his window, takes on a dozen new hands and then fires them, after he has impressed everybody with his patriotic support of the president's act, is a hypocrite—the kind of hypocrite Christ denounced to the Pharisees," he said.

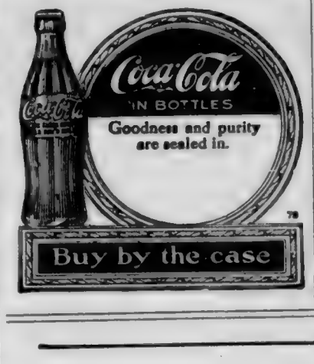
Thousands of Women Have Taken Cardui on Their Mothers' Advice

It is an impressive fact that many women have said they learned of the value of Cardui from their mothers.

What stronger evidence of her confidence in a medicine could a mother have than that she advises her daughter to take it!

Cardui is given the credit for relieving so many cases of womanly suffering that it is widely and favorably known. Druggists, everywhere, sell it.

If you are weak, run-down, suffering monthly, take Cardui. Take it for a reasonable length of time and try it thoroughly. As your health improves, you will share the enthusiasm of thousands of women who have written to say: "Cardui helped me."



Good News!

LOVEMANS
Economy Basement Store

Opens Saturday, November 4th

Opening Day Highlights

Imported Bamboo Lawn Rakes 16c
Genuine AMOSKEAG Outing Flannel, yard 19c
Women's Fur-trimmed Winter Coats $11.95
Bordered Scrim for Curtains, yard 5c
10c Turkish Wash Cloths 5c
Curtain Marquisette, yard 10c
Regular 59c Cotton Batts 39c
Unbleached Domestic ..... 10 yards for 88c

LOVEMANS
ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

"I am delighted with my new Electric Range"

The enthusiastic word of a woman who now has one . . . and who knows

"I only wish that every woman knew how wonderful an electric range is.

"I ALREADY KNEW . . . from all I had heard . . . so when The Tennessee Electric Power Co. began RENTING electric ranges, we rented one immediately.

"It is hard for any woman to realize just how Clean an electric range really is. Next, it cooks food better than I have ever seen food cooked . . . and just as fast as you would want it.

"Besides all this, we are delighted with the low cost of operation."

MRS. GEORGE O. PHELPS,
2028 Avalon Drive, Dallas Heights.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

YOU, TOO, CAN RENT *a New Electric Range for only* $2.00 *a month...less than* 50c *a week*

And later, if you decide to BUY, 60 per cent of the rentals paid will be credited toward your purchase of this range or any other Electric Range in our stock.

DON'T OVERLOOK Our Low Sale Price . . . Only $94.75 Cash Price
$4.75 DOWN . . . Two Years Extension for Payments
and WE WILL BUY YOUR OLD STOVE

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

This Offer Is Good TEPCO Wherever We Serve

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 10, 1933 | Number 29

Employers' Groups Plan Mass Attack On Recovery Act

Twenty-six Organizations Band to Fight National Recovery Program.

Policies of National Labor Board Assailed by Committee Formed by Manufacturers' Association---Object Is to Eventually Seize Control of Administration---Some Get Cold Feet.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Organized employers have launched a great scale attack on the recovery program, with the object of scrapping many functions of the national recovery administration and seizing control of the administration.

Twenty-six leading national trade organizations banded for the attack, by forming an advisory committee of the anti-union National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers, to "formulate policies on the problems of industry resulting from the recovery program of the federal government."

"Industrial codes, the uncertainty of monetary policies, the difficulty of securing capital under the national securities act, and the disrupting of present relations of employers and employes, are creating grave problems and united action by American industry is needed to support basically sound policies of recovery," the committee said, in announcing its organization.

Some Get Cold Feet.

Later some of the twenty-six organizations lost courage and denied they had taken an active part in the formation of the committee. Statements were given out by the American Paper and Pulp association, the Edison Electric institute, the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers and the American Iron and Steel institute taking issue with the report they had voted for, approved or sanctioned a resolution adopted by the committee or were a part of the "wrecking campaign" of the manufacturers against NRA. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, and Lead Industries association "expressed surprise" at inclusion of their names.

The committee was formed under the direction of officials of the National Association of Manufacturers, long a foe of organized labor. Conferences were held at the Washington office of the association to perfect the formation and complete plans for a systematic national attack upon NRA.

Unified Action Sought.

Certain provisions of the resolution adopted by the committee follow:

"Whereas, recent rulings and instructions relating to the administration of codes and agreements under the national recovery act and the agricultural adjustment act provide for districting the country for governmental administrative purposes, thus involving threatened eliminations of industrial self-government; and,

"Whereas, sound employment relations must be established and maintained by mutual agreement between employer and employe in the light of local plant and community conditions; and,

"Whereas, the policies of the national labor board tend to prevent the prompt and peaceful local settlement of industrial disputes and to prevent the development of sound systems of employment relations, thus increasing the number of such disputes; and,

"Whereas, in the light of the foregoing there is demonstrated necessity for greater co-operation between the manufacturers' trade associations of the United States, in order to secure more unified action by industry in the interests of the whole people, in support of basically sound governmental policies and in constructive co-operation with the administration in the interpretation of the national industrial recovery act, the agricultural adjustment act, and other emergency legislation; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That there is hereby established an advisory committee of the National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers, composed of the presidents and managing executives of national trade associations of manufacturers; this committee shall consider and take appropriate action upon matters outlined in this resolution and any other national industrial problems which may from time to time arise, future meetings to be held upon the call of the chairman, who shall be the president of the National Association of Manufacturers."

The following "fish story" is told us by Paul Aymon. He vows that not long ago while on a fishing expedition he spied a snake which had just caught a frog. Desiring the frog for bait, he tried unsuccessfully by plodding and other means to make the snake release its prey; finally he pulled out a flask and poured a little liquor in the snake's mouth. The snake dropped the frog and slithered away.

Some time later the fisherman felt a tug at his trousers, and found the snake, looking up expectantly—another and larger frog in his mouth.

Brewery Workers Act After Lockout At Atlantic Ice

Special Meeting Declares Parent Company and Subsidiary "Unfair."

Action by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in declaring the Atlantic Ice and Coal company and its subsidiary, the Southeastern Brewing company, "unfair to organized labor" was backed by similar action on the part of Local 79, Brewery Workers, at a special meeting Tuesday night, following notice that members of the local employed by the brewery had been summarily discharged.

It was said that the reason for discharge of the union members was the fact that beer sales had practically stopped since Central Body's action several weeks ago, although non-members are declared to have replaced those let out.

The Atlantic and Southeastern concerns were declared "unfair" by Central Body only after efforts covering several weeks had failed to convince the management that organized labor should be employed in the preparations for installing a brewing plant locally.

Executive board of Central Body, together with representatives of several building trades, reported they had been put off from time to time while the building operations progressed with non-union workers. The brewing company distributes Lions Pilsener beer.

Machinists 1450 In Social Session

Lodge 1450, Machinists, held forth Thursday night at Central Labor hall with an open meeting, at which music, speeches and a "Dutch lunch" were the principal features for the entertainment of the members and a few invited friends.

A string band and a male quartet were enjoyed in several numbers between talks, and "a good time was had by all."

Drinks and sandwiches were served at the conclusion of the program, which was presided over by C. W. Pfeifer.

Another Court Holds NRA Pledge Binding Contract

Restaurant Owner, Sued for Wages, Is Forced to Pay Waiter.

New York, Nov. 9.—Justice James Fitzgerald in the municipal court in The Bronx upheld the president's re-employment agreement under the NRA as a contract binding upon an employer and gave judgment to a waiter who sued for wages.

The waiter, Samuel Hoffman, filed suit against Elias Zervos, restaurant proprietor of Jackson Heights, Queens, for payment of wages which he claimed were due him at the rate of $15 a week, as prescribed in the president's agreement and which he alleged Zervos had refused to pay.

Hoffman told the court that when Zervos signed the president's agreement in August and posted the Blue Eagle insignia in his windows he asked for an increase to $15.

He said he had read that that was the minimum wage to be paid by a restaurant proprietor who flew the Blue Eagle. All he got, he charged, was $4 and $5 a week, until a total of $16 had been paid him.

When he insisted on his $15 a week, Hoffman said, Zervos threatened to discharge him if he persisted in the demand. His discharge followed and Hoffman sued for $59 back pay, covering five weeks.

Justice Fitzgerald decided in Hoffman's favor, ordering Zervos to pay the $59. He ruled that in the case of the waiter an agreement had been made between an employer and the president of the United States and that Hoffman was the beneficiary.

"Although it may be true that to pay this man $15 a week may entail a hardship upon the employer," the court ruled, "this should have been taken into consideration before the agreement was signed. Now that the agreement has been entered into, the defendant is liable for what he contracted to do."

Local Typos Lose A Valued Member

Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, lost a sincere and valued member last Sunday, when Frank J. Weber, 71, passed away at a local hospital following an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Weber had been connected with the composing-room forces of the Chattanooga dailies for more than thirty-five years, most of which time was spent as proofreader, at which he was unusually proficient. He was of the "old school" in that art, and was known by travelers throughout the country as one of the most accurate and thorough newspaper readers. At the time of his passing he was connected with the News.

Mr. Weber came to Chattanooga from Louisville, Ky., where two sisters still reside. He is survived also by one son, Homer S. Weber, of Atlanta.

Funeral services were held Tuesday at Chapman's funeral home, conducted by the Rev. T. S. McCallie, a long-time personal friend of the deceased. Pallbearers were F. T. Carter, J. Martin Peyer, W. L. Gardner, Wayne Headrick, C. A. Carpenter and F. C. French.

In the passing of Brother Weber the typos lose an able advocate, and the editor of The Labor World feels keenly the demise of a valued personal friend.

California Cotton Pickers Strike Ended by Compromise

Fresno, Cal.—A compromise settlement ended a strike of cotton pickers in the San Joaquin valley. The workers accepted pay of 75 cents for 100 pounds, an increase of 15 cents. The strike involved about 12,000 men.

MINE STRIKERS WIN.

Warsaw, Poland.—When mine owners agreed to hunger striking miners' demands against pay cut, ninety-six miners, who had been underground at Boryslaw for three days, returned to work.

A man stepped up to a grocer's cigar counter and bought two ten-cent cigars. A Scotchman who was waiting to be served pushed forward:

Scotchman: You sell those cigars three for a quarter, don't you?

Grocer: Yes.

Scotchman: Well, here's a nickel. I'll take the other one.

LOCAL TYPOS LIKE TASTE OF UNION BREAD

Ask Colonial Why Plant Not Organized.

REPLY TO LETTER FROM MANAGEMENT

History of Efforts to Unionize Bakery Recalled by President Peyer.

Chattanooga printers "like to eat bread baked by union bakers," according to a letter sent this week to Manager Hugh Wasson, of the Colonial bakery,. and the hope is expressed that the Typos may soon learn that the Colonial has been organized.

The letter, ordered sent by No. 89 at the regular meeting last Sunday afternoon, was in reply to a communication from Manager Wasson, who called attention to the fact that he had on occasions favored certain local unions, particularly in the erection of the Colonial plant. Members of No. 89, however, pointed out that the letter from the bakery manager failed to mention the recently organized Bakers' union, which has proved very successful in other large local bakeries, but which for some reason was stopped so far as Colonial employes are concerned.

The letter, signed by President J. Martin Peyer, follows:

Nov. 8, 1933.

Mr. Hugh Wasson, Manager,
Colonial Bakery,
2220 East Fourth Street,
City.

Dear Sir:

At last Sunday's regular meeting of Chattanooga Typographi-

(Continued on Last Page)

50,000 Weavers Win Strike for Higher Wages in Paterson

Thousands of Silk Workers Get Pay Boosted With NRA Protection.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Labor's fight to revise fair practice codes for higher wages won its first point when the national labor board decided that striking silk workers in Paterson, N. J., and various towns in Pennsylvania and New England return to work immediately at piece work rates averaging $25 for a 40-hour week. The decision affects between 40,000 and 50,000 workers who have been striking for an agreement whereby they would be guaranteed fixed wages in the codes.

Opposition of Mill Owners.

Chairman Robert F. Wagner, of the labor board, said he had reports that in some southern communities weavers have been receiving as low as $14 a week.

He and NRA officials have been striving to increase the wage to $25 in plants affected by the strikes, but were handicapped by the refusal of the mill owners to pay that wage unless they were protected against unaffected mills paying less.

According to the decision the strikers will be reinstated without discrimination, weavers' rates will be fixed so that they will average $25 a week, and the rates of wages of other workers will be "fairly adjusted" to those of the weavers.

Mr. Wagner said the rates would probably be written into the codes and that it would be necessary for the NRA to help raise the pay to the figure agreed upon during the board's arbitration proceedings.

"What is the NRA for," he said, "if it is not to eliminate the inequities and raise wages to meet American living standards?"

GOVERNMENT FINDS BOSSES MAINLY AT FAULT FOR PRESENT WAVE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Secretary Perkins and Senator Wagner Rap "Chiselers" and Declare Labor Is Fighting for Its Rights —No Cause for Alarm.

Official statements issued by two high government sources emphasized that the great majority of current industrial disputes have been caused by employers flouting the labor provisions of the recovery act, says the current issue of "Labor."

"An analysis has been made of the first hundred cases coming before the NRA's national labor board," the paper quotes Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of that tribunal, "and in 70 per cent of these cases the point involved has been recognition of the right to collective bargaining as granted to labor in Section 7-A of the national recovery act."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, discussing approximately 900 strikes and lockouts which have occurred during the last six months, said:

Blames Employers.

"If employers had in all cases accepted without struggle the requirement of the law that collective bargaining is permitted and required where desired there would have been a reduction of from 50 to 75 per cent in the number of disputes in the last few months."

Miss Perkins, like Senator Wagner, decried all attempts to read anti-strike provisions into the recovery act. Both officials believe that employers and employes should negotiate their problems, using the national labor board or the federal conciliation service to settle points on which agreements cannot be reached by the bosses and the unions.

But both have agreed that strikes are necessary and desirable when there is no other means left to correct injustices.

No Cause for Alarm.

Senator Wagner and Miss Perkins feel that there is "nothing alarming" about present strikes. They pointed out that the number of conflicts now are much less than in comparable periods following other industrial depressions.

More than 200,000 wage-earners have been returned to work as a result of the operations of the national labor board, Senator Wagner said. The board has taken jurisdiction over a total of 110 industrial disputes, 75 of which were strikes and three lockouts.

Out of the 110 cases, 66 were successfully settled by the board, he said. Twenty-eight are pending and 16 have been referred to the department of labor or local NRA bodies.

A total of 128 industrial disputes have been filed with the board, and Senator Wagner gave a detailed tabulation of the nature of the grievances. They are:

Discharge for joining an organization, 23; lockout for joining an organization, 1; refusal to recognize employes' representatives, 10; refusal to sign any agreement, 4; union activity prevented, 8; refusal to recognize a union, 40; refusal of collective bargaining, 5; forced into company union, 4; refusal to reinstate, 2; union jurisdictional disputes, 3; nonpayment of code wages, 4; reduction in weekly earnings, 4; demands for higher wages, 12, and miscellaneous, 8.

"These figures speak for themselves," said the senator, "as do those giving the total number of settlements achieved by the board. The analysis is worth the consideration of those who want to get at the causes of labor unrest and who wish to gauge the success of the means of adjusting them."

There are 14 "counts" in the foregoing table. At least 11 of them are based on the employers' failure to go along with the spirit and letter of the recovery act.

A farmer was asked the other day how he found the weather out at his place. He replied, "Oh, I just looked outside the house, and there it was."

* * *

If the editors of the United States ever go on a strike, one of the first demands will be "bigger and better waste paper baskets."

Federation's Survey Indicates Business Making Progress

Fundamental Gains Noted by Statisticians of American Labor Movement.

Public Works Program, at Last Getting Under Way, to Be Big Aid in Steady Climb of Nation Back to Prosperity---More Buying Power Pressing Need---Business Still Close to 1931 Levels.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Fundamental progress has been made under the NRA and other government recovery measures, the American Federation of Labor says in its monthly survey of business.

"We have only to look back to the chaos of February and March to see how much progress has been made to date," the survey says. "If defiation has run its course, half our population might be starving today. It is well to remember that such basic changes cannot be completed in a few months. We hear of five and ten year plans for recovery in other nations."

The survey says, however, that "NRA wages have not brought higher living standards to the average worker. A 6 per cent increase in wages has been eaten up in an 8 per cent increase in living costs and he finds his real monthly income in September actually below March by 2.3 per cent.

Some Lose, Others Gain.

"Some codes have reduced minimum wage rates below those actually in force in the industry, as in silk; in other cases, employers have reduced their higher paid workers to raise the low paid group. Thus better paid workers where there were no unions have lost under codes, while the minimum group have made progress. Other benefits are more general. Hours are shorter, men are going back to work.

"The worker knows, however, that wage and hour scales are not permanent for wages must be adjusted upward as prices rise, hours downtime. Most important of all, both for the worker and for industry as a whole, is the provision in every code that workers may organize in trade unions. Thus machinery for collective bargaining is being set up in industry so that hours and wages may be adjusted and the balance kept between producing and consuming power."

Decline Checked in October.

The review stated that the rapid business decline was checked in October and although there was still a slight slackening the drop was only 1.4 per cent last month, as compared with 8.5 per cent in September. Adjustment for last spring's speculative boom, the federation said, seemed to be largely completed with business still close to 1931 levels and 27 per cent above March.

The review stated that the public building program was at last getting under way with building contracts for the first three weeks of October above the same weeks of the previous year for the first time since the depression began.

"According to October estimates," the report set forth, "over 1,000,000 persons were already at work from the $3,300,000,000 fund, including NRA staff members and similar groups. In the next few months, when a large volume of construction work will be released from the $2,107,000,000 already allotted, orders for materials will stimulate the heavy industries.

Sound Progress Made.

"When workers are sure of their status," the report continued, "the new buying power will come into effect. Opening of closed banks and guarantee of bank deposits will release further buying power.

"These developments mean far more for sound business progress than the spectacular rise we had last spring, but do not make nearly such good publicity. For these fundamentals will not appear in our business indicators until they have actually caused greater business activity. Expansion will come when large numbers of business men see results in increased orders and have confidence to go ahead."

Furniture Workers Call Open Meeting Saturday Morning

General Executive Board Member To Be Guest of 1882

J. L. Bradford, member of the general executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will be a guest of members of Local 1882 at a special open meeting Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Several local labor officials will also be present.

Committee arranging for the meeting desires that all possible publicity be given the fact that all furniture and wood mill workers in the Chattanooga territory are cordially invited to attend and hear the message which Mr. Bradford will bring.

Progress of the NRA will be one of the main points to be discussed by the Brotherhood official, who has had a wide and varied experience in dealing with matters concerning the various codes in woodworking plants, and undoubtedly will have an interesting story to tell.

The committee urges all members of Local 1882 to contact furniture and woodworkers and invite them to attend the meeting, which will be held in Roosevelt Hall, Seventh and Market streets.

"Cap" Hardee Given Brand-New Title

W. L. "Cap" Hardee, well-known member of Local 415, Barbers, has a brand-new title, given him by The Labor World's linotype operators. Recently "Cap" moved his shears and razor over to the Broadway shop, and in noting the change The Labor World, through a typographical error, referred to him as "Doc." Cap protested, but the office boy insists that the old-timer is a "doctor of tonsorial art," whatever that is.

MOVIE HEAD RECEIVED MILLION IN INCOME

New York.—Adolph Zukor, president of the bankrupt Paramount-Publix corporation, received a fat income in the years when millions of persons were on the verge of starvation, a referee's hearing revealed. Zukor testified that his salary and bonuses for 1927 to 1932 amounted to $1,608,500.

Zukor said he received $858,000 in salary, $750,500 in cash bonuses, and, in addition, approximately 10,000 shares of stock.

He admitted in the examination by Samuel Zirn, attorney for a group of creditors, that he had owned approximately 100,000 shares of the company's stock in 1930, having a market valuation of about $7,000,000. Zirn sought to show negligence and incompetence of officials of the corporation.

A colored country preacher who was strong on visiting the female members of his flock, was traveling along the road to the home of one of his congregation when he met the small son of the lady member.

Parson: Where's your mother?

Small negro: She's home.

Parson: Where's your paw?

Small negro: He's home.

Parson: Tell 'em "howdy" fuh me.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1933.

Mental Anguish

Editor The Labor World:

Please assuage my grief by changing my address to Mentone, Alabama. Failure to receive The Labor World has left within my mind and heart an aching void the world can never fill. Yours in sympathy,

EDGAR TURNER.

Mentone, Alabama.

(Editor's Note—Brother Turner got his paper. "God's in His heaven; all's right with the world.")

What Next!

A 328-foot experimental section of a steel-surfaced highway has been opened to traffic in Germany. The steel surface consists of zigzag-shaped, high-edged grate rods running crosswise of the road, prepared in the factory in sections 6 meters long and 1 meter wide. The sections are solidly anchored and fastened together with bolts or by welding, and the voids are filled with macadamized tar, which insures a level surface not subject to waves or depressions as normal traffic presses the tarred gravel into the grating. The metal sections are laid on a basaltic gravel foundation, and rest on a longitudinal wide base on which they are welded or bolted.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor act on the cases of the Harlan county, Kentucky, miners sentenced to prison on murder charges?

A.—The convention protested strongly against the methods of trial and asked the governor of Kentucky to pardon the men, who were declared victims of a miscarriage of justice.

* * *

Q.—Where can an analysis of the national recovery act from a labor standpoint be obtained?

A.—From the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., which publishes a booklet analyzing the act.

* * *

Q.—Does organized labor favor federal aid for the public school system.

A.—Yes. The 1933 A. F. of L. convention declared for a policy of liberal federal aid to the schools.

SICK HEADACHE

Many cases of *SICK HEADACHE* are due to constipation. If you have headache that is due to constipation, take Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT for refreshing relief.

"I have taken BLACK-DRAUGHT, when needed, for about 15 years," writes Mr. J. W. Cooper, of Longview, Texas. "I first began to use it for sick headache that seemed to come from constipation.

"I would suffer about twenty-four hours with these headaches. I found out that BLACK-DRAUGHT would help me, so that is what I took. I am glad to recommend it to others, for this trouble, for it will give relief."

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT is a purely vegetable laxative, preferred by thousands of men and women because it is so effective and economical.

For CHILDREN, get the new, pleasant-tasting *SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught*, in 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

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WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—15c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Sales Tax Fallacy

William Randolph Hearst is a deep-seated enemy of the federal income tax and insists on substituting the sales tax for it. The income tax is levied, as its name implies, on the amount of net income received by the individual or corporation. The sales tax is levied on the price of the articles purchased—food, clothing, drugs, and all the things which go up to make a living.

The inequity of Mr. Hearst's position is clearly shown by the senate banking and currency committee's investigation of the financial affairs of Albert H. Wiggin and his three family corporations for the five-year period 1928-1933. Mr. Wiggin frankly admitted that he had resorted to practically every device possible to evade the income tax. Nevertheless for the five years he surrendered to Uncle Sam $2,288,049.15 in income taxes. His wife and daughters during the same period contributed $1,203,978.55 to the federal exchequer.

If Mr. Hearst had his way, the Wiggin family would not have paid a dollar of this tax on their incomes into the federal treasury, but would have limited their contribution to a very modest amount from a tax on the things they ate, drank, wore and otherwise used in their daily lives.

Opposition to the sales tax is fundamental with the American Federation of Labor. It opposes the sales tax "because it represents an attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from wealth and those who are able to bear it"—the Wigginses, for example—"to the masses of the people and to those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation."

But with the striking illustration of the justice of the income tax and the injustice of the sales tax exhibited by the revelations regarding the Wigginses, Mr. Hearst continues to harp about the desirability of letting the rich go practically free of taxation and piling it all on the backs of the already oppressed masses.

Propagandists against the interests of the people have frequently referred to the income tax as an attempt to "soak the rich." That cannot be said regarding the sales tax. It is openly and avowedly a movement to "soak the poor."

It is regrettable that Mr. Hearst should ally himself with those who are opposed to the welfare of the masses.

The Nerve of Wiggin

Testimony of Albert W. Wiggin, Wall Street banker and advocate of wage cutting, before a senate committee reveals as a veritable King Midas. Everything he touched turned to gold, which he was careful to hang on to with a firm grip.

Wiggin is shown to have derived fat profits from dealing in the stock of the Chase National bank, of which he was the head until this year, and to have formed private corporations to dodge or reduce income taxes on his profits. In 1929, shortly before the great stock market crash, he sensed trouble ahead and sold Chase stock short, to the great profit of himself and his associates.

All the time he was making money hand over fist by speculative activities, he was drawing down more than $200,000 yearly from the Chase bank in salary and bonuses. Apparently he let no good thing slip by. Yet this was the man who had the consummate gall to urge wage cuts for the workers of America!

Through at 40?

Announcement of the United States civil service commission that it has set an age limit of 40 for applicants for government employment has raised a storm, as well it might.

If the government is going to refuse to hire men or women over 40, except in "executive" positions, it is taking a backward step which is bound to cause all sorts of trouble. It will be the worst kind of an example for private industry, which has been justly condemned for setting age limits for employment. If workers over 40 are to be denied an opportunity to earn a living, the nation will have to give serious thought to providing old age pensions for all over 40. The cost of such a program would be staggering.

Labor points out that employment or retention of workers should be based upon competence to perform work and not on an arbitrary age limit. That is the only fair and workable test of employment.

Co-operation and Unemployment

During a time of unparalleled trade depression and great unemployment the British co-operative movement actually increased the number of workers on its payroll from 263,037 in 1931 to 265,865 at the end of 1932, an increase of nearly 3,000. When it is recalled that virtually all these workers are trade unionists in receipt of at least the recognized trade union rate, it is realized that the co-operative movement is making a practical contribution to the alleviation of a terrible problem.

The British co-operative movement started the current year with a retail membership of 6,760,432, as compared with 6,590,020 in the previous year. This means that after full allowance has been made for all withdrawals, deaths, etc., there was a net increase of 170,412 members, a percentage advance of more than 2½ per cent on the previous year.

Since 1928 co-operation has gained a net increase of a million members.

Present Volume of Suffering Indicts Economic System, Senator Wagner Says

Boston, Nov. 9.—The relief of the unemployed needy makes a great social, moral and economic task which must be faced by all who desire to avert the collapse of modern society, Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, chairman of the national labor board, told a Boston audience.

The depression, Senator Wagner said, has changed the nation's attitude toward poverty and has done away with the notion of individual responsibility for poverty.

"In the first years of the depression," he said, "we continued to blame the unemployed for unemployment, and to tell them that if they wanted help, they must help themselves. Every forthright effort to satisfy contemporary needs was hampered by the persistence of political passwords and economical dogmas that were suited to the times of Queen Victoria.

"Today, however, the constant pressure of disaster has swept away the last vestige of pretty fictions, and has forced us to face realities. The volume of poverty and suffering has become so great that it indicts the system of economic life under which we have been living. No longer can the blame be placed upon the individual. The rising tide of unemployment has swept without discrimination over the strong and the weak, the willing and the shirkers, the old and the young."

Mooney to Carry Fight To U. S. Supreme Court

San Francisco.—Tom Mooney's long fight for freedom will be carried to the United States supreme court, the Mooney defense committee announces. He will base his appeal on the contention that he has been deprived of his constitutional rights through continued imprisonment.

The acquittal last May of Mooney on an old murder indictment growing out of the Preparedness day parade bombing in 1916 is expected to be used in the new appeal.

The indictment on which Mooney was convicted after the bombing charged him with the death of Hetta Knapp, one of those killed in the explosion. He was acquitted in May on the charge of murdering another victim.

"Mooney is either guilty of all deaths or guilty of none of them," the defense committee says.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Now comes the thunder of the irreconciliables—those pompous gents who just a few months ago were pleading for anything in the world to help them out of their economic sickness. Now that they think America is on the road back they begin to strut once more.

Funny, how sick these gents were just a few weeks ago and how well they think they are today. When the devil was sick he was doggoned sick and when he began to get well—oh, well, what a devil of a monk is he!

Today the land reverberates with the righteous wrath of these erstwhile sick ones, telling all the sundry how terrible is this medicine which has saved them!

* * *

Comes now Col. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, which nobody ever really heralded as progressive; comes now William R. Hearst, who is for Hearst first, last and tomorrow; comes now Congressman James M. Beck, who thinks to scare us because he has been called "a great constitutional lawyer," whatever that is; comes now Al Smith, once the peerless leader but lately the loose-tongued scold—these and others, telling us how horrendous is NRA.

It's all very interesting. It's also amusing to observe the yowlings of these opponents of the medicine they sought so eagerly so recently.

And it is interesting to observe the foot tracks of the National Association of Manufacturers as they meander in and out of the scheming to put the rollers under NRA. Do they think, perchance, they are unobserved?

* * *

The bald truth seems to be that the days of clear sailing are over—the profit-takers and their spokesmen and those who can be clubbed into line are on the warpath. They think the time has come to let loose the thunderbolts of opposition.

How come that judgment can be so bad is one of those funny mysteries of life that await the answer of some future day, or the wisdom of some oracle. For it is bad judgment. The American people are for NRA because they know of nothing else to put in its place as a means of saving America from destruction.

Those who come with brickbats should hunt something better before they step forth to deal death to the one hope of the day.

But there are, as had been said before, always those who will not learn.

The whole scheme has its faults, some of them of good size.

Gen. Johnson has his faults. Some of the deputies ought to be sent home. But faults in detail are no basis for condemnation of the whole great plan.

Men are going back to work. Lives are being saved. Wages are being raised and hours are being reduced. That may mean little to Wall Streeters and their errand boys, but it means everything to workers.

It may mean nothing to a Wiggin—gosh, what a sight!—but it means everything to the workers who get jobs.

It may mean nothing to Al Smith, but it means everything to that great multitude which so recently thought Al was the candy kid.

NRA is going to live just as long as it is the nation's best bet for recovery and it would be better service if critics kept their silences just a little longer. What a time to get high horse and what a time to go sharp shooting! What a time!

Court Refuses Dismissal Of Simplex Co. Injunction

Milwaukee.—Ruling that employes of the Simplex Shoe Manufacturing company are entitled to the protection given in a temporary injunction issued to prevent violation of their rights under the labor section of the national industrial recovery act, Circuit Judge John J. Gregory denied a petition of the company for dismissal of the writ. The injunction order, which was issued by Judge Gregory, enjoins the Simplex company from interfering in any way with the right of the employes to organize. The application for the injunction was made by the Simplex employes and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The injunction is to remain in full force and effect until the trial of an action for a permanent injunction or until it is dissolved by the court.

INDUSTRIALISTS NAMED TO NRA ADVISORY BOARD

Washington.—Secretary Roper has named five leading industrialists to the NRA industrial advisory board to succeed five who have left, under the rotation plan. Pierre du Pont, E. I. du Pont de Nemours company; Clay William, Reynolds Tobacco company; Myron C. Taylor, United States Steel corporation; Gen. Robert E. Wood, Sears Roebuck, and R. E. Flanders, Springfield, Va., are the new members.

Those leaving the board are Walter C. Teagle, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Gerard Swope, General Electric company; James A. Moffett, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Austin Finch, of Thomasville, N. C., and John B. Elliott, California oil man.

Workers Given Decision In NRA Pay Contract Suit

Denver.—Two Denver cafe employes who sued for wages, basing their action on the agreement signed by Major Avondale, restaurant owner and the president of the United States, were awarded a judgment by District Judge Frank McDonough.

"Avondale's contract with the president was made for the benefit of third parties—his employes—and they are entitled to the full benefit under it," Judge McDonough ruled.

Instead of taking their cases to the local NRA compliance board, the complainants appealed to the district court on the ground they were entitled to a judgment for breach of contract.

GREEN ASSAILS SWOPE PLAN AS UNACCEPTABLE TO LABOR

Washington, Nov. 9.—In a statement on the Swope plan for a permanent business supervision and administration of the national recovery act, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared the plan was "unacceptable to labor."

President Green pointed out that in effect the Swope plan proposes that industry shall organize completely and exercise monopolistic power without being subject to government control. The plan stipulated, he added, that through a continued suspension of the anti-trust laws employes' organizations, operating under a minimum government supervision, may allocate production, conttol production and perhaps even fix prices.

"Labor insists now, as it did when the national recovery act was considered by congress, that if machinery of this kind is to function it must be under government supervision and with the government as a full partner with industry and labor," Green said.

"The people of the United States cannot delegate such broad powers to the same management which failed under the old deal to relieve unemployment and restore purchasing power.

"Labor does not seem to be considered in the Swope plan except by implication where it provides that the president may appoint representatives on the board of governors. Nowhere else in the plan is labor representation provided for and for this special reason labor cannot give its approval."

National Labor Board Ends Art Metal Workers' Strike

Washington.—The national labor board has settled the strike at the plant of the Art Metal Construction company, Jamestown, N. Y., where workers have been out since June 9.

The dispute was turned over to the board on Sept. 13. Mediation was unsuccessful, the chief obstacle to settlement being the inability of the employers and workers to agree upon the method of reinstating the striking employes.

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Complete Furnishings for Your Bedroom — 10 Pieces Included in This Quality Ensemble!

Proof that rising prices do not affect our practice of saving you money. Read this list of complete furnishings for your bedroom:

Three-piece Poster Bedroom Suite as shown. Rayon Bed Spread and Bolster. National Springs, Plated Mattress, Upholstered Vanity Bench, Two Boudoir Lamps.

All For Only **$89.50**

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A Quality Nine-Piece Dining Room Suite at 1932 Low Prices . . .

Made of genuine walnut veneers; finished beautifully. Consists of the pieces as shown. Six-foot extension table, six velour upholstered chairs, large china closet and 60-inch buffet. This is your opportunity to furnish your dining room at a great saving. **$109.50**

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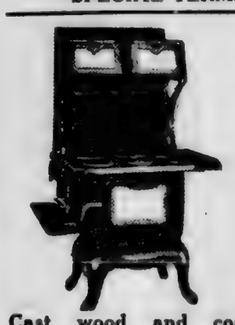

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Walnut enameled Circulator Heater, installed, complete—

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619 MARKET STREET—620 BROAD STREET

No. 17763
REPLEVIN NOTICE
rence Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. E. Vinson
J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
his cause it appeared by affidavit that fendant is justly indebted to the plain- d is a nonresident of the state of Ten- so that the ordinary process of law be served upon her, and an original ment having been levied on one Axmin- in possession of said defendant, it is re ordered that publication be made in abor World, a newspaper published in of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four utive weeks, commanding the said de- t to appear before me at my office, East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Ten- on November 18, 1933, at 10 o'clock and make defense to said suit or it will en for confessed and be proceeded with re.
October 19, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 17867
REPLEVIN NOTICE
rence Furniture Co. vs. E. S. Arnold
J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
his cause it appeared by affidavit that fendant is justly indebted to the plain- d is a nonresident of the state of Ten- so that the ordinary process of law be served upon him, and an original ment having been levied on certain old goods in possession of said de- t, it is therefore ordered that publica- e made in The Labor World, a news- published in the city of Chattanooga, ssee, for four consecutive weeks, com- the said defendant to appear before my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, nooga, Tennessee, on November 18, 1933, o'clock a.m., and make defense to said it will be taken for confessed and be ded with ex parte.
October 19, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 48912
NONRESIDENT NOTICE
f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Henderson vs. Carl P. Henderson
ppearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that Carl P. rson is a non-resident of the state of ssee so that the ordinary process of law be served upon him, it is ordered that ation be made for four successive weeks Labor World, a newspaper published in ton county, notifying said non-resident ear at the next December rules of said to be held at the courthouse in Chat- on the first Monday in December the same being a rule day of said court, nake defense to said bill or the same e taken for confessed, and the cause r hearing ex parte as to him.
19th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Hallberg, Atty. 11-10

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48933
f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Irene Cantrell vs. A. C. Cantrell.
ppearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that A. C. Can- a non-resident of the state of Tennes- that the ordinary process of law can- served upon him, it is ordered that ation be made for four successive weeks Labor World, a newspaper published milton county, notifying said non-resi- o appear at the next December rules of ourt, to be held at the courthouse in nooga on the first Monday in Decem- xt, the same being a rule day of said and make defense to said bill or the will be taken for confessed, and the set for hearing ex parte as to him.
26th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon, Atty. 11-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48923
f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bessie Hufft vs. E. E. Hufft.
ppearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that E. E. Hufft on-resident of the state of Tennessee, the ordinary process of law cannot be upon him, it is ordered that publica- be made for four successive weeks in Labor World, a newspaper published in ton county, notifying said non-resident ear at the next December rules of said to be held at the courthouse in Chat- on the first Monday in December he same being a rule day of said court, ake defense to said bill or the same taken for confessed, and the cause set aring ex parte as to him.
24th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. Hargraves, Atty. 11-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48916
f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Conyers vs. Alfred Conyers.
ppearing from allegations in complain- ill, which is sworn to, that Alfred Con- a non-resident of the state of Ten- so that the ordinary process of law be served upon him, it is ordered that ation be made for four successive weeks Labor World, a newspaper published milton county, notifying said non-resi- o appear at the next December rules court, to be held at the courthouse in nooga on the first Monday in Decem- t, and make defense to said bill or me will be taken for confessed, and use set for hearing ex parte as to him.
21st day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
A. Hite, Atty. 11-17

No. 9614
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Loan Service, Inc., vs. Jasper C. Golden and Rosa Golden.
Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
his cause it appeared by affidavit that fendants are justly indebted to the ff, and are nonresidents of the state of ssee, so that the ordinary process of law be served upon them, and an original ment having been levied on certain old goods in possession of said de- ts, it is therefore ordered that publica- e made in The Labor World, a news- published in the city of Chattanooga, ssee, for four consecutive weeks, com- g the said defendants to appear be- e at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, nooga, Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, o'clock a.m., and make defense to said it will be taken for confessed and be ded with ex parte.
November 2, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

PUBLIC WORKS BOARD.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A. W. Hoch, ident of the California State Fed- n of Labor and active in the Angeles movement, has been ap- d a member of the Los Angeles of public works. He is a for- president of the Central Labor ll here.

Got Over Weak, Painful Condition By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barranco, of Beaumont, Texas. "I was nervous. I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor.

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did, for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping women just as this Texas lady describes above.

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

No. 9733
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Fulton Loan Service, Inc., vs. Walter Fabbie and Frances Fabbie.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one Wood & Sons Piano in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This November 2, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
11-24 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48976
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
Arthur Nicholson vs. Ruth Marie Nicholson
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Marie Nicholson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 3rd day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clark.
Noone & Ziegler, Attys. 11-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48977
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
R. R. Ramsey vs. C. L. Ramsey
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. L. Ramsey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 3rd day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clark.
Harry Cure, Atty. 11-24

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 1st day of October, 1929, by Hubert H. Daniels and wife, Wilhelmena Daniels, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book E, Vol. 24, page 604 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions here contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book ——, Vol. ——, page ——, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, within the legal hours of sale,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1933,
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. 2, Block No. 3, Third Re-amended Plat of Ridgeway Land Company's Addition to St. Elmo, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 7, page 26, in the register's office of said County.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This 3rd day of November, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
11-24 Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48956
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
Cleo Warren Moon vs. Elgin Ellis Moon
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elgin Ellis Moon is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 31st day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clark.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-24

ROCKEFELLER CONCERN WORKERS VOTE DEATH OF COMPANY UNION

Employes Favor United Mine Workers and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Will Abandon Fake Union Plan Established by Young J. D. Following "Ludlow Massacre."

Denver, Colo., Nov. 9.—The Colorado Iron and Fuel company, long an enemy of trade unionism, will soon abandon its "company union" and recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

Union officials made the announcement here and it was confirmed by company officials. As the company is now in receivership, the action is subject to the approval of the United States district court.

Decision to abandon the "company union" followed a poll of workers at the six company mines operating in Colorado. Miners voted 877 to 273 against the "company union" and in favor of the United Mine Workers. The company had agreed to abide by the result of the poll.

The Colorado Iron and Fuel company is a Rockefeller concern and the "company union" was established after the "Ludlow massacre" and the serios labor troubles of about twenty years ago. It was known as the "Rockefeller working plan" and was advanced by John D. Rockefeller as a solution of the problems of labor and capital.

Although the United Mine Workers have had members in the company's mines, the union has not been recognized ifi employer-employe negotiations to set up a wage scale.

Employes have been seeking an increase of the $4.44 basic daily wage scale in Colorado and northern New Mexico coal mines. Some difference arose as to the right of the United Mine Workers to negotiate the wage scale for company employes. As a result, the poll was agreed upon.

LEWIS NOT SURPRISED.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Informed of the vote of the employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in favor of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, of the union, declared that the action of the company's workers did not surprise him, as he had said for years that a secret ballot would show them for the union rather than the Rockefeller "employe representation plan."

"The company union is dead and now goes into history," was the comment made in the telegram of transmittal by Frank Hafferly, Colorado representative of the union, in his message to President Lewis.

The "employe representation plan" in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company is the pioneer company union in the United States, having been established some twenty years ago by the former Canadian premier, MacKenzie King, after a visit to Colorado at the suggestion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It was set up after the "Ludlow massacre" in which state militia and deputy sheriffs attacked a tent colony of strikers and their families at Ludlow and killed nearly a score of men, women and children.

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CHATTANOOGA TENN.
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Printers' Head Charges Some Newspapers Are Violating NRA

White Plains, N. Y.—President Charles P. Howard, of the International Typographical union, told the Empire State Typographical conference here that some newspapers which are members of the American Newspaper Publishers' association are not living up to either the letter or the spirit of the NRA.

Some publishers, he said, are refusing to adjust their schedules of pay and hours to conform to NRA codes or proposed codes, apparently feeling that they are entitled to special privileges. They are holding to the outworn theory, he said, that long hours and small pay for their employes bring prosperity.

PUERTO RICAN WORKERS PROGRESSING, AFL SAYS

Much dissatisfaction with the progress made by the workers of Puerto Rico, in organization and social and labor legislation, was expressed by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor. "The development of the people of Puerto Rico as reflected in the recent legislation passed speaks well for the people of that island," the convention added.

The convention praised Gov. Gore, of Puerto Rico, saying:

"The new governor, Hon. Robert H. Gore, who was installed on July 1, has enlisted the sympathy and good will of the citizens of the island and especially those in the organized labor movement.

"His inaugural address contained many promises of assistance for the mass of people in the form of new legislation. It is to be hoped that he will speedily place his proposals before the insular legislature and give sympathetic consideration to the problems of labor and carry out the promises made in his inaugural address."

Federation Bank Indorsed By A. F. of L. Convention

Indorsement given the Federation Bank and Trust company, New York City, by the New York State Federation of Labor convention, held at Syracuse in August, 1933, was approved by the American Federation of Labor, which urged that united support be given the bank. The convention pointed out that the bank, which is a labor institution, was one of the first to reopen on an unrestricted basis after the banking holiday of March 6 to 13.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Right of Collective Bargaining Conceded by Ford Motor Company

Edgewater, N. J., Nov. 9.—Recognition of the right of collective bargaining was given by the Ford Motor company in replying to demands of 1,500 strikers at the Edgewater assembly plant. The company refused to commit itself definitely to the establishment of minimum wage scales.

The reply was received by Neil S. Brown, plant superintendent, who forwarded the demands to the company's headquarters at Detroit after a conference with strikers and NRA officials.

The company stated it hoped to be able not only to meet the demands for a $5 minimum daily wage "if conditions permit," but to restore the minimum of $7 which prevailed before 1932.

The strikers' demands for a 35-hour week is implicitly denied with the company's statement that "if the law prohibits men from working more than 35 hours a week, wages for 35 hours will be paid.

"When the law permits men to work 40 hours a week," the reply states, "wages for 40 hours will be paid and the company will maintain as far as business conditions permit its five-day week of eight hours a day."

Referring to the men's demand for the right of collective bargaining, the company's statement says:

"Recognition of collective bargaining through representatives of the workers' 'own choosing' is already required by the national industrial recovery act."

The company promised there would be "no discrimination made in the case of any applicant for employment because of affiliation or non-affiliation with labor unions, but every applicant will be considered strictly on the basis of his individual merit."

BRITISH LABORITES GAIN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

London.—Preliminary returns from the principal elections in England and Wales showed substantial gains for the labor party. In 180 towns the laborites gained 108 seats and lost seven. Seventy-four of the largest towns reported 113 laborite gains and only two laborite losses. The labor party gained control of Barnsley, Wallsend, Sheffield, Swansea and other towns.

Patronize our Advertisers.

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Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Try Our Special
Range Nut
ACME COAL CO.
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At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!
The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!
EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
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LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE
A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!
EASY WAY GROCERY
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TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!
Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:
On Taxes Paid October 16 to November 15, Inclusive..... 2%
On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive..... 1%
By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.
WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

MORE ABOUT UNION BREAD

(Continued from First Page)

cal Union, No. 89, a letter from you was read, recalling instances where you have favored certain unions in Chattanooga, particularly in the erection of your plant.

I was instructed to say to you that we are very glad to be reminded of this, but what we are particularly interested in at this time is your attitude toward the newly-formed Bakers' union. Our delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, our parent body, had heretofore informed us that, although employes of your company were first to insist on forming a union, several paying their initiation fee, for some unexplained reason none of them came to a second meeting. It is our information, further, that other local bakeries are well organized, and that the new union is functioning nicely.

Like thousands of other working people in this territory, we like to eat bread baked by union bakers, and would be pleased to have our delegates report to next meeting that your plant, along with other bakeries, has been organized, in order that we may recommend your products to our members and others.

Trusting we may have this pleasure at an early date.

Yours very truly,
J. MARTIN PEYER,
President.

Passer-by (to "blind" beggar): It seems to me that you can see.

Beggar: Oh, well, in these days competition is so great that even a blind man must keep his eyes open.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

UNION MEN!

and Women

Present Your Union Card at

RHODES-JONES Furniture Company

And Get an Extra

5 PER CENT OFF

The ADVERTISED PRICE of Any Article

100 Per Cent for Organized Labor

Hearst, Now Fighting NRA, Once Bitterly Denounced by Gompers

Great Labor Leader Flayed Newspaper Publisher as Enemy of America, John Fitzpatrick Recalls in Telling Experiences With Newest Recruit to Ranks of NRA's Foes.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Nov. 9.—William Randolph Hearst, who owns both a morning and an evening daily newspaper in Chicago, has turned a complete flipflop and is now fighting the national recovery administration, instead of supporting it, as he did until recently. He has crawled into bed with Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune, whom heretofore Hearst has pretended to oppose.

In signed editorials appearing on the front page of his Chicago Herald and Examiner, Hearst has parroted the utterances of McCormick on the "freedom of the press" and has attacked NIRA on other points.

Hearst has been on both sides of practically every issue that has confronted the people of Illinois ever since he invaded the Chicago newspaper field more than three decades ago. Operating through his political lieutenants here, he has double-crossed every man who has trusted him and has endeavored to ruin those who would not bend to his will.

Hearst's present activities recall to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, some of his experiences with the Hearst publications. Fitzpatrick declined to attend the thirtieth anniversary celebration of Hearst's entry into the Chicago newspaper field on the ground that he could not do so consistently in view of the fact that Samuel Gompers had denounced Hearst as a "traitor to America" at the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. in 1921.

Previous to the Denver convention Hearst conducted a nationwide fight to oust Samuel Gompers from the presidency of the A. F. of L. Hearst was seeking revenge upon Gompers because Gompers had declined to assist in promoting Hearst's ambition to become president of the United States, and had opposed Hearst's attempt to involve the United States in a war with Mexico.

Previous to the Denver convention the Hearst papers at Chicago carried a story to the effect that the Chicago Federation of Labor had passed a resolution demanding the retirement of Gompers. This story was wired to the other Hearst papers throughout the country and to other papers using the Hearst wire service.

Story Branded as Lie.

President Fitzpatrick wrote a letter to Gompers in which he said that the story was wholly untrue and that no such resolution had been introduced or passed. Fitzpatrick also told Gompers that Hearst had detailed some of his men to search Chicago for a trade unionist who would be willing to say something uncomplimentary of the head of the A. F. of L., but that no one could be found to do so.

The Fitzpatrick letter was made the basis of a resolution introduced at the Denver convention by John P. Frey and B. A. Larger. The resolution severely censured Hearst and was passed unanimously without President Gompers saying a word to further its passage.

Later in the convention Gompers took the floor and paid his respects to Hearst, giving him an unmerciful lacing. Gompers said, in part:

"In every way this traitor to America, this traitor to humanity, this man whose name is not fito to express with whatever men hold as honorable and moral, has sought to discredit me. * * *

"Here is a man, wholly unworthy of respect or confidence, either as an American or as a humane man, this man with his newspapers in many parts of our country, from Massachusetts to California, with his millions for his newspaper enterprises, transmitting the manufactured news to all the other newspapers which find it either cheap or convenient to use that concern, with a circulation of these combined newspapers alone of about 8,000,000 copies a day, in a drive daily, twice a day, to besmirch the character of a man who has tried to do his full duty to his fellows and to his country. * * *

"In the war he (Hearst) was the lickspittle for the kaiser. In the war he was in constant communication with the kaiser's ambassador, Bernstorff. In the war he was engaged with Bola Pasha, with Captain Boy-Ed, with the whole gang of them.

"And now let me say there are two main reasons why Hearst does not like me, and I will tell you what they are. First, in his rattle brain there germinated an inspiration to be president of the United States, and both in conference with him and with his man, his main representative, Ihmsen, he tried to chain me to his mad chariot for the presidency, and, to speak the language of the street, 'I could not see him,' and I frankly told him so. * * *

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48987
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gurley E. Tomlin vs. Betty McLain Tomlin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Betty McLain Tomlin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 6th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 12-1

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 16th day of July, 1929, by Thomas C. McCallie and wife, Gladys R. McCallie, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book K, Vol. 24, page 170 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions here contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ——, Vol. ——, page ——, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the court house on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, within the legal hours of sale.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1933.

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot No. 58, Block No. 9, of the Highlands, heretofore conveyed by Lavens M. Thomas to W. J. Sizemore and wife by deed dated August 30, 1923, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 17, page 39, in the Register's office of said county; thence north 19 deg. 10' west 75 feet to the northeast corner of Lot No. 59 of said Block; thence north 80 deg. 50' east 131 feet, more or less, to the west side of a 40 foot street; thence southwardly along the western boundary line of said street 75 feet, more or less, to a point 75 feet in a perpendicular from the last call, and also being the northeast corner of Lot No. 58; thence south 80 deg. 50' west 128 feet, more or less, along the division line between Lots Nos. 52 and 58, to the point of beginning, said plot being sometimes known as Lot No. 52, Block No. 9 of the Highlands, and being a part of what is known as the Adams tract of Lavens M. Thomas in North Riverview.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 10th day of November, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
12-1 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed June 23, 1933, by Mamie Boyd to W. M. Boyd, Trustee, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is of record in Book V, volume 26, page 351 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the interest which fell due September 15, 1933, and such default having continued for more than 30 days, which default remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of same, I, L. Newsom, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the front door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in Chattanooga, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933,

the following described property in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee:

The North twenty-five (25) feet of the one hundred (100) feet of Lot Number Eight (38), East End Syndicate Addition, as per Plat of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 2, page 13.

Sale will be made subject to any and all unpaid taxes. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 10th day of November, 1933.
L. NEWSOM, Trustee.
12-1

EVERY THREE MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS DAY

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Makes a Benefit Payment to Somebody Somewhere

While You Are Reading This a Provident Check Is Being Written for Some Policyholder or Some Beneficiary

MILLER BROS CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS CO.

Last Two (Saturday and Monday)

MILLER DAYS

Furred COATS! $16

These Coats Should Sell for $24.50

This price is almost a miracle for coats of this quality. You'll have to see them to believe. All sizes.

500 SUITS and OVERCOATS

Miller Bros Co

Winter FROCKS $5.55

The Suits

Plaid pencil stripes, tartan checks and mixtures. And plenty of solid tones . . . blues, oxfords, brown and tans in single and double-breasted models. A size for every man.

Overcoats

In light weights, California weights and heavy weights; in single and double-breasted models. Full belt, half belt or box back, in all the wanted colors of blue, gray, tan and brown. All sizes.

$14.95

Extra Pants at Small Charge

ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CORP. AGAIN CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF NRA CODE

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 17, 1933 — Number 30

"HARD BOILED" MILL OWNERS ARE RAPPED

News Service Broadcasts Local Situation.

HARVEY WILSON GIVEN PUBLICITY

Attitude of Tennessee Sock Mill Barons Gets Nation-Wide Notice.

The "fame" of J. Harvey Wilson, spokesman for the Richmond Hosiery Mills and apparently guiding genius for a group of affiliated textile manufacturers determined upon crushing the fair-wage aspirations of workers and destroying the purposes of the NRA, is spreading, judging from an article sent out this week by the International Labor News Service to its 250 labor paper subscribers.

Arrogance of Wilson and his associates is noted, and a review of local conditions which makes some decidedly unfavorable publicity for Chattanooga goes into detail in describing the machinations of the "powerful ring of labor-haters."

Below is what will be offered this week-end for the edification of the readers of 250 labor publications throughout the United States:

A chain of Tennessee hosiery mill executives are shouting defiance against the NRA on one hand, and seeking to crush the workers on the other.

Their dictatorial attitude has already broken out in trouble at the Harriman Hosiery mill, where 600 seamless workers have been striking for several weeks in protest against summary dismissals of workers for union activity.

Now, J Harvey Wilson, reputed to be connected with the Harriman management, and official of the Richmond Hosiery plant as well as a string of other mills, as spokesman for the powerful ring of labor haters, declared the "NRA is unconstitutional."

More than that, he swore that he would not "go along" with the NRA unless he is forced. And he will never recognize representatives of the workers, he said. Workers, he scorned, should take orders and pay cuts "like soldiers in an army—without question."

His defiance of the NRA came out when a committee of his discharged union employes came to his Richmond mill at Rossville, Ga., near Chattanooga. He swore he wouldn't recognize a union in his mill even thought an election is held under government supervision and his employes vote for it.

Wilson's antipathy for workers' organizations, he admitted, arose from the fact that he could not cut wages if his plants were organized. He must cut wages, he announced, to compete with other mills.

"Prosperity will not return," he told the committee, "until everything is lower—especially wages."

Meantime, another member of his ring of Bourbons, the Harriman mill management, defied a representative of the national labor board who tried to iron out the strike trouble.

The mediator proposed that the strikers return to work while an impartial board reviewed cases of the discharged union members. The management refused, and Fred G. Held, representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, has turned the case over to the regional mediation board of the NRA at Atlanta, Ga., for settlement.

The low-wagers' idea of properly lowered wages was revealed when one of Wilson's workers brought T. R. Cuthbert, organizer here for the United Textile Workers, a pay check of 56 cents, a week's pay for sixty hours' work before the NRA program went into effect. She is not getting much more now.

BUILDERS BALK AT ACCEPTANCE PROPOSED CODE

Construction League's Proposals Denounced.

MAKE APPEAL TO LABOR SECRETARY

Washington Conference Brings Statement "Whole Thing Is an Outrage."

Washington, Nov. 19.—Militant and uncompromising opposition to the building industry code proposed by the Construction league was voiced here by building trades unions at a conference with Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Headed by M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, representatives of all international unions in the construction industry told Secretary Perkins that the proposed code was totally unacceptable to the organized building workers. Particular exception was taken to provisions in the code which eliminate labor representation and which seek to lower wages under the guise of establishing a minimum wage for unskilled labor, which is only a very small proportion of building trades labor.

Following the conference, President McDonough, speaking for the labor representatives who attended, said:

"We regard the proposed Construction league code as an outrage. We laid before Secretary Perkins our detailed objections and we have reason to believe that she is by no means unsympathetic with our view. Our case does not rest upon opinion; it rests upon facts and the Construction league has done nothing to alter the facts.

Seeks to Eliminate Labor's Voice.

"The Construction league talks much about a unified industry. It talks about 'integrating the industry' as a means of eliminating the abuses that have grown up in it. That is a camouflage statement. If the Construction league would content itself with eliminating the abuses, labor would stand with it 100 per cent. But the Construction league is merely eliminating some abuses and under cover of a pious plea is seeking to eliminate labor, as far as rights and voice are concerned.

"It is surely no part of a program for elimination of abuse to provide for a 48-hour week, and yet that is what the Construction league code does. Eliminating all voice for labor and even going so far as to leave it in the hands of the code authority to determine what is a union is surely no part of a program for elimination of abuses in the industry. **The fact is that the Construction league is seeking to eliminate all democracy, all fairness and all justice from the proposed code, and labor will not agree to that.** We have said we will go to the court of last resort and we shall do that if we are compelled to. That is the president of the United States. Fortunately, the president understands the construction business and we have every reason to expect that he will deal fairly with us.

Cannot Agree to Code.

"The Construction league would deny us all voice and we cannot agree to that, of course. Industrial democracy cannot be created with a one-sided franchise. Industrial self-government cannot be made to mean government by those who have misgoverned in the past. The Construction league has the effrontery to ask that all authority be left in the hands of those who have allowed abuses to grow to the danger point.

"If the Construction league were not determined to use NRA to crush labor, if it were inclined at all toward fairness, there could be a meeting of minds. But the league has taken a position so extreme, so unfair, so hostile to all democratic ideals that I do not see how it can back down far enough to permit a meeting of minds.

"We will meet on any ground of reason and fairness, but we will not be either coaxed or driven into agreement upon a program that means destruction of all rights, of wage and working standards and even of our own right to say when we have a union and of what a union shall consist.

"Whole Thing an Outrage."

"As for wage rates, the Construction league remains fixed in its determination to inflict an unskilled rate upon an industry that has 86 per cent of skilled workers. This industry lives upon skill and it cannot live without it. The whole thing is preposterous and an outrage. It flies in the face of all that NRA stands for. It is intolerable and that will be our position and our point of view until the preposterous and intolerable provisions are removed.

"Harmony that is bought at the price of surrendering every principle of freedom and human decency is not harmony at all. It is slavery, and NRA is not among us to impose slavery. If it is, the sooner we find it out the better."

HOPKINS ORDERS CLOTHING GIVEN TO THE UNEMPLOYED

Washington.—Orders were issued to all state relief organizations and the emergency relief organization of the District of Columbia by Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, to provide clothing with federal relief funds for all persons in need.

In a telegram, Hopkins advised the relief organizations it is necessary at this time, with cold weather coming on, that all needy persons be provided with winter clothing, blankets and bedding immediately.

He ordered the relief organizations to spend federal relief funds to discharge this duty.

Ice Wagon Drivers Are Latest Victims Non-Union Policy

Affidavit Declares Worker Was Warned If He Joined Union He Would Be "Fired"—Corporation Had Previously Been Forced to Pay Back Wages to Comply With Code—Work on Plant for Bottling of Lions Pilsener Beer Continues With Non-Union Labor—Brewery Workers Also "Out of Luck."

Contempt for the National Recovery Act, as well as determination to prevent collective action by employes, was indicated again during the past week by officials of the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation and the Southeastern Brewing company, according to statements and an affidavit filed by former employes, who declared they had been discharged for attempting to form an organization of ice-wagon drivers among workers employed by the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company, also a subsidiary of the Atlantic chain.

Latest story is that on Thursday of last week a group of some twenty of these drivers visited labor headquarters and appealed for assistance in forming an organization to deal as a unit with the chain corporation. They were advised to appear at Roosevelt hall, Central Labor headquarters, at a later date, and an investigation which followed failure of the workers to appear led to statements that upon the occasion of the first visit a "stool-pigeon" of the corporation had followed the group and reported their activities. Then, according to the statement of leaders, backed up by affidavit, the "ringleaders" were singled out and discharged. An affiant is declared to have deposed that he personally was warned that if he joined a union he would be "fired."

Experience of the ice drivers recalls that the same concern has given trouble prior to this time with respect to observing the code, the local compliance board having been forced to compel payment of back wages to workers engaged in erection of a brewery for the Southeastern company, a subsidiary of the Atlantic corporation.

It is further recalled that, when the Southeastern concern announced plans for the erection of a brewery, for the bottling and distribution of Lions Pilsener beer, futile efforts were made by local working men to have organized labor employed on the work. Covering a period of several weeks, representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and of the building trades attempted to prevail upon officials of the corporation to give consideration to the claims of union workers to preference. These committees reported they were "stalled" from time to time until the work was well under way by non-union workers.

A reported development of a few weeks ago was the discharge of members of the United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers' union, and at a special called meeting of that organization last week the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation and the Southeastern Brewing company were declared "unfair to organized labor." Central Body had previously taken similar action, and the parent brewing company in New York City was notified of the situation. Activities were temporarily halted during the latter part of last week at the request of interested parties, in the hope that an adjustment of the whole matter could be made. Nothing, however, developed from this effort, and the campaign of publicity regarding the attitude of the corporation will be carried out as originally planned.

The local public was notified of the situation this week through display ads in the daily papers, stating the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation and its subsidiary, the Southeastern Brewing company, had been declared "unfair to organized labor" by the brewery workers' local union and Central Body.

Trades unionists in all localities where the Atlantic company and its subsidiaries operate, it is announced, will be notified of the company's attitude.

Report McDonald Seeks Realignment Various Activities

Impending Sale of Printing Plant, Throw-Sheet, Retail Stores Rumored.

Impending "sale" of the throw-sheet operated by Roy McDonald as an advertising sheet for his so-called "Home Stores" is reported this week, rumors having it that an out-of-town firm has been dickering for the plant for some time, with prospects it may be operated as a "shopping news" or moved to another city. Another rumor which is more or less widespread is that McDonald will sell (actually sell) his retail grocery chain and confine his activities to wholesaling and jobbing, presumably including groceries, his bakery, dairy, tire and other lines. It is believed, however, that in case the report proves true, McDonald will also give up the sale of patent medicines, probably disposing of the rights of this article along with his retail groceries.

Passing of McDonald's throw-sheet, along with his commercial printing establishment, has been expected for weeks—in fact, ever since he established the venture, employing an out-of-town man as operator, and scorning the claims of local working men to employment.

Contracting for a comic sheet, with several syndicated "features," McDonald entered the local publication field with the avowed aspiration of later launching a daily. Securing paid advertising, however, proved an impossible task in all the circumstances, and the throw-sheet has been published with practically no revenue, filled with advertisements of the "Home Stores" and affiliated businesses.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Indorse Burkes For Job at Postoffice

On request originating in Local 226, Painters, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, at the regular meeting Monday night, indorsed the application of Rupert Burkes, a member of Local 226, for a position at the local postoffice. Mr. Burkes has been active in the work of the Painters' union for several years, and his application is said to have received unanimous indorsement of his fellow unionists for the position.

TEACHERS' PAY FAR UNDER CODE SAYS OFFICIAL

Commissioner Declares 40,000 Get Less Than $450.

100,000 CHILDREN DENIED SCHOOLING

Zook Holds Even Existence of Schools in Many Communities Is Threatened.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Approximately 200,000 public school teachers are unemployed, thousands of teachers are receiving salaries much lower than the minimum code wages provided for factory workers and 2,228,000 children of school age are not in classrooms, George F. Zook, United States commissioner of education, revealed in a secret report on school conditions.

One-half the rural school teachers of the United States will receive less than $750 for their services this year, the report said. More than 40,000 will receive less than $450.

Commissioner Zook estimated that in city schools 18,600 fewer teachers are employed than in 1931, despite increases in school enrollment.

"If we decided to operate city schools today with the same number of pupils to a teacher that we had in 1930, it would be necessary to hire more than 26,000 additional teachers," Zook said. "If we decided to provide education for the 2,280,000 children 6 to 15 years of age not now in school, it would be necessary to add 76,000 teachers.

Teachers Idle; Classes Grow.

"School enrollment has increased more than a million since 1930—but the number of teachers, city and rural, decreased more than 30,000. Teachers are unemployed, but classes grow large. Teachers are unemployed despite the fact that more than 1,500,000 children will this year be taught six months or less."

Commissioner Zook reported that nearly 2,000 rural schools in twenty-four states did not open this fall. Many private and parochial schools are closing, twenty-four Catholic schools have closed, affecting nearly 3,000 children; sixteen institutions of higher education have been discontinued since last year and estimates indicate 1,500 commercial schools and colleges have been closed.

"This year more than any time in our recent history the quality, yes, even the existence, of schools in many communities is at stake," Zook said. "We find ourselves in the grip of a social difficulty from which we can extricate ourselves only with great effort and pain."

He pointed out that 1,659,000 children from 6 to 15 years are not in school; 100,000 children are barred from educational opportunity because of closing of schools due to lack of funds, and 521,700 children 14 or 15 years old are without schooling.

School Terms Shortened.

In some communities, he said, free public schools have of necessity become tuition schools, admitting only those children whose parents can pay.

Also he pointed out that because of lack of available funds one out of every four cities in the United States have shortened the school term and 715 rural schools are expected to run less than three months.

He said that in Virginia the educational organization faces a crisis with the prospect that many terms in public schools will be shortened unless preventive measures are taken.

In Michigan, he said, 90 per cent of the schools will shorten hours; in Nebraska at least one month will be cut from the terms of 15 schools, and in Missouri 100 high schools and 1,500 rural schools face early closing due to lack of funds.

Teachers' Warrants Unpaid.

Comparing school terms in the United States with those of other countries, Zook showed the average term is 172 days in the United States, compared with France, 200 days; Sweden, 210 days; Germany, 246 days; England, 210 days, and Denmark, 246 days.

HERE'S A PLAN FOR CITY DADS TO LOWER TAXES

Town of Dickson Becomes "Employment Agent."

WOULD SELL JOBS FOR 6% RAKEOFF

"Beneficiaries" Also Required to Sign Pledge of Co-operation.

A brand-new source of revenue for bolstering municipal finances during depressions has been discovered and placed into effect by the town of Dickson, Tenn., a thriving community near Nashville.

According to a document sent The Labor World, purporting to be a sort of contract of employment, the resourceful city government has evolved a scheme to find jobs for certain of its unemployed, in return for which the "lucky" citizen agrees to "pay to the said town of Dickson, Tenn., six per cent of my weekly salary or wage, to be paid as directed by the aforesaid town." There being no limit on the time for which said six per cent is to be paid, it is assumed the "beneficiary" will be required to remit his or her ante "from now on."

In further appreciation of the philanthropy practiced by the Dickson government, the prospective job holder further covenants to "aid the town of Dickson, and the merchants of said town," by supporting "all of its commercial interests."

The alleged contract reveals that the town of Dickson has erected or will erect a "garment factory," which supposedly the whole citizenship will pay for in taxes, but it appears that those unemployed who are fortunate enough to be favored by their elected officials in selection of the operating forces will be taxed an extra 6 per cent.

Exact nature of the new business, how many employes will be used and other information was not available. However, the "contract" as supplied The Labor World is given below for the contemplation of local unemployed and the edification of the citizenship generally:

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

I, ..., the undersigned, hereby make application for employment at the garment factory erected by the town of Dickson, Tenn., and agree with the said town of Dickson, Tenn., that in the event I am given employment at the said factory, that for and in consideration of the said town of Dickson, Tenn., securing employment for me with the operator of the said factory, that I will pay to the town of Dickson, Tenn., six per cent (6%) of my weekly salary or wage, to be paid as directed by the aforesaid town.

My age is ..... Married or single..... Male or female .....

Experience .....

I live at..... County .....

Name as many as three merchants with whom you trade .....

.....

While working at the factory, I will live at..... ....in ..... county. I further agree with the said town of Dickson, Tenn., to so far as possible for me to do so, to aid the town of Dickson, and the merchants of said town, by trading in Dickson, and to support all of its commercial interests.

This ..... day of ..... 19 .

Remarks .....

.....

.....

Approved

Class No.....

.....

.....

.....

Committee.

$20,500,000 BOND ISSUE FOR RELIEF APPROVED

San Francisco.—Employment for hundreds of workmen was forecast through action by San Francisco voters in approving approximately $20,500,000 in bond issues for five civic projects.

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does organized labor favor retirement systems for public school teachers?

A.—Yes. The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention recommended that efforts be continued for the establishment by law of sound retirement systems for teachers in the public schools.

* * *

Q.—Did the 1933 A. F. of L. convention act on old age pensions?

A.—The convention declared for compulsory old age pensions by federal or state law.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "Abuses affect the morale of the worker adversely and in a manner which possesses portentious social consequences?"

A.—Dr. John McDowell.

What Next!

An entirely new type of public utility is being developed at Babylon, Long Island, where the South Shore Heating company, Inc., plans to install oil burners and pipe furnace oil to homes in the same way that gas is now applied. The idea is being watched with much interest in the fuel oil industry.

Wisdom

Waste not fresh tears over old griefs.—Euripides.

* * *

Always act in such a way as to secure the love of your neighbor.—Pliny the Elder.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

How Black-Draught Holds its Popularity

A LAXATIVE made from highly approved, medicinal plants—yet about the least expensive laxative you can find: Thedford's Black-Draught.

There's no expensive container for you to buy when you ask your dealer for Black-Draught. And its light weight has saved freight bills in your favor. Black-Draught is right with you in economy. It brings prompt, refreshing relief to sufferers from constipation troubles.

Don't put up with sick headache, sluggishness, gas, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, distress after meals, when due to constipation, but take Thedford's Black-Draught.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Harriman's Brainstorm

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commeree of the United States, one of the organizations which strenuously opposes that section of the national recovery act which guarantees the right of the workers to organize in bona fide trade unions without interference from employers, is reported in the press as having told the Cincinnati, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce that in his judgment the recovery act bars union shop agreements.

What a brainstorm! Undoubtedly Mr. Harriman's belief is father to his desires.

Reactionary and subversive antiunion employers of the Harriman type, whose well-known policy is to use the so-called law of supply and demand to beat down wages and lengthen hours, know that trade unions with union shop agreements resulting from collective bargaining are the only real protection working men and women have against the subversive labor policies of industrial dictators. They would like to see trade unions outlawed by law in the United States as Hitler has outlawed them by decree in Germany.

Of course there is not a paragraph or sentence in the national recovery act that prohibits union shop agreements. In fact it is likely that those who phrased the labor section were animated by the desire to encourage collective bargaining and thus enable the workers to participate by bona fide unions in determining their wages and hours under the fair practices codes set up under the recovery act.

As William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the 1933 convention of that organization: "The right to enter into an agreement providing for a closed union shop has been conceded and recognized by the courts in all their decisions."

That right is not vitiated in the slightest degree by the national recovery act, nor by any responsible interpreter of its constructive provisions.

Work, Not Charity, at Last

Labor's oft reiterated demand for work for the unemployed, not charity, is at last put into effect in the federal government's plan for taking 4,000,000 men from relief rolls this winter and giving them employment on a nation-wide civil works program.

The latest government move is a long step forward in civilized and intelligent handling of the relief problem. It is a big contribution to the maintenance of national morale. Nothing is so demoralizing as charity. It saps initiative and self-respect and can only be justified if there is no other possible way to give help. Fortunately, the administration has found a way to remove men from charity lists and give them the work which they have long desired and sought in vain.

One of the best features of the plan is that it will end supervision of millions by relief organizations. It is emphasized that the administration is determined that American citizens shall no longer be compelled to live under the auspices of charitable agencies. "That means," Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins said, "that investigations will stop and we need no longer pry into the personal and private lives of these people."

The plan is indeed a "fundamental change" in the federal program to deal with the depression, as President Roosevelt said, with safeguards to prevent it from being used in any way to depress wage and working standards, it should prove of immeasurable benefit to the nation.

Congratulations, Mayor LaGuardia!

The American Federation of Labor congratulates former Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia on his election to the office of mayor of New York City.

Mr. LaGuardia was unjustly defeated for congress last year by the democratic landslide which engulfed the country. His record in the interests of the working men and women of the United States warranted his re-election.

In a statement regarding that record, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

> No member of congress has served labor more faithfully and devotedly than Congressman LaGuardia.
>
> His record is 100 per cent favorable to labor.
>
> He was the joint author of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill which was enacted into law at the last session of congress.
>
> As a recognized leader in the congress of the United States, he exercised tremendous influence in behalf of labor measures approved and supported by labor and in opposition to legislation which labor strenuously opposed.
>
> I regard Congressman LaGuardia as an outstanding champion of labor's rights and of labor's legislative program in the congress of the United States.
>
> He deserves the support of labor.

Mr. LaGuardia's election by an overwhelming majority to the position of chief executive of New York City is a deserved although belated vindication of the voters' faith in the sterling qualities which he manifested in the congress of the United States as the genuine representative of the people.

Organized labor congratulates you, Mayor LaGuardia, with the absolute knowledge that in every one of your administrative acts justice for those who toil will be uppermost in your mind.

Age Limit for Federal Employes

The decision of the United States civil service commission to reverse its decision barring stenographers and typists over 40 years of age from government employment by refusing them permission to be examined for those occupations and raising the limit to 53 years was inevitable.

The justifiable wave of protest that went up against such a reactionary position was overwhelming.

The American Federation of Labor has persistently opposed the victimization of older workers by either private employers or the government. The 1933 convention of the federation did not mince words on this question. It said:

> There is no more tragic picture than that of a competent, able and well man or woman barred from employment for no other reason than that they have reached the age of 45 years, and in many cases only 35 years.

Older workers must live. Unless they are given an opportunity to earn a living, they must become a charge upon society. Places must be provided for them in both government employment and private industry.

The order of the civil service commission placing a ban on stenographers and typists over 40 years old was distinctly antisocial and reactionary. The reversal of the order was absolutely necessary not only in the interest of justice to the older workers but also to restore in part the confidence which the people lost in the commission by reason of its proposed victimization.

Donald Richberg Says:

"The right of labor organization which is written into the recovery act is a simple statement of a principle of self-government which is everlastingly right and is the foundation principle upon which was written the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States."

TRADE UNION EMBLEMS AND THE BLUE EAGLE

By JOHN J. MANNING
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

The delegate to the twenty-sixth convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor made the following important declaration of policy:

"The government's campaign to secure support for concerns displaying the Blue Eagle has vindicated the policy of this department in conducting campaigns pleading for purchase of articles bearing the union label and patronage of concerns displaying the union shop card and union buttons. The purpose of the president's re-employment agreement of which the Blue Eagle is a part, was to raise wages and reduce the hours of labor. In this respect, its purpose was not adverse to the purpose of the union label. However, violations of the terms of the president's agreement have, in a large measure, defeated its purpose, and use of the Blue Eagle cannot be accepted as evidence that commodities bearing the NRA emblem were produced under fair conditions or that concerns displaying the Blue Eagle are complying with the terms of the president's re-employment agreement.

"We urge that the Blue Eagle in no way should be accepted as a substitute for the union label. Concerns displaying both the Blue Eagle and union shop card should receive our support and we should exercise the same care in demanding that commodities and articles purchased should bear both the union label and the NRA emblem.

"In the creation of the Blue Eagle, it was the purpose of the national recovery administration to provide a method by which could be indicated employers and merchants who are co-operating in the national recovery program in granting higher wages and shorter hours. The labels, shop cards and buttons of trade unions have been used for the same purpose for fifty years. If we advocate the patronage of our trademarks, and use the Blue Eagle as an example, we feel certain that this will do more to make our own members, as well as the general public, union-label conscious than anything else that has ever been presented to the American public."

By consistent adherence to this policy, trade unionists can aid materially in advancing the cause of union emblems and, at the same time, give whole-hearted support to employers who are honestly supporting the provisions of the national recovery act.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In this world there are ponderables and imponderables—things you can put your hand on and things you can't grasp—things that stay put and things that keep a jump ahead, like a mirage in the desert—a beautiful lake that seems to be there, but isn't.

Maybe that's one reason it's an interesting world—full of things that keep our minds working, trying to figure it all out.

Try to figure out things today! Try it—try it Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, come back to it Thursday, keep at it Friday and Saturday and have a go at it on Sunday.

Try to figure out Mr. Gerard Swope, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Try to figure out the Einstein theory and the Swope plan. Try to figure out why those whose whole hold on profits is being saved by NRA should want to kill NRA.

* * *

There are the ponderables, for, let us say, six days in the week and the imponderables for Sunday. Work it any way you like.

You'll be stumped, puzzled and goofy anyway.

There is the palpable and the impalpable, also.

And the reasonable, clear things and the dippy, crazy, idiotic and puzzling things.

There are the men who talk straight out, in words that go together like sound boards well joined, or like bricks laid up in a wall by a good bricklayer, with good bonding—no jerry builder work. And there are the men who talk in words that don't belong together in straight talk—words that pull the insides out of each other and make good pickings for lawyers and quibblers.

Today you hear both kinds talked.

* * *

Take Gerard Swope's scheme for a super-NRA, built on NRA's ruins, for a great combination of industry, pushing labor aside, pushing government out of the picture as far as possible. Read it and you know you've got to watch your step. You know there's something at the bottom of that.

Read a statement by William Green and you know right away and without any fussing just what William Green means. You know it's all there in words that belong together, without anything at the bottom of it that doesn't show also at the top and all through.

Read the pronouncement of the National Association of Manufacturers, describing its new organization to "help" NRA and you know right away ther's probably a wolf under that false hide. You say, "easy, brother, be careful."

Same way with the chamber of commerce pronouncements.

When men think they're bucking the tide of common opinion and when they want to gain an objective hostile to common opinion, they get that way—they go in wide circles, to come up in the rear with a stick, knife or a pickaxe. In two thousand years the ways of the 'round-abouters hasn't changed much.

Read Col. McCormick's tirade about free speech and from the way he puts his words together you know he's dealing from two decks, trying to convey two ideas to two kinds of people.

With these ways on every hand, it's a good time, in a way of speaking, to keep where you can get your back to a wall and not walk close to the entrances of dark alleys. In listening to men talking, stick to those who put words together soundly and honestly, so that they don't smear up with double meanings. Too many sentences are like the lake that looks to be there, but isn't.

Jobless Miners Begin Work At Farm Factory Settlement

Washington. — The government's $25,000,000 experiment in providing a means of livelihood for displaced coal miners is under way, with twenty-five unemployed miners the first homesteaders in the project near Reedsville, W. Va.

The miners are digging foundations for model homes for their families, who will follow them to take up a new mode of living. Ultimately 200 families will participate in the farm-factory plan under which the former coal diggers will raise food for their families while working part time in plants manufacturing supplies for the postoffice department.

It is expected that the first [illegible] families will be settled in their [illegible] homes by June 1. The houses in the settlement will be attractive dwellings, with electric lights and other modern conveniences.

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

100 Per Cent. for Organized Labor

YOUR UNION CARD

Is good for an extra 10 PER CENT. OFF

The Advertised Price of Any Article
...at...
STERCHI BROS. Stores, Incorporated

WHY... *do women keep on praising* ELECTRIC COOKING?

★ *Because it has the things a woman wants — and here's another letter to prove it . . .*

"Until you have an electric range, it is really hard for any woman to understand what a complete improvement it is over any other stove.

"We purchased our electric range during the Power Company's sale. In the first place we have found it to be A BETTER WAY TO COOK. All foods seem to hold more of the nourishing juices and natural flavors . . . AND OH, HOW CLEAN! There just isn't any way to compare our spotless white electric range with any other stove.

"Last, I want to say that we have found the cost of cooking with an electric stove entirely reasonable. I believe every woman would be equally pleased with the cost, and thrilled over all the other features of an electric range."

MRS. HARRY TAYLOR
2904 North Chamberlain Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Decide and Act NOW *during this* ELECTRIC RANGE SALE

A Great Buy at $94.75 EASY TERMS
PAY AT LEISURE—2 WHOLE YEARS
Only $4.75 Down
GOOD TRADE FOR YOUR OLD STOVE

FOR RENT
Hundreds have taken advantage of our Offer to rent a full-sized, brand new Electric Range for
Only **$2.00** *Per Month*
Later, if you decide to buy, you will receive credit for 60 per cent of the rentals you have paid.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY
This offer is good ETP *wherever we serve*

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48953
of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
dys Irene Cantrell vs. A. C. Cantrell.
appearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that A. C. Can- is a non-resident of the state of Tennes- o that the ordinary process of law can- e served upon him, it is ordered that cation be made for four successive weeks e Labor World, a newspaper published amilton county, notifying said non-resi- to appear at the next December rules of court, to be held at the courthouse in anooga on the first Monday in Decem- ext, the same being a rule day of said and make defense to said bill or the will be taken for confessed, and the set for hearing ex parte as to him. 28th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon, Atty. 11-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48923
of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bessie Hufft vs. E. E. Hufft.
appearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that E. E. Hufft non-resident of the state of Tennessee, t the ordinary process of law cannot be d upon him, it is ordered that publica- be made for four successive weeks in Labor World, a newspaper published lton county, notifying said non-resident pear at the next December rules of said to be held at the courthouse in Chat- ga on the first Monday in December the same being a rule day of said court, make defense to said bill or the same be taken for confessed, and the cause set earing ex parte as to him. 24th day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. Hargraves, Atty. 11-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48916
of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
ie Mae Conyers vs. Alfred Conyers.
appearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that Alfred Con- is a non-resident of the state of Tennes- so that the ordinary process of law t be served upon him, it is ordered that cation be made for four successive weeks e Labor World, a newspaper published amilton county, notifying said non-resi- to appear at the next December rules d court, to be held at the courthouse in anooga on the first Monday in Decem- next, and make defense to said bill or same will be taken for confessed, and ause set for hearing ex parte as to him. 21st day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
A. Hite, Atty. 11-17

No. 9614
REPLEVIN NOTICE
n Loan Service, Inc., vs. Jasper C. Golden and Rosa Golden.
e Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
this cause it appeared by affidavit that defendants are justly indebted to the tiff, and are nonresidents of the state of essee, so that the ordinary process of law t be served upon them, and an original hment having been levied on certain hold goods in possession of said de- nts, it is therefore ordered that publica- be made in The Labor World, a news- published in the city of Chattanooga, essee, for four consecutive weeks, com- ling the said defendants to appear be- me at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, tanooga, Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, o'clock a.m., and make defense to said or it will be taken for confessed and be eded with ex parte.
s November 2, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 9733
REPLEVIN NOTICE
n Loan Service, Inc., vs. Walter Fabbio and Frances Fabbio.
e Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
this cause it appeared by affidavit that defendants are justly indebted to the tiff, and are nonresidents of the state of essee, so that the ordinary process of cannot be served upon them, and an orig- attachment having been levied on one d & Sons Piano in possession of said de- nts, it is therefore ordered that publi- be made in The Labor World, a news- published in the city of Chattanooga, essee, for four consecutive weeks, com- ling the said defendants to appear before my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chat- ga, Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, at clock a.m., and make defense to said r it will be taken for confessed and be eded with ex parte.
s November 2, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48976
of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
r Nicholson vs. Ruth Marie Nicholson
appearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Marie olson is a non-resident of the state of essee, so that the ordinary process of cannot be served upon her, it is ordered publication be made for four successive in The Labor World, a newspaper pub- d in Hamilton county, notifying said non- nt to appear at the next December rules d court, to be held at the courthouse in anooga on the first Monday in December the same being a rule day of said court, make defense to said bill or the same taken for confessed, and the cause set earing ex parte as to her. 3rd day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
& Ziegler, Attys. 11-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48977
of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
R. R. Ramsey vs. C. L. Ramsey
appearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that C. L. Ram- a non-resident of the state of Tennes- that the ordinary process of law can- be served upon her, it is ordered that cation be made for four successive weeks he Labor World, a newspaper published amilton county, notifying said non-resi- to appear at the next December rules of court, to be held at the courthouse in anooga on the first Monday in December the same being a rule day of said court, make defense to said bill or the same be taken for confessed, and the cause set earing ex parte as to her. 3rd day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Cure, Atty. 11-24

FOR MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

Salt Lake City.—Utah voters approved a constitutional amendment to give the legislature power to fix minimum wages for women and children. The vote was 75,483 in favor of the amendment and 12,782 against it.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 1st day of October, 1929, by Hubert H. Daniels and wife, Wilhelmena Daniels, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book E, Vol. 24, page 604 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions here contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book ——, Vol. ——, page —— to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, within the legal hours of sale,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1933,
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. 2, Block No. 3, Third Re-amended Plat of Ridgeway Land Company's Addition to St. Elmo, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 7, page 26, in the register's office of said County.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This 3rd day of November, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
11-24 Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48956
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
Cleo Warren Moon vs. Elgin Ellis Moon
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elgin Ellis Moon is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 31st day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-24

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 16th day of July, 1929, by Thomas C. McCallie and wife, Gladys R. McCallie, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book E, Vol. 24, page 170 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions here contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ——, Vol. ——, page ——, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the court house on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, within the legal hours of sale,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1933,
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot No. 58, Block No. 9, of the Highlands, heretofore conveyed by Lavens M. Thomas to W. J. Sizemore and wife by deed dated August 30, 1923, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 17, page 29, in the Register's office of said county; thence north 19 deg. 10' west 75 feet to the northeast corner of Lot No. 56 of said Block; thence north 80 deg. 50' east 121 feet, more or less, to the west side of a 40 foot street; thence southwardly along the western boundary line of said street 75 feet, more or less, to a point 75 feet in a perpendicular from the last call, and also being the northeast corner of Lot No. 58; thence south 80 deg. 50' west 128 feet, more or less, along the division line between Lots Nos. 52 and 58, to the point of beginning, said plot being sometimes known as Lot No. 58, Block No. 9 of the Highlands, and being a part of what is known as the Adams tract of Lavens M. Thomas in North Riverview.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This 10th day of November, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
12-1 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed June 23, 1933, by Mamie Boyd and W. M. Boyd, Trustee, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is of record in Book V, volume 26, page 351 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the interest which matured September 15, 1933, and such default having continued for more than 30 days, which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of same, I, L. Newsom, trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933,
the following described property in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee:
The North twenty-five (25) feet of the East one hundred (100) feet of Lot Number thirty-eight (38), East End Syndicate Addition, as per Plat of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 1, page 18.
Sale will be made subject to any and all unpaid taxes. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This 10th day of November, 1933.
L. NEWSOM, Trustee.
12-1

Jerry: So your grandpa has a very bad case of hay fever?

Larry: He sure has. He even sneezes every time he passes a grass widow.

FARM CO-OPERATORS COMING TO KNOW THEIR REAL POWER

As They Develop Capacity for Effective Co-operation, They Are Not So Easily Led Into Action That Gets Nowhere.

By THE SENATOR

The sporadic disturbances taking place along the lines of the "farmers strike" show the familiar pattern of what takes place among the disorganized and discontented industrial workers.

In strong contrast there stands out the expression of the head of the federal farm bureau, the organization close to the great co-operative farm movement, which has been encouraged by the expenditure of about half a billion dollars during the last four or five years. The great wholesale farm marketing co-operatives and their families are in a position to know by experience the advantages and benefits of organization and co-operative action. They are doubtless feeling the pinch of the markets, but it is doubtful if they are feeling it so keenly as those who have not been sharing directly the benefits of the operations of the great co-operative farm organizations.

Moreover, the co-operatives and their members have a much clearer view of the facts of governmental action in their behalf; and they have been having the advantages also of an educational process of action and of thinking along the lines of the handling of their products. They are becoming conscious of the power—the real and constructive power—that is in the hands of those who develop the capacity for united and co-operating activities. As a result, they are not so easily led into disconnected, destructive actions having only a temporary effect.

It is worth noting that the political value of the farm strikers was not given a very high rating by President Roosevelt. Even when represented by the governors of five agricultural states, their combined weight was not sufficient to change the policy of the president.

One cannot help wondering, to what extent these strike manifestations may be the result of clever public propaganda and under-cover manipulations of the communist organizers, who are known to be very active in the whole middle west, and whose known plans cover just such situations.

ICKES ASKS TEN STATES TO SPEED ROAD BUILDING

Washington, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Interior Ickes, as administrator of public works, has asked the governors of ten states to speed up their road-building programs under the federal-aid plan and to absorb more of the unemployed.

The request was sent to the governors of Maryland, Kansas, Indiana, Colorado, Michigan, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois and Georgia.

The public works administration reported that Maryland has awarded contracts for only 23.4 per cent of the potential road work, with the other states ranging down to Georgia, which has awarded no contracts.

In contrast with these states, the public works administration reported that five states have awarded contracts covering more than half of their federal highway aid allotments.

These states are New York, with 67.2 per cent of its allotment already contracted; Maine, with 66.2 per cent; Nebraska, 52.5 per cent; Iowa, 52.3 per cent, and Montana, 50.3 per cent. The average for all states is given as 31.6 per cent, with contracts totaling $124,732,000. On November 7, 103,455 men were reported employed directly on federal-aid highway projects in every state except Georgia.

Phil: I need $5 to pay for my room this week, and I have only $4.

Bill: Well, pawn the $4 for $3, and sell the pawn ticket for $2.

Tips Held Part Of Waiters' Pay

New York.—The New York City NRA compliance board has ruled that restaurant and dining room owners may include the tips given by the public as part of the prescribed minimum wage under the president's reemployment agreement, but on condition that any deficiency between the aggregate of tips and the minimum wage shall be paid by the employers at the end of the week.

This decision overturns rulings made in Washington immediately after the Blue Eagle was launched. It will affect about 28,000 restaurants, cafes and public dining rooms in New York, most of which have claimed that the minimum wage provision of the blanket code, without inclusion of tips was "ruinous" to them.

This decision is expected to be immediately followed by local compliance boards in other cities and towns, unless it is overturned.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ABANDONS 40-YEAR AGE LIMIT

Washington, Nov. 19.—The civil service commission has raised the age limit for typist and stenographic examinations from 40 to 53 years. The 40-year rule, recently announced, was abandoned in the face of a storm of opposition rising throughout the nation. Organized labor vigorously denounced the 40-year limitation and it was opposed by Secretary of Labor Perkins and others in official life.

In announcing that it had lifted the 40-year ban on persons taking examinations for typist and stenographic positions, the commission said that federal agencies are to be urged not to discriminate against applicants because of age.

The commission did not disturb other maximum ages recently set. It was the reduction of the maximum entrance age for stenographers and typists from 50 to 40 years that caused the most protest.

UNION MUSICIANS FIGHT ELIMINATION OF "CANNED MUSIC" RADIO REGULATION

Washington, Nov. 19.—Vigorous protest against the resolution adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters, urging elimination of the "canned music" regulation requiring the announcement of electrical transcriptions on the radio as such, has been made to the federal radio commission by the American Federation of Musicians.

Charging that the producers and the broadcasters are openly combining to "put one over on the public," the federation asked the commission to retain its present regulation intact. Unemployment in musicians' ranks would be increased if the commission accepts the broadcasters' recommendation, it was contended.

At present electrical transcriptions must be announced before each broadcast to distinguish them from "live talent" programs. The broadcasters have asked the commission to allow such transcribed programs, made especially for broadcasting, to be announced "merely as a production of the concern making such transcription."

The musicians' petition was signed by Joseph N. Weber, president of the federation, and Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, its counsel.

Criticizing severely the "canned music" era, the musicians' petition stated that "what music machines, with some help from the broadcasters, have done to the American musician, is not a pretty picture." Radio and "canned music," it continued, played their part "in making this an age of substitution in which sham serves for the genuine here, there and nearly everywhere."

$30,000,000 JOBLESS AID BOND ISSUE FOR ILLINOIS

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois house of representatives passed the six bills, already approved by the senate, providing for Gov. Horner's $30,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue.

The victory for the administration forces broke a three weeks' deadlock in the house after the bills had been tied up for three weeks in the senate.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48987
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gurley E. Tomlin vs. Betty McLain Tomlin
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Betty McLain Tomlin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 6th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 12-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49029
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
C. M. Chandler vs. Ines Chandler
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ines Chandler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Givens & Henry, Attys. 12-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 49030
James B. Hankins vs. Florence E. Hankins
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Florence E. Hankins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Givens & Henry, Attys. 12-8

100 PER CENT. UNION
Get Ready for Winter!
Have Your Shoes Repaired by
DANIEL'S
SHOE REPAIRERS
17 East Seventh St.
Only Expert Union Craftsmen Employed

Try Our Special
Range Nut
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!
The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!
EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
CRANE'S FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE
A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!
EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!
Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:
On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive..... 1%
By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.
WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Get Real Relief From *Monthly Pains*

SEVERE monthly suffering is a sign of warning.

If you are having aches and pains every month, heed the WARNING. See what is wrong.

Treat the CAUSE of the trouble.

When womanly aches and pains are due to a weak, run-down condition, take CARDUI. It has been used by women for over 50 years. It is a purely vegetable medicine and it cannot harm you. Thousands of women have said that when they had built up their strength with the help of Cardui, real relief was obtained and their general health and feeling of well-being improved.

If you suffer this way, try Cardui, which you can get at the drug store.

WEEKLY WAGE OF $1.13 COSTS FIRM BLUE EAGLE

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—The ready-to-wear clothing plant of Opotowsky & Sons, operating under the firm name of the Moro Manufacturing company at 3000 Royal street, has been ordered to give up the Blue Eagle, which request was complied with. Affidavits filed with the local compliance board shows that one girl worked four full days, nine hours a day and four hours on a Saturday—forty hours, and received a check for $1.13 as payment in full. When she objected to the compensation she was threatened with arrest and summarily fired.

UNION MEN! and Women

Present Your Union Card at

RHODES-JONES Furniture Company

And Get an Extra

5 PER CENT OFF

The ADVERTISED PRICE of Any Article

100 Per Cent for Organized Labor

. . . NO TIME TO WAIT—

SOMEONE is ill . . . get the doctor at once—no time to wait . . . that is when you want a telephone.

You want to talk with a friend across town or in another city—and that is when the telephone serves you well.

After all, life is made up of major and lesser incidents like these—when you need to speak to someone, or they want to call you.

If you try to determine the value of telephone service, a good way it might be measured is by its protection in emergencies when a swift summons must be sent to the doctor, the police, the fire department. Or its value may be summed up in the many little errands it runs for you every day.

But whatever the yardstick, most folks agree the value of telephone service is so great and the cost so reasonable that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co. (INCORPORATED)

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

NRA Opponents Tories of 1933, Filene Asserts

Same Arguments Used Against Progress Now as in 1776, Boston Department Store Owner Says.

Boston, Nov. 16.—Opponents of the NRA are the Tories of 1933 and, like the Tories of 1776, they oppose new ideas, Edward A. Filene, Boston department store owner and outstanding employer champion of high wages, said in a radio address here. Filene called the NRA a "charter of economic liberty" and said it is the essence of democracy.

Discussing 1776 and 1933, Filene said:

"To the Tories of 1776, the American Revolution was a mere uprising of the rabble in violation of the tried and true principles of social law and order.

"There were new words then on almost everybody's lips—liberty, independence, democracy. To the honest Tory they were hateful words. But the words lived, and the Tories who hated them were soon forgotten.

"There are Tories in 1933, and they do not like the new words which are now on everybody's lips. Such words as co-ordination, for instance, or industrial administration, or economic planning.

"Their objection to these words, however, is not at all the same objection which the ancient Tories raised. These modern Tories love the word 'democracy' and 'liberty' and 'independence'; and they object to the NRA on the ground that it violates American liberty.

"If I believed for a minute that the NRA constitutes a menace to American liberty I would raise my voice against the NRA, no matter how economically advantageous the new deal might be.

"We cannot afford to sacrifice freedom, even for wealth.

"When we examine the facts, however, instead of merely mouthing phrases, we will discover that the NRA is not a code restricting American liberty but is a charter, rather, of economic freedom, without which political freedom becomes almost a mockery.

"This government which America is now perfecting is and can be no dictatorship. It is the very essence of democracy and is self-government in every real sense. That it will make mistakes, we may be sure. That it will halt and fumble where haste is necessary, and that it will plunge ahead where caution would be the wiser course, is only to be expected. But that America having once set out to achieve liberty in the machine age will turn back because of the terrified shrieks of these modern Tories is, to me, unthinkable.

"America has already gone too far to stop; and our Tories are too far gone to stop us."

Respect to Memory Of Frank J. Weber

Composing-room chapel of the Chattanooga News, at a called meeting last Friday afternoon, adopted the following resolutions of respect to the memory of Frank J. Weber, who had been a fellow worker for many years and who passed away Sunday, Nov. 5. The resolutions were prepared by a committee consisting of W. L. Gardner, B. H. McLaughen and H. S. Kennedy:

"Whereas, on Sunday, Nov. 5, 1933, our brother and fellow worker, Frank J. Weber, aged 71, passed from this life; and,

"Whereas, in his long association with us, covering more than thirty years, by his uniform courtesy and exhibition of the qualities of a true unionist, a gentleman and a lover of mankind, he had endeared himself to the members of this chapel; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Chattanooga News chapel in session assembled, That we hereby express a sense of our great loss in the passing of this our brother, and that we also express our deep sympathy with the son and the two sisters of our departed brother in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy furnished relatives of our dead brother and a copy given The Labor World for publication.

"Nov. 10, 1933."

The Labor World joins the News chapel in offering sincere condolences to the surviving relatives of Brother Weber.

New International Labor Office President Elected

Geneva, Switzerland.—The governing body of the International Labor office elected as its president M. C. V. Bramsnaes, Danish government representative, in succession to Sir Atul Chatterjee, whose year of office expired.

Mr. Bramsnaes was Danish government delegate at the first session of the International Labor conference at Washington in 1919, and has acted in the same capacity at every conference since 1922.

New Work Plan To Reduce Relief Rolls Two-Thirds

Program Is Designed to Give Employment to All Employable Persons Now Aided by Public Funds.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Four million men now on relief rolls will be given jobs for the winter months under a new civil works employment program just announced by President Roosevelt.

The new program, announced as a "fundamental change" in the federal relief program, will be in charge of a civil works administration headed by Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator. The program will be financed by $400,000,000 from the $3,300,000,000 federal works fund, and by money advanced by local governments and the emergency relief administration. States, counties, cities and towns will be required to meet their share of the program, the president announced.

Two million men on relief rolls, who have been receiving $20 or less per month to support their families, will be transferred to the civil works payroll on Nov. 16. They will probably receive about $50 a month for the next three months.

The other 2,000,000 will be employed at the same wages a little later, probably by Dec. 1.

They will work on such projects as park and playground construction; sanitation, including drainage, clearing of creek beds and cleaning up of rural areas; reclamation of public land for roads and the construction of "feeder" roads; the building of utilities and public structures not classified in the public works program, and pest control.

The president's announcement said that the new departure in policy would "remove from the relief rolls a major portion of those receiving the necessities of life on the basis of public aid and place them on regular employment." It was designed to remove from relief "all employable persons."

The president emphasized that the 4,000,000 men to be given employment will no longer be dependent upon charity. They will be employed thirty hours a week at wage rates prevailing in their communities for similar work. The plan is expected to reduce by two-thirds public relief rolls throughout the United States.

Relief Administrator Hopkins amplified the president's announcement and emphasized that the government is determined that American citizens should no longer "be forced to live under the auspices of relief organizations."

"That means that investigations will stop and we need no longer pry into the personal and private lives of these people," he said.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Will try to answer your question with regard to the Electrical Workers. There are plenty of them, but most of them are married now and don't have much to say about themselves.

Billy Cooper, following a trip out in the woods, dreamed he killed a bear. They say he has this same dream every fall, after it frosts, and we understand he has made a deal with a local restaurant to buy the bear in case the dream ever comes true.

"Old Pat" was among those who made the trip to the fair. He says he was able to return home without the aid of one of the fair canes.

Wendell Worley says his chickens are on the NRA code. They refuse to lay eggs on Saturday and Sunday.

A. E. Butler has finished pulling wires at the new postoffice, and is now pulling up his sweet potatoes and turnips.

I understand Bill London has been trying to buy a pair of shoes for a week, but can't find any to fit.

McDaniel and Lofty started to Knoxville last week, and after covering part of the distance the limousine refused to go further. Mack was set on reaching the Chattanooga suburb, and decided to walk the rest of the way. After several hours, it is reported, Lofty got the machine moving, and finally found Mack and brought him in about 4 a.m.

Saw Bill Williams with three turtles about the size of a half-dollar. Am expecting an invitation to eat turtle soup soon.

Ed Carroll has been doing some extra work at the postoffice, but they say he eats twice as much now, so it looks like Ed won't gain much on the depression in the long run.

Dyche says he has been too busy trying to dig up ads for The Labor World to have time to write up any news of the boys.

CROSBY.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

IF YOU WANT TO BE LOVED

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Don't believe anyone else is happier than you.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest the crowd.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't contradict people, even if you are sure you are right.

Don't conclude that you never had any opportunities in life.

Learn to attend to your own business—a very important point.

* * *

Antiques: Thimbles, knitting needles, coffee mills, red flannel underwear, tintypes, knee-length bathing suits and Hoover democrats.

* * *

Old Ragson Tatters is the only Baptist in Brushville. But he is a staunch defender of his creed, and when debating about religion always puts up a strong argument. The other day he was in an argument with a traveling man who was waiting for the bus. Ragson argued:

Ragson: You can read, can't you?

Traveling Man: Yes.

Ragson: Well, I suppose you have read the Bible, haven't you?

Traveling Man: Yes, of course I have.

Ragson: You have read about John the Baptist, haven't you?

Traveling Man: Yes.

Ragson: Well, you have never read anything about John the Methodist, have you?

* * *

What's become of the man who used to take pride in paying off the mortgage on his home? . . . One way of developing your personality is to forget that you have one. . . What seems to be the most needed thing in the modern home is the family. . . The girl who looks good isn't necessarily good-looking. . . A kiss is always worth its face value. . . The only friends a fellow loses when he goes broke are those not worth having. . . Some men are less afraid of popping the question than they are of questioning the pop.

State Unionists Are Bereaved

The Labor World regrets to note the passing of a brother of David Hanly, commissioner of compensation and for many years legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Andrew M. Hanly, 48, passed away suddenly at his home in the capital city. He had been connected with the plumbing business in Nashville for many years.

Report also reached this office of the passing of the father of S. C. Godfrey, member of the executive council of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, following an extended illness.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in extending sincerest condolences to the state labor officials and other surviving relatives of the deceased citizens.

Boot and Shoe Workers Elec

An open meeting of Local 620 Boot and Shoe Workers, has been called for next Thursday night at 7:30, at Odd Fellows' Temple, West Seventh street. Officers of the local asked The Labor World to extend a cordial invitation to all shoe repairers, as well as to members of the Master Shoe Rebuilders' association.

H. U. Garland was named president of the new local union of Boot and Shoe Workers at the regular meeting of that organization on Thursday night. Serving with Mr. Garland will be:

Vice-President—D. R. Massey.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—W. A. Starnes.

Recording Secretary—Luke Pollard.

Sentinel and Conductor—C. A. Le

Trustees—E. L. Doss, W. H. Garland and W. A. McMurray.

The new organization is said to be progressing even better than had been expected, and it is hoped to have a 100 per cent representation in the near future.

EVERY THREE MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS DAY

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Makes a Benefit Payment to Somebody Somewhere

While You Are Reading This a Provident Check Is Being Written for Some Policyholder or Some Beneficiary

Atlantic Ice and Coal Co.

And Its Subsidiary

Southeastern Brewing Co.

Distributors of

Lions Pilsener Beer

Have Been Declared

"UNFAIR"

To Organized Labor

By

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

LABOR MEN DENY SETTLEMENT ATLANTIC ICE-SOUTHEASTERN BREWERY DISPUTE

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 24, 1933 | Number 31

Rumored Peace Pact With Ice Corporation Branded as False

Union Spokesmen Declare Company Agents Spread Propaganda.

Representative of Ice Delivery Company Complains of Labor World Article—Manager Pure Ice Company Denies Any Connection With Non-Union Atlantic—Public Indicates Sympathy for Labor in Controversy With Low-Wage Corporation.

PURE ICE COMPANY DENIES AFFILIATION WITH THE ATLANTIC

Editor The Labor World:

A report which has gained circulation in the city, and for which I am sure none of your organizations is responsible, has done our company considerable harm, and we would appreciate correction in your issue this week.

It has been rumored that the Pure Ice company is affiliated with the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation, which is entirely incorrect and a palpable injustice to our company.

The Pure Ice company manufactures its own ice, and has never bought from the Atlantic, except on a few occasions when our own equipment was temporarily out of order.

We observe the code to the letter, and have always endeavored to be fair to our employes, as well as to labor generally. We invite members of your organization to inspect our plant and talk to our employes in reference to conditions in our plant.

We reiterate that we have no connection whatever with the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation nor the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company, and would appreciate the business of any and all Chattanooga working people, endeavoring at all times to merit their patronage and friendship.

PURE ICE CO.,
By C. W. Dorris, Mgr.
Chattanooga, Nov. 24.

Reports that the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation and its subsidiary, the Southeastern Brewing company, have "made peace" with Chattanooga labor were vigorously denied by union officials this week.

"It appears to be the policy of some agents of this chain corporation," a spokesman for Central Body told The Labor World, "to discount the dispute between Chattanooga workers and the corporation. Ever since the Central Body found it impossible to convince representatives of the corporation that organized workers should be employed in erection of the bottling plant for handling Lion Pilsener beer, it has appeared that a studied campaign to belittle the efforts of Chattanooga workingmen has been carried on. We have the consolation, however, that the general public is showing an active interest in our case, and we know of many instances where our friends among the business people have protested to the corporation's agents against the cheap-labor policies which have become evident through the employment of non-union labor and through alleged violations of the NRA. We mean to see that all our friends are advised of the corporation's position, and will not stop until we have urged every one to express their disapproval of the chain-company's attitude toward labor."

A new angle of the affair developed this week when representatives of the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company indicated offense because The Labor World had connected that concern with the Atlantic corporation. It was admitted, however, that the delivery company "bought its ice from the Atlantic," and maintained offices at the Atlantic plant.

The complaint mentioned was in reference to an article in last week's issue of The Labor World which recounted that ice wagon drivers for the delivery company had been discharged for attempting to form a union, which would of itself be a violation of the code.

Union officials announced also that friends in various southern cities where the ice company and its subsidiaries, including the distributing company for Lion Pilsener beer, operate, are being notified of the corporation's attitude toward local labor.

Deplore Passing Of A Loyal Unionist

Branch 92, Glass Bottle Blowers, at a recent meeting adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of James V. Robinson, active member and former president of the branch, who passed away on Sept. 5. A sincere tribute, in which The Labor World joins, is paid the departed unionist, as follows:

Whereas, the great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us our beloved brother, James V. Robinson, who departed this life after a lingering illness on Sept. 5, 1933; and,

Whereas, the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the duties of the several offices he has held in the many years he has been a member of the union, also representing our branch and others as delegate to several conventions; and,

Whereas, the long and intimate relations held with him makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him; and,

Whereas, the removal of such a life from our companionship leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all the members of our organization and friends in the community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch No. 92, Glass Bottle Blowers' association, realizing the great loss sustained, extend to the bereaved wife and son our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction, and express our hopes that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy printed in The Labor World, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved wife.

ROY CLEARY,
JACOB HEIDER,
WILLIAM BLAND, Sec'y.,
Committee.

Painters Indorse Taylor for Sheriff

Local 226, Painters and Paperhangers, at a recent meeting formally indorsed the candidacy of Charley Taylor for sheriff. Mr. Taylor, former sheriff, is a member of Local 226.

Mrs. P.—Your new neighbors are great borrowers, aren't they?

Mrs. R.—Yes. Yes. If they keep up their present pace my next party will have to be given at their home!

JANE ADDAMS CALLS FOR RELIEF GIFTS

—Federated Pictures.

Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House and world-famous peace advocate, is shown calling for greater gifts than ever for relief this winter, as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt listens.

A. F. of L. Wins New Hearing On Construction Industry Code

President Green Denies Construction League Charge That A. F. of L. Is Blocking Code—Opposes 48-Hour Week as Worthless to Provide Work for Jobless and Says Minimum Pay Degrades Wage Standards—Asks Separate Code for Building Industry.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The American Federation of Labor won its demand for a new hearing on the construction industry code over the combined opposition of the low-wage and long-hour brigade of employers headed by the Construction League of the United States and militantly supported by the Associated General Contractors of America. Malcolm Muir, NRA division administrator, made the announcement.

The demand for the new hearing was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, because of the notorious low wages and equally notorious long hours in the code sponsored by the construction league.

Mr. Green supplemented his demand with a statement critically analyzing the subversive labor conditions of the code and reducing to zero the inane charge made by Claude S. Proctor, spokesman for the construction league, that the officials of the A. F. of L. were blocking the approval of the code before the national recovery administration.

Just Code Demanded.

American organized labor, Mr. Green pointed out, is profoundly interested in promoting a just code for the construction industry, but it will not approve the manifestly unjust scheme backed by the Construction League of the United States, with its monstrous 48-hour week and a minimum wage for unskilled workers so low that it tends "to degrade the wage standards of the vast majority, who are skilled."

This was the knockout blow administered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Claude S. Proctor, spokesman for the construction league, which sponsors the notorious master code for the building construction industry, who charged the officials of the A. F. of L. with blocking the approval of the code under consideration by the national recovery administration.

The text of President Green's statement in reply to the construction league's unwarranted charge follows:

"Labor disclaims responsibility for failure to secure the approval of a code for the construction industry and I regard the construction league declaration as additional evidence in support of the charge I made recently that powerful interests are seeking to discredit the national recovery act.

Code Blocking Denied.

"Labor is not blocking the construction code, or any other code.

"Labor has not threatened a general strike, or any other strike.

"Instead labor has endeavored to give its best service, so that codes, when completed, might be workable and contain within them a decent measure of justice.

"It is indicated that joint action will be taken this week by the construction league, the Associated General Contractors, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Institute of Architects designed to bring pressure to bear on NRA in behalf of the construction league code.

Will Not Approve Unjust Code.

"Labor will join with those directly interested in promoting approval of a sound and just code, but it will not approve or support a code for the building construction industry that is unfair, impracticable and unjust.

"I resent the unfair and unwarranted accusations of the construction league and I assert that those accusations were made for the purpose of creating a false issue.

"The issue is not found in the position of the American Federation of Labor; it is found in the proposed code sponsored by the construction league.

"The American Federation of Labor is acting in behalf of and in support of the building trades unions and their purpose is to secure a measure of justice for the workers identified with the building trades industry.

48-Hour Week Condemned.

"Labor has offered constructive objections. Summarized they are:

"First, the proposed code fixes a 48-hour week. It seems preposterous to establish a work-week of forty-eight hours when 80 per cent of the workers in the building construction industry are unemployed and have been for most of the last three years. Through collective bargaining a 40-hour week has been quite generally established.

Minimum Wage Too Low.

"Second, the proposed code fixes a minimum wage, at about 40 cents an hour, for unskilled workers and fixes none for skilled workers. Fully 86 per cent of the workers employed in the building construction industry are skilled workers. Fixing of a minimum wage for the unskilled worker alone will surely tend to degrade the wage standards of the vast majority, who are skilled.

Labor Representation on Code.

"Third, the proposed code permits the code authority to decide what is true representation, make local wage agreements, exercise the power to determine which are and which are not unions and to pass upon 'the bona fide character' of collective bargaining.

"Fourth, labor is accorded no representation on the code authority, although the propoced code seeks to put the code authority in charge of the life and death of unions, of collective bargaining and of the wage agreements arrived at thereby.

"Fifth, the proposed code would permit boys over 16 to work in the construction industry, whereas labor demands that 18 years be the age limit.

"Sixth, labor holds that a separate code should be drafted for the building construction industry. Only through such procedure can justice be done to the skilled workers who make up approximately 90 per cent of those employed in this highly important industry.

Abuse of Recovery Act Opposed.

"Labor will support the recovery act to the limit, but support for the recovery act does not mean support for every objectionable proposal advanced in its name.

"If the powerful forces gathered here this week have come with a proposal which workers cannot and should not support, then they need not accuse labor of blocking the administration.

"What labor is seeking to block is abuse of the recovery act and it will carry that opposition to the very last appeal.

"It is our opinion that the president will not approve such a code as these four organizations are attempting to force through.

"The entire labor movement is a unit in opposing the provisions to which I have called attention. They

(Continued on Last Page)

LABOR HATERS ARE REBUKED BY JOHNSON

N. R. A. Chief Raps Chamber of Commerce.

RIDICULES PLEA FOR LOWER WAGES

Local Chapter's Participation Recalls Some Interesting History.

"The NRA got no violent shock when the southern industrialists tell us that they feel they are entitled to a 30 per cent. wage differential because of the lesser efficiency of the labor they employ. It is the first time I ever knew of a community boasting that any section of its people are inferior to a corresponding group in any other part of the country."

Thus did General Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator and right-hand man of the president of the United States, rebuke and point the finger of shame at a group of southern Chamber of Commerce representatives who met in Atlanta the other day to instruct the national administration just how the government is to be operated Included in these demands was a 30 per cent differential in wage rates, on the score that southern workers are less efficient than their brothers of the north and east.

The Atlanta meeting was apparently a part of a "broadside" fired by the National Chamber under one Harriman, president, a reactionary of the type of "Divine-Rights" Baer, and a gentleman who appears to have considerable ability to align the "die-hards" in the chamber against anything that's progressive. The organization has been gunning for the NRA ever since it became apparent that "big business" was not to dictate the policies and operations of the administration. For the first time in recent history, perhaps, and to the everlasting credit of the Roosevelt administration, propaganda of the "big boys" has fallen upon deaf ears, and Gen. Johnson and his forces pursue the even tenor of their way, apparently unawed by the sometimes terrifying voice of the "big bad wolves."

We are told that our own Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce took a leading part in the Atlanta meeting, which will be a matter for regret to many who had hoped that the local body had learned its lesson with respect to attempting to interfere in matters which are not regarded generally as functions of such a body. Time was when the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce joined the anvil course hammering southern workers, approving such activities as advertising in northern and eastern papers that southern workers are "contented, tractable," etc., and lack the stamina to demand decent wages.

But the local branch of the C of C "got itself in bad," and gradually but surely lost all influence in and for the community which it was supposed to serve. "Butting in" on the so-called "open shop" fight of union-hating manufacturers a few years ago, together with other activities which many citizens believed were selfish and hurtful to Chattanooga, the chamber went from bad to worse, until at a great public meeting at the Memorial auditorium a leading citizen expressed the opinion of possibly a great majority when he told the then president of the organization that the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce was "dead and defunct."

Efforts of a number of public-spirited citizens since that time to resurrect the body and make of it a representative civic organization which might command the respect and confidence of the people have been of doubtful success. Sometimes it has appeared that the chamber would at last be made to function as it should, and in very recent years many citizens had begun to feel that the work of public-spirited men would be rewarded and all Chattanooga might in time get behind the body and make

(Continued on Last Page)

PUBLIC WORK PRESAGES END OF SUFFERING

Employment of Thousands Will Relieve Distress.

CITY AND COUNTY TO DISBURSE HUGE SUMS

Contention of Labor for Government Aid at Last Realized.

Not since the hectic days of 1917, perhaps, has such a hum of activity been prevalent in Chattanooga and Hamilton county as that which followed announcement that government funds will be supplied for public works of various character.

All week the United States reemployment office has been swamped with unemployed, lining up for blocks in their efforts to register for employment under the "New Deal" plan to break the depression.

It is a great day for labor, marking the culmination of an effort which has continued since the beginning of the economic catastrophe to have government funds allotted for employment of the depression's victims.

Millions to be spent under supervision of the administration will represent the difference between comfort and misery for thousands of working men and women victims of the economic crisis. It is announced that the funds allotted will provide employment for some six or seven thousand in the city and county, practically continuous until spring, and the indirect benefits to the business men and others is incalculable.

Total amount to be expended through various agencies and on various projects is difficult to estimate, but it is clear that funds will be supplied in sufficient amount to prevent any great suffering during the winter. Although the plan was started only this week, already many men who had vainly sought employment for months are enjoying the "novelty" of sustaining work, and of provision for the wife and kids which has been lacking so long, and which had in many cases been practically despaired of.

The program is calculated to abolish entirely relief rolls, both direct and work-relief, and in the case of the latter the beneficiaries will be lifted from a system which offered them a pittance to regular employment at reasonable scales of wages.

The government is to furnish all labor, it is announced, and the scale of pay set is 45 cents per hour for common labor and $1.10 for skilled craftsmen. The 30-hour week will be observed on all operations.

Both city and county have outlined work projects which had become absolutely necessary, and repairs to school buildings, fire halls, etc., delayed to a point where in some cases these buildings had become a menace to life and limb, will be instituted immediately.

Labor men were jubilant over the sudden developments, and various union heads are urging their members to register at the re-employment service for work on either city or county projects.

Although some confusion naturally exists, due to the sudden decision to put the projects through, it is believed that within a short time all problems will be ironed out and a vast army of former unemployed will be busily engaged in the almost forgotten "art" of making a living for themselves and their families.

The presidential program for taking the unemployed off of relief rolls and putting them on payrolls is one that has been in

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1933.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

The Typographical Journal says:

"Today as never before does your local labor paper deserve your support. Only through the labor press will workers be able to read full and reliable accounts of matters affecting their interests."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who was William Benbow?

A.—He was an English radical and agitator, born in 1784. He has been called the originator of the "general strike" idea in Great Britain and perhaps in Europe. The first expounded the idea in a pamphlet published in 1832.

* * *

Q.—Was the matter of closer relations between organized labor and the farmers considered in the early days of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Yes. In 1890, the convention of that year sent expressions of fraternal sympathy and good will to the Farmers' Alliance. In 1893, the Executive Council was instructed to use every effort to perfect an alliance between the unions and farmers "to the end that the best interests of both will be served."

Wisdom

Liberty . . . is one of the most valuable blessings that heaven has bestowed upon mankind.—Cervantes.

DIZZINESS
relieved by Black-Draught

"I decided to take Thedford's Black-Draught, as I had been having bilious spells," writes Mr. Charles E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ind. "When I get bilious, I feel sleepy and tired and do not feel like doing my work. It is hard to tell how I feel, but I do not feel good. I get awfully dizzy. I know then that I had better take something. After I found how good Black-Draught is, that is what I have used. I guess it rids me of the bile, for I feel better—don't feel like I am dropping off to sleep every time I sit down. That, to me, is a very bad feeling."
Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

Phone 6-3163
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
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817 Market Street

What Will It Take to Jar Them?

Only with apprehension can a thinking person try to conceive of what will be required to jar the mind of the American business man out of the ruts of his pre-depression habits of thought.

Four months of the educational processes of the NRA seem to have made very little impression upon the mental processes of scores upon scores of those who are coming to the hearings on the codes. The shallowness, the littleness, the small-calibred selfishness of them is well expressed by the remark of one man who was rebuked by a presiding deputy administrator for his attitude at the hearing. "Oh, I'll go along with you," he said. "We have been going 'in the red' so long that we will try anything once, just on the chance that we can make a dollar again once in a while."

The utter inability to think in terms any larger than the immediate profit and loss of his own little concern may be the result of years of training—more or less successful—along that line. The failure to think of wages, the whole of the wages of American industry, and of adequate wages in relation to the movement of commodities after they are produced, is the thing that stands out as these men argue over a 5-cent differential between north and south in wages, or over the length of the work-week.

Managing heads of great corporations boldly ask for a longer work-week than is now in force. They seem to have no conception of the reservoir of unemployed labor that has been backing up against the dam of a breaking public patience and personal endurance of privation for four years.

These men are going to be thinking in some other terms than they now use, before long, whether or no. The question arises: What will be the nature of the shock which will crack the ignorant complacency of their intelligence? A few of them are beginning to think. But the mass of them are as innocent of what is going on as a baby is of bumblebees.

Blatant Blanton

Representative Blanton, of Texas, has resumed his reactionary attacks on the living standards of government employes.

A sample of his "argument" for lower pay for federal workers is contained in a letter he wrote to Claude E. Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He said:

> If you will send me a list of your members who are dissatisfied with their government pay and are willing to give up their positions I will furnish from my own district 500 qualified applicants for each position, who will gladly take the job at a lower salary. You had better let well enough alone.

That is to say, Representative Blanton proposes to put government jobs up at auction and sell them to the lowest bidder. This scheme in the present period of hard times and unemployment would reduce wages and salaries to a starvation basis.

Blanton's proposal is nothing but blatant demagoguery. His trick can be turned against him. He draws the comfortable salary of $8,500 a year. His record reveals that his major function is to detect measures which are designed to improve the economic conditions of the earning masses of the American people and then vote against them.

If Representative Blanton should offer his job at auction to the lowest bidder in his own state, his office would undoubtedly be flooded with tens of thousands of qualified applicants, probably at half what he gets, and, judging from his anti-labor record, the qualifications would not be high.

Falling Behind in Education

The United States has long believed that it stood in the forefront of educational endeavor. Particularly has it prided itself on its public school system, which it believed second to none. Its pride may still be justified, yet facts as to the length of the school term in this and other countries give rise to some doubts on this score.

The facts were made public by George F. Zook, U. S. commissioner of education in a report on school conditions during the depression. Comparing school terms in the United States with those of other countries Commissioner Zook showed the average is 172 days term in the United States; 200 days in France; 210 in Sweden; 264 in Germany; 210 in England. 246 in Denmark. This does not look as if the United States was maintaining unquestioned leadership in public school education. This, with other alarming facts cited by Commissioner Zook on the closing of schools, lowering of teachers' pay, teachers' unemployment and general curtailment of educational facilities, make it evident a grave crisis in education is here—a crisis, as Commissioner Zook points out, that threatens the very existence of the schools.

WINDY CRITICS OF NRA DERIDED BY JOHNSON

Business Bankrupts Yell for Government Raft and Then "Kick Everybody Else Off While They Remain in Safety," Recovery Administrator Says in Reply to Attack on NRA.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.—When you hear somebody say that we do not need NRA or would have gotten just as far out of the depression without it or that it should now be abandoned, it would be a good thing to ask what that person was saying in 1928, 1929 or even on March 4, 1933. On that date, business was shipwrecked and was yelling for a raft, and when the government gave them the raft, the sole idea of these few individuals is to kick everybody else off while they remain in safety."

General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the national recovery act, thus derided the groups of reactionary business men and politicians who are opposing President Roosevelt's recovery program in an address to an audience of 20,000 here.

These interests are still intoxicated with the idea that they can carry on with the traditional jungle methods of cut-throat practices, with each concern attempting to stifle its competitors by methods of commercial violence and the wage and salary earners paying the penalty in lower living standards and wholesale unemployment.

He declared that self-regulation of industry under the form of government supervision set out in the national recovery act "need not interfere in the slightest degree with such dearly held American institutions as individualism, competition and liberty of speech and action."

Mentioning Senator Hatfield, of West Virginia, and Congressman James M. Beck, of Pennsylvania, among the outspoken opponents of President Roosevelt's program, Gen. Johnson said he had no fear of "such windy resistance."

What Next!

Hollywood dispatches report perfection after ten years of experimentation of a snow machine which manufactures real snow for use in the making of motion pictures. The machine is, in effect, a gigantic ice shaver which scrapes an ice block into fine crystals and automatically throws these into the teeth of a wind machine.

ADVOCATES SHORTER HOURS.

Washington.—Division Administrator A. D. Whiteside, of the NRA, who has urged shorter hours, told a group of manufacturers at the wholesale code hearing, "if immediate improvement is not noticed in industry it will probably be necessary—I speak unofficially, giving my own opinion—to reduce the hours of all industries whether they are operating under codes or not."

WASH DIRTY FACE

—Federated Pictures.

The begrimed face of the capitol at Washington is being washed in preparation for the meeting of Congress. "Did you get it clean?" one of the firemen was asked. "Naw," he said. "There wasn't that much water."

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

It is said to be almost impossible for an unemployed man of 50 nowadays to get employment, no matter how skilled he may be. In industry it is hard for a man of 40 to get a job.

In some places, where closed factories reopen and employers can have their pick of all ages, they refuse those over 30 years. This may be a natural policy, if vigor and freshness are preferred to experience and steadiness, and if the matter is looked at from the usual standpoint of "private capital" doing business for "competitive profit."

It may be the "businesslike" thing to choose employes in the same impersonal way that one would choose horses, cows or sheep. It creates, however, awkward social complications. There are limits to human patience.

It becomes a practical question how patiently the growing numbers of men and women between 30 and 60 will endure this situation. And aside from any direct action on their part, there can be no doubt that society as a whole, somehow, will have to carry the burden of its unemployed and unemployable members.

How will it be done? Will the young workers between 20 and 30 have to provide old age pensions for all the rest? Or will wealth be taxed out of existence to support this vast idleness? Or will our economic order decide, after all, to provide living jobs for workers at least until middle age?

Survey Reveals Big Decrease In Workers' Income

Investigation in Typical American Cities Shows Wage Earners Have Been Hard Hit by Depression.

New York, Nov. 19.—Preliminary figures made public as the result of an investigation by the Milbank Memorial fund and the United States Public health service show a big drop in the income of families of wage-earners during the depression.

The investigation is the first comprehensive study of the effect of the depression on the earnings and the health of families of the wage-earning class in ten typical American cities. The investigation is now being completed.

For every four families who in 1929 had earnings of less than $1,200 a year, there were in 1932 eleven families below that income level, the preliminary figures reveal. For every eight families who earned more than $3,000 in 1929 there was only one in 1932 whose earnings were above that amount.

These findings are revealed in a report covering 2,556 families, including 11,330 persons in Birmingham, Detroit and Pittsburgh.

The report shows that in 1929 only 1 per cent of the families had no employed members, 16 per cent had part-time workers only, and 83 per cent had one or more full-time workers. In 1932, 12 per cent of the families had no employed members, 40 per cent had part-time workers only, and less than half had full-time workers.

In a report already issued by the United States public health service it was revealed that the sickness rate was considerably higher in families with small incomes than in families in the upper income classes. The highest rate was found in families whose incomes had dropped most sharply during the four-year period.

The old-time woman who saved her wedding dress for her daughter now has a daughter who saves her own wedding dress for her next wedding.

EAT AND DRINK
— AT —
GEORGE'S BARBECUE
124 MARKET STREET
PLATE LUNCH, 25c
All Kinds of Bottled Beer
SCHLITZ on DRAUGHT
Barbecue Sandwiches
Best Chili in Town
J. BURSON LOWRY
W. C. BELCHER
Proprietors
Members Local 259, Movie Operators

SHOP EASY GROCERY STORES
No. 1 Store—12-14-16 Frazier Ave.
No. 2 Store—629 Spears Ave.
PRICES FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 25

MAXWELL HOUSE	or J. F. G. Coffee, 1-Lb. Can (With a $1.00 Purchase of Groceries)	21c
GILT EDGE	Creamery Butter—Per Pound	22c
PEACHES	Del Monte and Libby's, No. 2½ Can	15c
ORIENT FLOUR	24-Lb. Bag	$1.15
POLLY RICH FLOUR	24-lb. Bag	$1.10
WESSON OIL	Pints, 18c; Quarts	35c
SNOWDRIFT	3-Pound Pail 33c; 6-Pound Pail	65c

NRA

YOUR Store—

THE Vogue

is now exclusive local retail distributor for the nationally-famous line of . . .

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Union Made
For Women and Children

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It is our desire to continue to serve you with the leading brands of merchandise and to demonstrate in every possible way our purpose to co-operate.

—

THE Vogue

A Great Store . . . In a Great City . . .

NRA

No. 9414
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Loan Service, Inc., vs. Jasper C. Golden and Rosa Golden.
Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
It is cause it appeared by affidavit that defendants are justly indebted to the and are nonresidents of the state of see, so that the ordinary process of law be served upon them, and an original ent having been levied on certain goods in possession of said de- it is therefore ordered that publica- made in The Labor World, a news- published in the city of Chattanooga, for four consecutive weeks, com- the said defendants to appear be- at my office, No. 623 Cherry Street, nooga, Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, o'clock a.m., and make defense to said it will be taken for confessed and be with ex parte.
November 2, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 9733
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Loan Service, Inc., vs. Walter Fabbio and Frances Fabbio.
Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
It is cause it appeared by affidavit that defendants are justly indebted to the , and are nonresidents of the state of see, so that the ordinary process of not be served upon them, and an orig- achment having been levied on one Sons Piano in possession of said de- it is therefore ordered that publi- made in The Labor World, a news- published in the city of Chattanooga, for four consecutive weeks, com- the said defendants to appear before office, No. 623 Cherry Street, Chat- Tennessee, on November 27, 1933, at ock a.m., and make defense to said it will be taken for confessed and be with ex parte.
November 2, 1933.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48976
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
Nicholson vs. Ruth Marie Nicholson
earing from allegations in complain- ill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Marie is a non-resident of the state of see, so that the ordinary process of not be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive n The Labor World, a newspaper pub- n Hamilton county, notifying said non- to appear at the next December rules court, to be held at the courthouse in ooga on the first Monday in December e same being a rule day of said court, ke defense to said bill or the same taken for confessed, and the cause set ring ex parte as to her.
3rd day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
& Ziegler, Attys. 11-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48977
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton Count
R. Ramsey vs. C. L. Ramsey
earing from allegations in complain- ill, which is sworn to, that C. L. Ram- a non-resident of the state of Tennes- that the ordinary process of law can- served upon her, it is ordered that tion be made for four successive weeks Labor World, a newspaper published ilton county, notifying said non-resi- appear at the next December rules of urt, to be held at the courthouse in ooga on the first Monday in December e same being a rule day of said court, ke defense to said bill or the same taken for confessed, and the cause set ring ex parte as to her.
3rd day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Cure, Atty. 11-24

TRUSTEE'S SALE
r and by virtue of the authority vested uel B. Smith by deed of trust executed e day of October, 1929, by Hubert H. and wife, Wilhelmena Daniels, to se- certain indebtedness therein mentioned, said deed of trust is of record in the r's office of Hamilton County, Tennes- Book K, Vol. 24, page 604 et seq., ing the property hereinafter described, ch deed of trust special reference is made for the powers and provisions ntained; and the said Samuel B. Smith now deceased, and in accordance with visions of said deed of trust, I having bstituted as trustee by written instru- ecorded in the Register's office of said in Book ——, Vol. ——, page —— ch reference is here made; and default been made in instalments of principal erest as therein mentioned, said default continued for more than thirty days, hich still remain due and unpaid, the of said note and deed of trust, the ble Life Assurance Society of the United having declared the whole debt due ayable, at the request of the holder I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trus- ill expose for sale and sell to the high- der for cash, in bar of the equities of tion, dower and homestead, at the West the Court House on Walnut Street in ity of Chattanooga, within the legal of sale.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1933,
llowing described real estate in the City ttanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee,

No. 2, Block No. 8, Third Re-amended Ridgeway Land Company's Addition Elmo, in the City of Chattanooga, on County, Tennessee, as shown by record in Plat Book 7, page 26, in ister's office of said County.
will be made subject to all unpaid

believed to be good but will sell and as trustee only.
3rd day of November, 1933.
AMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
r and by virtue of the authority vested undersigned trustee by deed of trust d June 23, 1933, by Mamie Boyd and Boyd, Trustee, to secure a certain in- ess, which deed of trust is of record k V, volume 24, page 351 et seq., con- the property hereinafter described, to deed of trust specific reference is here- de for the powers and provisions con- therein, and default having been made payment of the interest which matured ber 15, 1933, and such default having ed for more than 30 days, which still due and unpaid, at the request of lder of same, I, L. Newsom, trustee, pose for sale to the highest and best for cash, in bar of the equities of re- n, dower and homestead, at the west the courthouse on Walnut Street, nooga, Tennessee, within the legal hours

ONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933,
llowing described property in Chatta- Hamilton County, Tennessee:
North twenty-five (25) feet of the East ndred (100) feet of Lot Number thirty- (38), East End Syndicate Addition, as t of record in the Register's office of on County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 1, 3.
will be made subject to any and all taxes. Title believed to be good, but ll and convey as trustee only.
10th day of November, 1933.
L. NEWSOM, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48916
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Cleo Warren Moon vs. Elgin Ellis Moon
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elgin Ellis Moon is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 31st day of October, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-24

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 16th day of July, 1929, by Thomas C. McCallie and wife, Gladys R. McCallie, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book E, Vol. 34, page 170 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions here contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ——, Vol. ——, page ——, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the court house on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, within the legal hours of sale.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1933,
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot No. 53, Block No. 9, of the Highlands, heretofore conveyed by Lavens M. Thomas to W. J. Sizemore and wife by deed dated August 30, 1923, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 17, page 39, in the Register's office of said county; thence north 19 deg. 10' west 75 feet to the northeast corner of Lot No. 52 of said Block; thence north 80 deg. 50' east 131 feet, more or less, to the west side of a 40 foot street; thence southwardly along the western boundary line of said street 75 feet, more or less, to a point 75 feet in a perpendicular from the last call, and also being the northeast corner of Lot No. 53; thence south 80 deg. 50' west 128 feet, more or less, along the division line between Lots Nos. 52 and 53, to the point of beginning, said plot being sometimes known as Lot No. 52, Block No. 9 of the Highlands, and being a part of what is known as the Adams tract of Lavens M. Thomas in North Riverview.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This 10th day of November, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.
12-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48987
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gurley E. Tomlin vs. Betty McLain Tomlin
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Betty McLain Tomlin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 6th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 12-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49029
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
C. M. Chandler vs. Ines Chandler
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ines Chandler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Givens & Henry, Attys. 12-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 49030
James B. Hankins vs. Florence E. Hankins
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Florence E. Hankins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Givens & Henry, Attys. 12-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49038
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Louise Payne vs. Rawland Payne
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rawland Payne is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspapes published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
J. B. White, Atty. 12-15

GEN. JOHNSON STARTS PROBE OF PROFITEERING UNDER NRA

Buyers Who Believe They Have Been Gouged by Blue Eagle Dealers Will Have Complaints Heard at Hearings Beginning Dec. 12—Food Prices Exempted.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, announced that a thorough investigation will be made of complaints that wholesale profiteering and gouging of consumers are being practiced under NRA codes and the president's re-employment agreement, and that the Blue Eagle is displayed to cloak these unjustifiable acts. Public hearings will open on December 12 at the NRA headquarters in the department of commerce building.

Regret was expressed in many quarters that the inquiry will not consider prices of food, foodstuffs, or agricultural commodities generally. It was explained that these come under the agricultural adjustment administration, which operates independently of the national recovery administration.

Blue Eagle Concerns Under Fire.

The hearings will be guided by A. E. Whiteside, division administrator of the NRA, and are intended to disclose the truth or falsity of charges by consumers that Blue Eagle retailers have made wholly unjustifiable price increases and charges by retailers that manufacturers have resorted to the same get-rich scheme. The hearings will also give retailers and manufacturers a chance to prove their claim that price advances are caused by compliance with Blue Eagle requirements.

Monopolistic Price Boosts Suggested.

NRA officials are uncertain whether the nationwide price boosts, so generally complained about, are really explained by legitimate cost increases under NRA codes and the president's re-employment agreement or whether prices are artificially ballooned by interests closely enough allied to permit the imposition of monopolistic practices.

Hundreds of complaints against price boosting have been received by the American Federation of Labor and referred to the NRA for remedial action.

Mr. Whiteside announced that persons who have "made purchases at prices believed to be unwarranted" or violating the codes or agreements and who wish to testify must notify him before Dec. 2.

Complaints must be described in detail. Those who do not wish to appear personally may file complaints. All concerns and individuals against whom complaints are filed will be given an opportunity to appear.

Educator Sees 20,000 Schools Closed by April

Dr. John K. Norton Predicts Lack of Funds May Soon Deprive Over Million Children of Public School Instruction.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Twenty thousand schools in America may be forced to close by April 1, 1934, because of lack of funds and 1,020,000 children may be without public school instruction by that date, Dr. John K. Norton, of Columbia university, told the National Association of State Universities.

Dr. Norton, who is chairman of the joint commission on the emergency in education, said his prediction was based on facts revealed by a questionnaire sent to county superintendents throughout the country.

The commission was appointed last January by the National Education association.

"The situation in southern Illinois," Dr. Norton said, "is perhaps one of the most serious. Some teachers have had no pay for three years and there is almost a complete collapse of the school system.

"Michigan, one of the richest states, cut all educational budgets from a peak total of $109,000,000 to an expected $45,000,000 this year. On the basis of reports, Kansas will have 700 schools closed April 1, affecting 35,000 children."

In the country as a whole, he reported, between two and three thousand schools, with 100,000 children enrolled, did not open this year, as compared with forty schools last year.

Dr. Norton put only part of the blame on the depression. In many cases, he said, the breakdown is due to the nineteenth century system of supporting schools in which from 80 to 90 per cent of the revenue comes from the general property tax, locally levied and administered.

"This system has broken down because the amount of taxes to be paid is only indirectly related to the inability to pay, and the property owner has been overburdened," he added.

AID BONDS APPROVED.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois legislature, in special session, approved bills authorizing a $30,000,000 bond issue for unemployment relief, advocated by Gov. Henry Horner. The bills were passed by a narrow margin in the house of representatives, after a three weeks' deadlock between the house and senate.

Code Authority In Retail Trade Bars Pay Slash

New York Board Denies Merchant's Plea for Lower Wages and Orders Him to Pay Employes $14 Minimum.

New York City, Nov. 23.—Holding that any action that breaks down minimum wage levels set up by NRA codes tends to break down the recovery program, the retail code authority of New York City has refused permission to a Manhattan clothing merchant to reduce wages $2 below the minimum fixed by the code.

The clothing merchant, who employs 1,500 persons, asked permission to pay his employes a minimum of $12 a week instead of the $14 code minimum. He was directed by the code authority to increase at once the minimum wage in his store to the $14 level. By resolution of the board, the name of the merchant was not made public. In denying the petition, Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the code authority, said:

"To grant the petition would be to attack the basic wage provisions of the retail code, and of all industrial codes. Such action might well have unfortunate repercussions throughout the nation.

"We do not intend to be responsible for reducing the minimum wage which the code allows. That is one of the vital features of the president's recovery program. Any action that tends to break down that provision tends to break down the recovery program.

"Nor do we intend that any retailer shall have an advantage under the code which any other retailer cannot have. That would be a violation of the spirit of fair competition which the retail code guarantees.

"The code authority intends to administer the retail code with justice, but it intends to enforce that code. We believe that the granting of an exception to the applicant, with respect to wages, would be an injustice not only to the employes of that store but to retailers with whom that store competes and who are paying the minimum wage."

WASM SETTLES WITH UNION.

New Orleans.—WASM here has settled its feud with the Musicians' union and has been removed from the unfair list. The contract between the station and the union calls for steady employment of a staff pianist and fixes prices for orchestra work.

If there were more words of praise in the home, and less censure and criticism, there would be fewer cases for the divorce courts. How long is it since you complimented your wife?

• • •

Too mank cooks spoil the bank balance.

Helen—Hal and I have parted forever.

Bess—Good gracious! What does that mean?

Helen—A five-pound box of candy in about an hour.

Judy—Does that story you are reading end in a modern way?

Grace—Yes, they are married and live happily thereafter for a few months.

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SHOE HOSPITAL
Original Frank Murphy
Rebuilding of All Kinds
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Helped By Cardui

Here's the true story of how Cardui helped Mrs. H. E. Dunaway, of McComb, Miss., as written by herself:

"I was sick and rather discouraged. I was so weak and thin, I was not able to do my work as it should be done. This made me fret a good deal, and did not help my condition.

"I had pains across my back and lower part of my body. My nights were spent in rolling from one side of the bed to the other, hoping I would soon go to sleep. Then when morning would come, I would be just as tired as when I went to bed. A neighbor, seeing how badly I felt, told me to try Cardui. After I had taken one bottle, I was much better. I kept on taking Cardui, and I was stronger and slept much better at night."

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BEST
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Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!
Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:
On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive..... 1%
By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.
WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

MORE ABOUT CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from First Page)

form but a part of the ground upon which we base our opposition.

"The NRA is fully informed as to our position and it is some sign of the fairness of our position to know that the NRA has not chosen to proceed without giving heed to what we have had to say. Our views are, I may say, being considered. Fair consideration and a decision on merit is all we ask."

Patronize our Advertisers.

Provident Luncheonette

SANDWICHES, SODAS AND CANDIES

BOB BARKLA
Manager

PROVIDENT BUILDING

MORE ABOUT PUBLIC WORK

(Continued from First Page)

the minds of many a long, long time.

Granting that the threat to standard wages is removed, here is one of the most important presidential acts in weeks. It was a bold and courageous step. It was promised that none would go hungry, none go without needed shelter and clothing. The president is taking that pledge seriously.

America seems actually, genuinely and with a lot of speed, headed for a new day. The black flag is fluttering to its last repose.

Net and Twine Workers Call Strike Against "Stretch-Out"

Blue Mountain, Ala.—In protest against installation of a "stretch-out" system, 600 workers went on strike at the American Net and Twine company's No. 3 mill here. The strike followed an appeal by the workers for arbitration. The appeal was not met and the strike was called.

UNION MEN!
and Women

Present Your Union Card at

RHODES-JONES Furniture Company

And Get an Extra

5 PER CENT OFF

The ADVERTISED PRICE of Any Article

100 Per Cent for Organized Labor

MORE ABOUT LABOR HATERS

(Continued from First Page)

it of real benefit to the citizenship.

Such activities as will bring a stinging rebuke from a gentleman in the position of Gen. Johnson, however, are not calculated to benefit the city or the south; rather do they bring the blush of shame to our faces and tend to belie the sacred traditions of the entire section which patriotic southerners have loved so well.

The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce recently employed a Mr. Snell, who appears to have some reputation as a sort of "high-pressure" salesman in the north and east, to act as secretary. We have no disposition to criticize any individual, but it is just possible that this gentleman has not as yet absorbed the traditional patriotism of the south, and is not fully aware that our people as a whole are too proud to malign a great group for a possible paltry material gain. If such indeed be the case, someone should inform the new official that thirty pieces of silver, or even 30 per cent, does not tempt the real southerner—or the real American—to malign or discount his fellows.

It might be stated in passing, however, that the Chamber of Commerce is at least more frank, or less subtle, than the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, who sent "Gloomy Gus" Dyer over the state to deliver a tirade against the NRA, but dispatched C. C. Gilbert, John Edgerton's manfriday, along to assure the dear people that Dyer did not express the sentiment of the association.

We believe the action of the chamber in "telling the world" that southern workers are not efficient was just another mistake, but that it will avail nothing is plainly indicated by the statement of Gen. Johnson Thursday night, when he said:

"* * * However it may be worked out, * * * you may be certain that the south will not get its 30 per cent differential."

New Socialist Party Planned.

Paris.—The socialist party has expelled eight prominent members for voting with the government and the ousted men are now attempting to form a new French socialist party. Plans for the party were announced at a meeting of twenty-eight members of the chamber of deputies who broke away from the main party to vote with the late government of Edouard Deladier.

COMMERCE CHAMBER ATTACK ON NRA HERALDS RETURN OF BUSINESS BOURBONS TO POWER

Demand for Gold Standard, Criticism of Public Works Fund and Naming of NRA Investigating Committee Held Presaging Open War on Roosevelt Policies.

Washington, Nov. 28.—By unanimous vote, directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce have parted company with the administration over its monetary policy and demanded the immediate return to some form of gold basis.

The action is the most significant taken by the chamber in many months, and indicates it is following in the wage of the general alarm in business circles over current monetary developments, with the possibility of weakening in government credit and downward movement of the government bond market.

The chamber resolution demands that the government securities not be driven to lower levels by reason of monetary actions, and manifestly has in mind the effect which such a trend would have on reserves of banks with present tremendous holdings in government securities.

Chamber directors said national recovery will be retarded by failure of the government to give assurances on its monetary policy, including an announcement to avoid "monetary experimentation, greenbackism, and fiat money," and challenged the president's effort to raise prices through measures solely monetary in character. They said the question of sound national monetary policy is paramount, and transcendent because affecting the whole economic welfare. They also said that unless announcement of the intention to make an early return to the gold basis is made, "there will be instability of employment, because of inability of anyone to make forward commitments on a basis of reasonable business risk instead of speculative hazard," and with "insecurity for all classes of our people and a severe setback to the development of healthy recuperative processes which in the main are based upon the decisions of individuals and not of government."

Taking up directly the question of stability of government credit, the directors said: "The protection of credit of the government is inseperable from public confidence in its obligations," and "upon stability of government's securities now largely rests maintenance of our banking, insurance and other fiduciary institutions."

The second resolution by the directors demanded use of the funds of the public works administration to compete with or duplicate units "now rendering adequate service" be stopped as "contrary to sound public policy."

The two resolutions marked a return of the "Bourbons" to control of chamber affairs. While President Harriman was a principal advocate of the recovery act and NRA, he has been taking less and less part lately, and is recorded now as voting for the two resolutions. Fred Sargent and Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, led the way in putting over the resolutions. The chamber lately has been threatened with schism and division because many members thought it not aggressive enough in opposing concessions given to organized labor in the development of NRA. The revolt recently assumed the form of steps to establish a new national commercial and industrial organization, with a more aggressive policy, and possibly not handicapped and crippled by the presence of vociferous and warring minorities in its membership.

While the schism in the chamber affairs has arisen primarily over the failure to oppose the NRA policy of permitting no qualifying or interpretative clauses in codes in connection with mandatory Section 7 (a), the attack now is not on this sector, but distinctly on the monetary policy of the administration. There is strong indication, however, the two resolutions pave the way for more open and general opposition to administrative policies, especially in connection with proposed legislation coming before this winter's session of congress.

Nine "prominent economists and industrialists" have been named by President Harriman as a committee to "make a thorough study of NRA activities." The study will be preliminary to launching an energetic drive for scrapping NRA and permitting industry, through the medium of trade associations or constituent committees, to assume control and direction of industrial codes.

Appointment of this committee indicated again that the more conservative group, thrust aside with the selection of Harriman in 1932 has again assumed dominance in chamber affairs. The conservatives in the chamber have been smarting for months over the failure to vigorously oppose the labor policies of the NRA and join with the National Manufacturers' association in the movement to change or wreck it.

Harriman resisted this tendency, insisting the NRA should be given an opportunity to show how it could produce results. But recent developments, brought to a focus by recognition of Soviet Russia, departure of Secretary Woodin as the treasury head, the fall of the dollar, and uncertainty incident to monetary policy have forced Harriman from behind his duck blind.

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Actual Values to $9.95

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Sizes 12 to 42

Blacks and browns in bright new colors, wonderfully suitable for holiday wear. You'll love the new styles and graceful lines of these dresses.

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The Suits

Long-wearing worsted, in new stripes, checks, plaids, mixtures and solid tones in all colors. Single and double-breasted models, handsomely tailored.

The Overcoats

A large variety of new styles in conservative or novelty patterns and tones. Types include Polos, Balmacaans, belted backs and Ragland—comfortable weights.

Luxurious worsteds — designed in the newest colors and patterns, styled with dignity and taste, well tailored and priced to meet present conditions.

SALE OF FAMOUS
WERRCRAFT SHIRTS and SYLKLYKE SHIRTS

$1.00

Pre-shrunk vat dyed Broadcloth in white, blue, tan, gray and green; collar attached styles. We advise you to stock up by the dozens and keep Christmas Gift giivng in mind, too, for you'll pay twice this price later on for similar qualities.

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OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 1, 1933 | Number 32

DEATH ANGEL TAKES TOLL OF LOCAL LABOR

Two Veterans Called on Same Day.

LIRONI AND TINKER HAD FINE RECORDS

Each Gave Freely of Time and Talents to Workers' Cause.

Chattanooga trades unionists were shocked last Saturday by announcement of the passing of two local citizens whose activities in past years had been largely responsible for the strong and favorable position which the labor movement of today enjoys.

Harry Lironi, at one time president of the Chattanooga Central Body, was a member of the first Tailors' union organized in America, and throughout the days when that organization thrived, and before the time when its ranks were thinned by the advent of machinery, Mr. Lironi was a tireless and able advocate of its purposes, and that he did not confine his activities to his particular craft is indicated in the fact that he was for many years an active worker and officer in Central Body. Although he had long ago retired from active participation in labor affairs, he never lost his keen interest in the welfare of the toilers, and the writer now recalls vividly that the last time he talked with the deceased unionist Mr. Lironi gave some valuable and appreciated advice with respect to certain phases of the movement. Mr. Lironi was 74 years of age, and had lived in Chattanooga since 1886.

John Tinker, probably one of the best known citizens of Chattanooga, passed away within a few hours after Mr. Lironi had crossed the Great Divide. He had been in bad health for several years, following a stroke which he suffered, and although able to get about among his friends, never recovered his usual health and vigor. Mr. Tinker was a member of Chattanooga Typographical union, and for many years served as a delegate from that organization to Central Body. His love for his union was indicated in the fact that, although stricken to a extent which made it difficult for him to get about, he was a regular attendant at the monthly meetings of No. 89, and evinced a keen interest in the deliberations of the body until the end.

Mr. Tinker, with Neil J. Crowley, established the Intertype Composing company, and maintained an interest in that concern until he was stricken. He had always taken a keen interest in political affairs, and had served in the county court, and was once the nominee of his party for county court clerk. He came to Chattanooga in 1879, and had lived since that time in the same neighborhood. He was active in fraternal affairs, having held many offices, including grand keeper of records and seal for the Knights of Pythias of Tennessee. Mr. Tinker was 62 years of age.

The Labor World joins with the entire labor movement in this territory in echoing the sentiments in the following resolutions, prepared for Chattanooga Trades and Labor council by a committee consisting of G. G. Griggs, Tom F. Hall and W. L. Gardner:

Whereas, the organized labor movement of Chattanooga and vicinity records with deep regret the unexpected death of Harry Lironi and John Tinker, former president and delegate, respectively, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council; and

Whereas, Brother Lironi and Brother Tinker were active and highly regarded labor officials and representatives who, during their many years of office, used their splendid gifts of practical judgment, intelligence and devotion to the ideals of the American Federation of Labor, for the promotion and success of organized labor, and the advancement and protection of the interests of their fellow craftsmen, in whose behalf they devoted all the energy and circumspection they possessed and were able to enlist in their service a record of useful and honorable lives for the benefit of this coming generation of working people; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, That we mourn the loss of Brother Harry Lironi and Brother John Tinker; That we honor their memory and their many deeds of co-operation with this council, and that we deeply sympathize with their families and friends in their sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon our minutes; that copies thereof be forwarded to the families of the deceased, and be published in The Labor World.

Federation News Records Facts For School Teachers

First Issue of Interesting Organ Contains Items Covering Progress Local 246.

Volume 1, Number 1, of Federation News, organ of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, is just off the press, containing articles and data of interest particularly to local school teachers. Among other live items is an article by Dr. Paul L. Palmer, of the University of Chattanooga, on "The Teacher and the Educational Crisis," and a report on a survey conducted by Prof. C. J. Doub, giving statistics on teachers' salaries throughout the United States.

A leading editorial, headed "Local Problems," discusses various activities of the federation, and closes with this significant paragraph:

> It is not the desire of our organization to stir up trouble. Our only wish is for co-operation with all concerned, to the end that the movement of public education will be forwarded and not hampered. Until this is accomplished the public can expect a fight from the teachers of its children.

An historical sketch of the local union, and an article on "Where Our Money Goes" are included.

Notice of a general meeting for members of Local 246, to be held in the auditorium of the University of Chattanooga on Saturday, December 8, at 1:30 p.m., is displayed.

On the front page, in big type, is the admonition, "Register, Pay Poll Tax, Vote."

The Labor World salutes its contemporary, and wishes it long life and valuable service to its readers.

Union Plumber Picks Juicy Federal Plum

J. F. Anderson, long a member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, has been named postmaster at Cleveland, Tenn., for which many local friends are highly grateful to Congressman Sam D. McReynolds.

Several months ago Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, at the request of Local 43, recommended the appointment of Mr. Anderson, and last week the announcement was made.

"Brother Jim Anderson has been a member of this union for many years," an official of Local 43 said this week, "and we are all pleased to learn of his appointment. We feel that he will be a credit to the administration and to the office to which he has been appointed. Many local members of organized labor will extend best wishes to 'Jim' on his new job."

Railroads Urged To Buy Liberally

Chicago.—Speaking before the Railway Business association, Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, urged railroads to adopt a more liberal buying policy to relieve unemployment in the heavy industries.

"In saying this I do not mean that the railroads should borrow money, even on liberal terms, for what they do not need," he said. "They have a crushing load of debt as it is, and it could be of no real and lasting help to the general situation for them to go deeper into debt, unless they can thereby increase or protect their earning power, either by improving their service and attracting more traffic or by lowering their expense of operation or by preserving their property from deterioration."

Eastman said the federal government is ready to help railroad purchases by providing funds on liberal terms, where such loans can be reasonably secured.

Central Body Flays Low-Wage Policy Of Atlantic Ice Co.

Delegates Report Various Angles of Situation Involving Non-Union Ice and Coal Corporation, Southeastern Brewing Company and Ice Delivery Branch—State Federations and Central Bodies to Be Informed of Attitude of Chain Corporation.

The Atlantic Coal & Ice corporation is a "two and one-half million dollar concern," and intends to do business in Chattanooga and "make the people like it," according to a report brought to Central Body Monday night which quoted a representative of the chain corporation as stating substantially the above to a former customer who refused to continue his patronage unless the concern changed its attitude toward laboring men and women.

The delegate bringing in this report declared that while he was not in position to guarantee its authenticity, he had been reliably informed that the incident had occurred, substantially as stated.

Attitude of the corporation toward Chattanooga workers was the subject of considerable "oratory" on the floor of Central Body, and it was generally indicated that labor and its friends strongly resent the fact that the Atlantic company, after "soft-soaping" representatives of local unions for several weeks, continued with non-union labor the construction of a bottling plant for Lion Pilsener beer, for which it is understood the corporation has bottling and distribution rights throughout the southeast.

The fact that the corporation was forced to pay back wages to employes by the local compliance board was mentioned, as was also the incident when ice-wagon drivers for the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company were discharged for considering formation of a union.

Attention was called to a letter in last week's issue of The Labor World from Mr. C. W. Dorris, manager of the Pure Ice company, stating that rumors connecting his company with the Atlantic and the delivery branch were doing considerable damage to the Pure Ice, and denying any connection whatsoever with the chain corporation. It was stated that certain other local concerns are evidently displeased with rumored connections with the chain, and officers of Central Body were instructed to make a thorough investigation of the extent of monopoly, if any, which the chain concern has on the ice business in Chattanooga. It was pointed out, however, that, so far as known, the Atlantic company does not control the coal business in this territory, nor has it any monopoly on the sale of beer, Lion Pilsener being the only product of that nature handled by the Atlantic subsidiary, the Southeastern Brewing company. Officers of Local 79, United Brewery Workers, some time ago notified their international union that the Southeastern company had been declared "unfair," along with the Atlantic and other subsidiaries, but so far nothing has been heard as to the attitude of the Lion Pilsener brewery, which is in New York.

Various committee reports indicated that the publicity campaign is proceeding splendidly, and a fine spirit of co-operation continues to be shown by local business people and the public generally.

Secretary Cuthbert, however, was instructed to prepare a letter to be sent every state federation and city central body in the territory where the Atlantic and its various affiliates and subsidiaries operate, notifying friends of labor that the concern has been declared "unfair" by local labor, and asking co-operation of organized workers and their friends in making known the attitude of the corporation toward Chattanoogans.

DON CHERRY TIRE COMPANY, ALLEGED 'HOME STORE' AFFILIATE, IS DECLARED 'UNFAIR TO LABOR'

The "Don Cherry Tire company," believed to be another of Roy McDonald's many and varied business enterprises, was formally declared "unfair to organized labor" by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council at last Monday night's regular meeting of that body.

Action was taken following report of the executive committee, which had interviewed Mr. Cherry, manager of the concern, respecting large spaces used by the latter in McDonald's "Home Stores" advertising sheet, which was established by the grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, tire dealer, druggist, etc., admittedly as a sort of stepping stone to the daily newspaper field. That the venture into the publishing field, however, was not very encouraging is demonstrated in the fact that, although McDonald claims to print more copies of his "Home Store" sheet than are printed by either of the dailies, very few local business houses have ever recognized it as an advertising medium, and all these have been temporary. No local advertising is carried at present except that of the "Home Stores," which McDonald "sold" to the various managers when the code went into effect, and the tire concern. For several weeks a large advertisement was carried for a stomach-ache remedy which is sold in the so-called "Home Stores," but recently even this has been discontinued, and rumors of the demise of the sheet have been persistent.

Executive committee of Central Body reported Monday night that Mr. Cherry explained the "Home Stores" did a large amount of business with the tire company, and therefore he is obligated to continue to patronize the throw-sheet.

The queer economic philosophy of McDonald, as recounted from time to time in these columns, long ago was responsible for his grocery chain and other wholesale and retail business ventures being declared "unfair to organized labor," and that the local business public approves labor's action has been evidenced in various ways, most convincing of which, perhaps, is their refusal to patronize his throw-sheet.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

APPROVES OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Columbus, O.—Ohio voted overwhelmingly in favor of an old age pension law, a proposal to establish such a law carrying by more than 858,000 majority. The law provides for pensions to indigent citizens of 65, who have resided in the state fifteen years and do not have property valued at more than $3,000. The grants are limited to $25 monthly.

824 Charters Issued By AFL Since July 1

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor has granted 824 charters to national and international unions, federal labor unions, and local unions since July 1, Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, announced.

The new unions are located in every part of the United States and Canada and include all classes of working men and women.

Long terrorized and enslaved by the arrogant practices of antilabor employers who forced the notorious company union down the unwilling throats of their employes, the workers have sensed their freedom under the national recovery act, which guarantees the right to organize in bona fide trade unions without interference from employers, and have come to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions by hundreds of thousands.

"Now for ten million members!" is the slogan of the A. F. of L., with good prospects for the realization of this goal.

Robert Cuthbert Visiting in City

Robert Cuthbert, father of our own "T. R.," is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert over the week-end. Mr. Cuthbert, Sr., is a well-known and active member of Nashville Typographical union, No. 20, and also delegate from his local to the Nashville Trades and Labor council.

Film Union Sues Theater Owners On NRA Violation

Motion Picture Operators' Local Seeks Damages and Injunction.

New York City, Nov. 30.—Charging that 150 independent theater owners and corporations have violated the President's Re-employment Agreement, Local Union 306 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators has filed suit against the owners and corporations for $1,000,000 damages and an injunction. The defendants operate 420 neighborhood theaters in the New York area.

The union charges that the defendants signed the re-employment agreement to better business conditions by hiring more men, increasing wages, and cutting working hours to 35, but instead they cut staffs in half, reduced pay and increased the working week to 52.

"With astounding brazenness, before the ink of their signatures to the President's Re-employment Agreement had a chance to dry, many of the defendants discharged from their employ members of Local 306 because of their membership therein," President Harry Sherman of the union said.

The injunction application seeks a restraining order pending the trial of the action prohibiting the defendants from continuing an alleged conspiracy against the union and its members, excluding them from employment, cutting their pay, increasing their working time, disorganizing the union and taking advantage of an oversupply of projection men.

Sherman said that he took his charges first to Grover A. Whalen, local NRA administrator, who investigated, he said, and found them to be true. The defendants promised Whalen to cease the acts complained of, but have broken the agreement, it is alleged.

Mrs. John Crump Goes to Florida

Mrs. John H. Crump left this week for West Palm Beach, Fla., where she will spend the balance of the winter recuperating from a serious illness. Helen Rush Crump, 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crump, has recovered from an attack of scarlet fever.

Mr. Crump is a well-known member of Chattanooga Typographical union.

ECONOMIST SAYS NRA HAS QUALITIES OF PERMANENCY

New York.—NRA policies have qualities of permanency, C. T. Revere, economist for the stock exchange firm of Munds, Winslow & Potter, says in a survey of economic and business conditions.

"If one is justified in basing his judgment on recent expressions, editorial and otherwise, in the current press, he would be inclined to the view that there is a growing sentiment against NRA policies," says Revere. "This was unfortunate and perhaps inevitable.

"Opponents of the NRA seem to have forgotten that business and industry for several decades, in respect to markets and prices, at least, had been attempting to do much the self-same thing demanded by the NRA codes, but they always had been barred from such co-operation by the archaic antitrust laws. When this co-operation was made compulsory, however, a spirit of antagonism arose.

"Again we state our conviction that the basic philosophy of NRA has unquestioned qualities of permanency. In respect to details, we may be warranted in looking for substantial modifications."

Enforcement of Labor Law Demanded by Cuban Jobless

Havana.—Unemployed have held many demonstrations in Havana to demand enforcement of the 80 per cent labor law, under which four-fifths of the business and industrial workers must be native Cubans. President Ramon Grau San Martin addressed a crowd of 2,000 gathered at the presidential palace, promising to issue a decree making 50 per cent compulsory as a beginning of enforcement of the law.

General strikes have been in progress at Matanzas, Union de Reyes and Placetas.

HERE'S PICTURE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAIL-BLAZER

Tobacco Magnate Flays Selfish Interests.

REFUSES SALARY INCREASE FOR SELF

Declares Pay Boosts Must Start at Bottom in His Plant.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 29.—Too much "take-out" in business with not enough going to producers and consumers was described as one of the greatest troubles of the country by Wood F. Axton, president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company, who aroused widespread comment by refusing a salary increase proposed by leading stockholders.

Ray Ellis, of New Albany, Ind., one of the stockholders, said that the company did a $40,000,000 business last year; and that President Axton was paid only $10,000 which, Ellis said, was not enough. Colonel Axton rejected the suggestion by saying, "If there is any pay raising in this factory, it will start at the bottom and not at the top."

At the dedication of a new addition to the 22-acre Axton-Fisher plant, which has added 600 workers this year by operating on three shifts, Colonel Axton announced that the company would entirely absorb the new federal tobacco processing tax to aid tobacco growers, without increasing prices to consumers.

> "One of the greatest troubles with the country is that business executives are taking too much for themselves," said Axton, "and if we want to overcome the depression, the people must have enough to buy back the products of their labor. The processing tax is a just tax and one that the farmer is entitled to, and everyone ought to be glad to pay it. We are going to absorb this tax by more efficient methods and through every economy we can find."

"You know," Mr. Axton continued, "there always has to be a general. There is one great general, our president, and he has asked us to restore prosperity. That's not to be done unless every man is willing to make a sacrifice. I once heard Theodore Roosevelt say that the prosperity of this country had to be passed around. Now we have Franklin Roosevelt trying to pass it around.

"I want to tell you one thing," Mr. Axton declared, "in 1931 the tobacco industry of this country earned a net profit of $148,000,000 and it paid the farmers only $69,000,000 for its raw material. There is no wonder with that kind of licks that we've got depression in this country."

Mr. Axton said one cigarette machine in the factory could make as many cigarettes in a minute as a man could make in a day. He declared the same is true of other machines and expressed the opinion that 1,000,000 men could make as much today as 10,000,000 could make a generation ago. The thing to do, he said, is to increase the buying power of the 1,000,000 by ten.

> "If you give the people of this country enough to buy back the products of their labor, we'll never have a depression in this country."

He urged everyone to back the president squarely, predicting the success of the president's recovery plans.

Discussing the processing tax, Mr. Axton said: "If we can't pay it back through our business then we aren't competent to run our business and ought to get out. We're going to absorb that tax and all the other taxes and are not going to pass it on to the consumer. We are going to do it and like it."

Peter Campbell, secretary of the Kentucky Federation of Labor, declared that Colonel Axton "is one of the most progressive employers in the nation and a 100 per cent Blue Eagle operator. I do not believe that there is a firm fairer to union labor," he added.

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1933.

Good Citizen Passes

In the passing of J. J. Mahoney, who succumbed Tuesday at a local hospital following a brief illness, the city loses a valuable citizen. Since his retirement from active business life some two decades ago, Mr. Mahoney had demonstrated an increasing interest in progressive civic affairs and institutions.

Most recently he had taken a deep interest in the NRA compliance board, of which he was a member, and his activities along this line proved invaluable to the board and to the victims of would-be "chiselers."

The compliance board will miss him, as will many major civic and patriotic projects and institutions to which he gave unselfishly of his time and talents.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Did Samuel Gompers oppose capital punishment?

A.—Yes. He once said, "I am opposed to capital punishment under all circumstances."

* * *

Q.—What famous American said: "I rejoice at every effort working men make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy?"

A.—Phillips Brooks.

* * *

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor advocate workmen's compensation laws when it was first organized?

A.—One of the first acts of the A. F. of L., in 1881, was to adopt a plank in its platform declaring "stricter laws should be enacted making employers liable for all accidents resulting from their negligence or incompetency to employes." Workmen's compensation laws were supported from their beginning.

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Why Get Excited Over Kidnapings?

The entire nation is "all het up" over the lynching of kidnapers in California, and Governor Rolph's subsequent asinine public approval of the action of a mob in that state which took summary vengeance on two prisoners. Whether or not the executive believed mob action was justified, he had taken a solemn oath to support and enforce the laws of his commonwealth, and his brazen announcement not only condoning but complimenting the lynchers was, in our opinion, not only an open violation of that oath, but smacked more of a political gesture for the favor of a citizenship wrought up over a public outrage.

But there is a deeper significance to the present wave of resentment at kidnaping. This apparently increasing form of crime is bad, surely; but after all, kidnapers do not operate against people who are penniless, the main object being almost invariably material gain; true, also, temporary anguish is suffered by loved ones, and those responsible should be made to pay the penalties which the laws provide.

But what of the mill and factory owner who "kidnaps" a child of tender years, and through long hours, starvation wages and working conditions bordering closely on slavery, destroys every opportunity, every ambition, every hope and every possibility for substantial citizenship?

Nor is it always the juvenile who is a victim of this system. In many cases men and women of mature years are forced, in order to exist, to accept any terms and conditions which a conscienceless and money-mad industrialist chooses to force upon them. And the pitiful part of this is that neither the laws nor the benevolent intervention of the United States government, thrown into the breach in the form of approval of collective bargaining, has feazed this type of industrialist, who seems to feel that he is commissioned by God to carry on the work of the world, and that laboring men and women are born to serve his selfish and arrogant will.

We are at all times for the orderly process of law, and favor summary punishment for kidnapers and criminals of other types, but if we must have mobs, it is a waste of time and energy to wreak vengeance upon one or two men who have committed one crime, when there are others whose entire lives and activities have been a menace to society as a whole.

Greenfelder's Low-Wage Scheme

One of the advantages derived from the hearings on the codes of fair competition held by the national recovery administration is the revelation they give of the low living standards for workers which many employers would even now impose if they were not restrained by strong trade unions and other progressive agencies.

A striking illustration of this was given by A. P. Greenfelder, assistant vice-president of the Construction League of the United States, at the reopened hearing, asked by the American Federation of Labor, on the proposed master code for the construction industry and supplemental codes for its various branches.

After declaring that one of the objects of the Construction league is to build houses for poor people, whose living standards have been debased by low-wage employers, Mr. Greenfelder proposed that the wages of organized building trades employes should be drastically reduced in order to promote his hallucination of enabling contractors to sell houses at a good fat profit to the lowest paid wage-earners. M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, emphatically and truthfully replied that the high cost of housing is not due to high wages, but to the financing methods imposed by the banking fraternity.

In its final analysis Mr. Greenfelder advanced the unthinkable and reactionary policy of ascertaining the lowest wage scale which employers are able to impose upon their workers, and then slash all other wages to that level in order to equalize the house-buying power of the masses.

Progress consists in raising, not lowering, wages and living standards. The house-buying ability of the low-wage workers must be made possible not by reducing other workers to their economic level, but by raising their wages and buying power to higher levels.

It is no wonder that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, at the conclusion of the hearing appointed a committee with two labor representatives to redraft the construction industry code so that it will not reflect Mr. Greenfelder's subversive labor policy.

Labor-Displacing Machinery

A new interpretation of the relationship of labor-displacing machinery to the workers whose jobs are destroyed and to general social progress is raised by the proposal of President I. M. Ornburn, of the Cigar Makers' International union, that a tax be placed on machines to provide a fund to assist in sustaining the jobless workers until they are absorbed in other industries.

In approving Mr. Ornburn's proposal, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

> The machine, if introduced merely for the sake of saving labor without regard to the repercussion of this saving upon the general welfare, is now well understood to be an enemy. If, on the other hand, it is introduced in an orderly and responsible manner, it may well be looked upon by all as a friend.
>
> As labor has often said, we must make a servant of the machine instead of allowing it to become a master over our economic destiny.
>
> There is no greater tyranny than that exercised by wholly impersonal forces once they have escaped control. Once the dislocations brought about by them become set, they cannot be corrected without great and painful effort. Therefore, the sooner the effort is made the less it will cost.

Step by step organized labor's contention that machinery in production must be brought under social control to protect the right of all workers to earn a living is marching ahead with an emphasis that will brook no retreat.

New Fleecing Scheme

Applicants for jobs in a new clothing factory at Dickson, Tenn., are asked to sign an agreement to pay 6 per cent of their weekly wages to the town of Dickson if they obtain work. The applicant must give his age, residence, name as many as three merchants with whom he trades and tell where he will live while working at the factory. Furthermore, the applicant agrees to trade in Dickson and "support all its commercial interests." The factory building, which is to be occupied by a firm from Scranton, Pa., was put up by the town of Dickson.

This is something new in this supposed land of liberty. Apparently the town is out to teach a thing or two to other localities in holding the worker to his job and making his "support" the town in which he is employed. One wonders what the national recovery administration will think of the Dickson scheme.

The Duke Millions

Much slush has been appearing in the daily newspapers about Miss Doris Duke, called the richest girl in the world. Miss Duke, daughter of the late James B. Duke, tobacco magnate, came into fossession of some $30,000,000 on her 21st birthday, on Nov. 22. She has "five palatial homes, a corps of servants and every luxury that wealth can bring," to quote the tabloids.

How much better it would have been if Miss Duke's father had left her less and during his lifetime given more to his employes and to the farmers who raised the tobacco used in his factories. His daughter has many, many more millions of dollars than she has any use for. Distributed in the form of higher wages among the Duke employes and in the form of higher prices for tobacco, the money would have been productive of infinitely more good to society.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Great was the beating of tom-toms when Dr. O. M. W. Sprague resigned as a United States treasury factotum. Here was a big man of the world of money who took it on the lam when he couldn't have his way Unlike others who have crept away from the Roosevelt cyclone, he didn't go quietly out into the night. He made a big noise and the big noise newspapers helped make the welkin ring.

Soon Mr. Sprague will be a forgotten man. But let us not forget what the thing means. Sprague is a man among big money men. The newspapers talk about sound money, but really it's big money they mean. That's what Mr. Sprague means, too, little lambs. Big money with a capital B and a capital M.

There is every reason to believe that Dr. Sprague's important friends are in Wall Street. It is clear they are not in the White House. It is clear that this event draws to a finer point the bitter hostility between Wall Street and Roosevelt. The nation isn't paying enough attention to that hostility.

Unless all signs are wrong, the present occupant of the White House is determined to shear Wall Street of its power to rule American industry and politics. In other words, he intends to give Wall Street a sharp cleave across the neck, completely severing the head. Wall Street is just about dead now and doesn't know it.

Thumbs are down on excess profits, unlicensed privilege and the general whoopee with which Wall Street got that way. Unless that is considered along with the Sprague exit the story isn't half unfolded.

Labor is for sound money, too. Make no mistake about that. Labor wants no tin dimes or shrinking dollars. Labor's trouble has been to get enough good dollars to be good for anything. But labor has no intention of being tricked into worrying about the fate of sound money just because a Wall Streeter doesn't stick around to see the new deal worked out.

Unquestionably Wall Street is shedding tears in the hope that it will create an example for the rest of us, so that we will dig in and help the Royal Gorge of New York save its bacon. Capitalists have always tried to put a square cap on labor's head, to make him look like that kind of a blockhead, but it just doesn't work out that way. Labor is wiser than its foes give it credit for being.

RETAILERS ARE WARNED NOT TO VIOLATE CODE

New York, Nov. 29.—Retailers of New York City were warned by Grover Whalen, local NRA chairman, that violations of the NRA retail code "are severely punishable." Speaking at a dinner in his honor by the Retail Stores Executives association, he explained that the retail code authority will not be "a prosecuting agency" and that "our primary concern is compliance, not conviction." He added:

"At the same time I want the retailers of the city to know that we will countenance no wilful violation of the code. Anybody who violates the code is committing a crime against the retail business and against the people of the United States. Need I add that violations are severely punishable?"

Taking a vigorous slam at profiteers who attempt to cloak the anti-social activities behind the Blue Eagle, he said:

"I suppose the chiselers, like other violators of the law, will always be with us. And I am glad that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is going after them. I know that the general in that customary way of his, which has become famous, is going to take for a ride some of the retail hijackers who have been boosting prices beyond reason. More power to him."

LABOR DEMANDS NRA HELP FOR MEN OUSTED BY MACHINES

Washington, Nov. 23.—Labor has begun a fight to secure incorporation in NRA codes of the principle that provision be made for workers displaced by introduction of machinery.

The issue was raised by the Cigar Makers' International union at a hearing on the proposed code for the cigar manufacturing industry and immediately was given the strong support of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green notified President I. M. Ornburn, of the Cigar Makers, that he would do everything possible to back the union's proposal for meeting the problems of technological unemployment by regulated contributions from the profits earned by machines.

The Cigar Makers' union is calling for contributions from machine to carry workers "through the period of readjustment and replacement," though not to pension displaced workers permanently.

"I do not see," said Mr. Green, "how the administration can fail to see the wisdom of the proposal, which makes human needs, rather than machine capacity, the measuring stick of industry.

"The Cigar Makers' International union deserves and will have the full support of all labor in the effort to win recognition, in codes, of the principle that the so-called labor-saving effected by machine operation be spread among the workers, so that unemployment and poverty shall not be the one striking result of invention and mechanical progress. Mechanization of the cigar and cigarette industries has been responsible for swollen profits and for poverty-stricken workers."

Wisdom

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. We cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellowmen; and no one who has the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—Walter Scott.

What Next!

A camera lens with a speed seventeen times that of the usual home movie camera lens and fifty-five times that of the ordinary camera lens is being produced by a German manufacturer for use in X-ray movies.

UNION ROOFER ELECTED MAYOR OF BRIDGEPORT

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 19.—Jasper P. McLevy, journeyman roofer, former president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor and long a fighter for labor legislation, was elected mayor of Bridgeport on the socialist ticket, carrying with him into office the entire socialist ticket. Twelve socialist aldermen were elected in the sixteen districts and the socialists have control of the city government. McLevy's plurality over the republican and democratic candidates was 6,070 in the heaviest municipal election vote ever polled here.

Husband—Mary, after I die I wish you would marry Bill Henry.

Wife—Why do you ask that?

Husband—Well, he introduced us.

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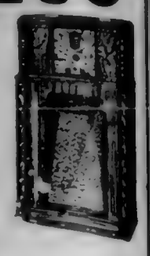

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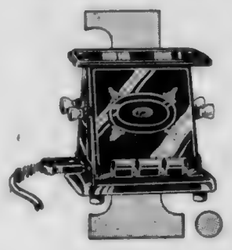

The best reason for suggesting this Toaster is that you can't get a better one at any price. More expensive ones have more gadgets . . . but no more quality.

This one's chrome plated, tarnish proof. Toasts two slices at once. Handsome modernistic design. A real buy at

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DISCOUNT FOR CASH

Nowadays a Waffle Iron serves a score of uses besides making waffles. It toasts bread, makes dainty tid-bits for bridge parties and buffet suppers. This one's a beauty. Chrome plated. Automatic heat indicator. Greaseless grids. A bargain at

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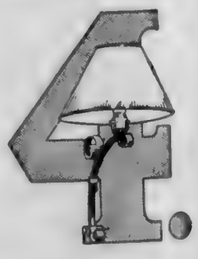

The PIN-UP Lamp . . . pins up on the wall. Ideal for reading in bed, for a dark hallway, or for beautifying the breakfast room or any room in the house. This pretty little lamp comes complete with 10-inch shade, wrought-iron base, 8-foot cord, and 60-watt bulb. Only

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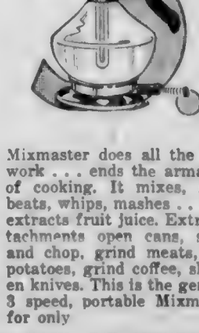

This Coffee Maker makes 8 cups of delicious coffee by the popular French drip method. Only glass (easily rinsed) touches the coffee . . . hence there is never any unpleasant metallic taste. An extremely popular article that anyone will appreciate. Low priced at

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Mixmaster does all the hard work . . . ends the armaches of cooking. It mixes, stirs, beats, whips, mashes . . . and extracts fruit juice. Extra attachments open cans, shred and chop, grind meats, peel potatoes, grind coffee, sharpen knives. This is the genuine 3 speed, portable Mixmaster for only

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

...der and by virtue of the authority vested ...e undersigned trustee by deed of trust ...ted June 28, 1933, by Mamie Boyd and ... Boyd, Trustee, to secure a certain in... ...ness, which deed of trust is of record ...ook V, volume 26, page 351 et seq., con... ...g the property hereinafter described, to ... deed of trust specific reference is here... ...ade for the powers and provisions con... ...d therein, and default having been made ... payment of the interest which matured ...mber 15, 1933, and such default having ...nued for more than 90 days, which still ...ins due and unpaid, at the request of ...holder of same, I, L. Newsom, trustee, ...xpose for sale to the highest and best ... for cash, in bar of the equities of re... ...tion, dower and homestead, at the west ... of the courthouse on Walnut Street, ...anooga, Tennessee, within the legal hours ...le.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933,

...llowing described property in Chatte... ... Hamilton County, Tennessee:

... North twenty-five (25) feet of the East ...undred (100) feet of Lot Number thirty... (38), East End Syndicate Addition, as ...Plat of record in the Register's office of ...lton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 1, ...12.

... will be made subject to any and all ...d taxes. Title believed to be good, but ...ell and convey as trustee only.

... 10th day of November, 1933.

L. NEWSOM, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...der and by virtue of the authority vested ...amuel B. Smith by deed of trust exe... ... the 16th day of July, 1929, by Thomas ...cCallie and wife, Gladys R. McCallie, to ... a certain indebtedness therein men... ...d, which said deed of trust is of record ...e Register's office of Hamilton County, ...ssee, in Book K, Vol. 24, page 170 et ... conveying the property hereinafter de...ed, to which deed of trust special refer... ...is hereby made for the powers and pro... ... here contained; and the said Samuel ...ith being now deceased, and in accord... ...with the provisions of said deed of trust, ...ing been substituted as trustee by writ... ...strument recorded in the Register's of... ...of said county in Book ——, Vol. ——, ——, to which reference is here made; ...default having been made in instalments ...incipal and interest as therein mentioned, ...default having continued for more than ... days, and which still remain due and ...d, the holder of said note and deed of ... the Equitable Life Assurance Society of ...United States, having declared the whole ...due and payable, at the request of the ... thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, ...Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to ...highest bidder for cash, in bar of the ...es of redemption, dower and homestead, ... West door of the court house on Wal... ...treet in the City of Chattanooga, within ...gal hours of sale,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1933,

...llowing described real estate in the City ...hattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...:

...inning at the northeast corner of Lot ...8, Block No. 9, of the Highlands, here... ... conveyed by Lavens M. Thomas to W. ...emore and wife by deed dated August ...923, and recorded in Book U, Vol. 17, ...89, in the Register's office of said coun... ...hence north 19 deg. 10' west 75 feet to ...ortheast corner of Lot No. 59 of said ... thence north 80 deg. 50' east 131 feet, ...or less, to the west side of a 40 foot ... thense southwardly along the western ...ary line of said street 75 feet, more or ...to a point 75 feet in a perpendicular ...the last call, and also being the north... ...corner of Lot No. 53; thence south 80 ...50' west 128 feet, more or less, along ...ivision line between Lots Nos. 52 and ... the point of beginning, said plot be... ...ometimes known as Lot No. 52, Block ... of the Highlands, and being a part of ...is known as the Adams tract of Lavens ...homas in North Riverview.

... will be made subject to all unpaid ...

... believed to be good but will sell and ...y as trustee only.

... 10th day of November, 1933.

...AMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,

Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 48987

...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

... E. Tomlin vs. Betty McLain Tomlin

...ppearing from allegations in complain... ...bill, which is sworn to, that Betty Mc... ...Tomlin is a non-resident of the state of ...ssee, so that the ordinary process of ...annot be served upon her, it is ordered ...ublication be made for four successive ... in The Labor World, a newspaper pub... ...in Hamilton county, notifying said non... ...t to appear at the next January rules ... court, to be held at the courthouse in ...nooga on the first Monday in January ...he same being a rule day of said court, ...ake defense to said bill or the same will ...en for confessed, and the cause set for ...ex parte as to her.

... 6th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

... Finkelstein, Atty. 12-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 49029

...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

...M. Chandler vs. Ines Chandler

...ppearing from allegations in complain... ...bill, which is sworn to, that Ines Chand... ...a non-resident of the state of Tennes... ... that the ordinary process of law can... ...served upon her, it is ordered that ...tion be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ...milton county, notifying said non-resi... ...to appear at the next January rules of ...ourt, to be held at the courthouse in ...nooga on the first Monday in January ...he same being a rule day of said court, ...ake defense to said bill or the same ... taken for confessed, and the cause set ...aring ex parte as to her.

... 17th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

... & Henry, Attys. 12-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

No. 49030

... B. Hankins vs. Florence E. Hankins

...ppearing from allegations in complain... ...bill, which is sworn to, that Florence E. ... is a non-resident of the state of Ten... ...so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon her, it is ordered that ...tion be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ...milton county, notifying said non-resi... ... appear at the next January rules of ...urt, to be held at the courthouse in ...nooga on the first Monday in January ...the same being a rule day of said ...and make defense to said bill or the ...ill be taken for confessed, and the ...t for hearing ex parte as to her.

... 17th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

... & Henry, Attys. 12-8

...ahan—I know I'm going to have ... with my neighbor.

...per—What makes you think so?

...ahan—He already begun adver... himself by telling me what a ...borrower he is.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 49085

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Flora Frye vs. Cecil A. Frye

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Cecil A. Frye is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanoogs on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 12-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 49079

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Tressie L. Bates vs. Charles William Bates

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles William Bates is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 12-22

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

EAT AND DRINK

— AT —

GEORGE'S BARBECUE

124 MARKET STREET

PLATE LUNCH, 25c

All Kinds of Bottled Beer

SCHLITZ on DRAUGHT

Barbecue Sandwiches

Best Chili in Town

J. BURSON LOWRY

W. C. BELCHER

Proprietors

Members Local 250, Movie Operators

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 49038

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Louise Payne vs. Rawland Payne

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rawland Payne is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

By W. MORGAN, D. C.

J. B. White, Atty. 12-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 22nd. day of January, 1930, by William F. Langley and wife, Frances A. Langley, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 25, page 636, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office in Book —, Vol. —, page —, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as herein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1934,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The South 20 feet of Lot 7, and the North 40 feet of Lot 8, in Block 9, of Section 1, of the Ferger Place, being a Subdivision of the West one-half of the East one-half of the Northeast Quarter Section 34 in Fractional Township 2, South and Range 4 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District in the Fifth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by Plat of said Subdivision now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 6, page 11, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 1st day of December, 1933.

SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,

12-22 Trustee.

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 17937

Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. W. C. Bell

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 29, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,

12-22 Justice of the Peace.

Rain and Colder

Editor Labor World:

You know that I am nothing if not scientific. (And I haven't been scientific much lately!) And I've been sitting around so much that I began to think of the appalling frequency with which the days rolled around and passed away, and of just where all the rush was carrying us all. And that brought up the idea of just how far a person really traveled in the course of twelve months if he sat perfectly still in a chair and did not leave his room. You'd be surprised! So I called up Mr. Clarence Jones, who is an architect by trade, and an astronomer for the fun he can get out of it, to get a few distances that only an astronomer knows, and he very kindly supplied them to me. I did the calculations myself, so I can't guarantee they are exact, but they are approximately right. I feel sure plenty to give you and your beloved readers something to thing about! To begin with, every day of twenty-four hours we travel clear around the earth in this latitude, a distance of approximately 21,000 miles, and in one year that equals 7,665,000 miles. During that twelve months the earth has made a complete trip around the sun on its orbit, which is double the distance to the sun, plus the sun's diameter, in decimals, which is 186,886,000 miles, which we multiply by 3.1416 (approximately 3. 1/7), to the circumference of 587,373,000 miles, that the earth travels on its orbit about the sun. At the same time the sun, carrying with it all its planets, is traveling through space towards the star Arcturus, or the North star, at a conservative rate of only twelve miles a second, which is only about three-fifths as fast as the earth travels around the sun, and in the course of a year this will amount to 378,691,200 miles, which gives us a grand total for the year of 973,729,200 miles, which, in fact, is not nearly exact, because, of course, the earth must make a long spiral course about the sun as it travels to the north three-fifths as far as the earth travels about the sun, which would add many million miles. But we have enough, heaven knows! to satisfy any man for a year's travel. When we sum up the total of daily trips around the earth, one grand circuit around the sun and our progress to the north and get 973,729,200 miles which, while not as fast as a radio wave, is certainly going some! And when I stop to think that I have traveled each an appalling number of miles every year since I was born, it sets me to wondering just where I was then and just where we are all heading for in such an "alfired rush."

Now, there is another number of miles we should add to this grand total, because of the fact that the earth's orbit about the sun is not a circle but an elipse, and during our summertime the earth is much farther from the sun than in winter, which probably accounts for the Arctic region being so much colder than our Arctic regions, as it is winter down there during our summer here.

So with many thanks to Mr. Clarence Jones for his kindly information as to distances, I leave it with you, only hoping you don't fall off and get left in the rush before we get there.

Yours hopefully and with much love,

H. F. B.

INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES ARE SCORED

New York, Nov. 23.—The general use of injunctions to break strikes was attacked here by representatives of the American Civil Liberties union and others at a hearing held by the state commission on the administration of justice of which Senator John L. Buckley is chairman. The purpose of the commission is to recommend legislation on the subject.

Testimony was given by Louis Waldman, attorney for many unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and state chairman of the socialist party; Karl N. Llewellyn, law professor, Columbia University Law school; Paul F. Brissenden, assistant professor of economics, Columbia university; O. E. Fraenkel and Phillip Wittenberg, all representing the Civil Liberties union.

Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that he would file a brief with the commission.

Mr. Waldeman directed the attention of the commission to many cases in which he alleged that judges construed injunctions and subsequent contempt proceedings to work definite injustice and pronounced hardship on labor organizations during strikes. As remedies he urged state legislation similar to the Norris-LaGuardia federal act and trial by jury instead of before judges in contempt cases.

Prof. Llewellyn and Mr. Wittenberg supported Mr. Waldman's views.

Prof. Brissenden placed before the commission statistics showing the manner in which the injunction is used to favor employers in labor controversies.

The suggestion that employers be held responsible for damages in labor disputes was made by Mr. Fraenkel.

Philadelphia Judge Allows Union Use of One Picket

Philadelphia.—Judge Kun in court of common pleas No. 1 granted a preliminary injunction against the Kosher Butcher Workers' Local No. 101 and restricted the union to the use of one picket at a time in front of the meat shop of Minnie Rutberg.

The court held that the presence of more than one picket at a time in front of the shop would be an "unfair and unwarranted interference with the rights of the plaintiff."

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD ENDS PITTSBURGH BAKERS' STRIKE

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the national labor board, announced settlement of the strike called in the plants of the Ward Baking company and the Bauer Bros. Bakery, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

About 500 workers were immediately involved in the strike which, it was feared, would spread to about 5,000 workers in all other Pittsburgh bakery plants. It was agreed that the strike was to be called off at once and all employes returned to work without discrimination.

It was also agreed that the company will negotiate for wages, hours and working conditions with representatives elected by the workers on Oct. 12 and with the union officials of Local Union 485 of the Bakery Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, and of Local No. 12 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, representing their members.

UNION SECRETARY DEAD.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—George Jones, secretary of Local Union 33, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union, died here recently. Mr. Jones, who was a veteran trades unionist, had attended many conventions of his union and the American Federation of Labor. Though in poor health, he attended the last A. F. of L. convention in Washington to witness the dedication of the Gompers memorial.

Financial Assistance Asked For Austrian Trade Unions

London, Eng.—The General Council of the Trades Union congress decided to open a fund for the assistance of Austrian trade unionists.

A statement issued by the council said the Austrian trade unions "are threatened with destruction." The council opened the fun with a contribution and appealed to the individual unions throughout Great Britain to give it their support.

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE IN AUGUSTA AREA SETTLED

Augusta.—Striking workers in textile mills in Augusta and the neighboring Horse Creek valley of South Carolina have returned to work, as a result of an agreement reached between operators and strike leaders following conferences with representatives of the National Cotton-Textile Industrial relations board. The settlement provided for re-employment of all strikers without discrimination except for "acts of sabotage or violence."

H. F. Broening, Baltimore Labor Leader, Dies at 52

Baltimore, Md.—Henry F. Broening, prominent trade unionist and president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor for twelve years, died here on Nov. 9. He was in his fifty-third year.

Mr. Broening was a member of the Baltimore local of the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada. He had been an active member of his trade since his youth and had devoted his talents to the furtherance of the trade union movement.

He was a member of the Maryland legislature, a member of the national recovery administration adjustment committee, and had been giving himself unsparingly to activities in support of NRA principles.

The average woman who meddles in politics is just about as useful as her husband who stays home and tries to get her dinner.

Many persons like to talk about their operations, but a Scotchman isn't satisfied unless he can get a lecture out of it.

Hosiery Workers Call on Nation To Support NRA

Declare Act Has Benefited Labor—Urges Unions to Fight Attacks on Law.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Close to 60,000 hosiery workers throughout the United States, ranked under the banner of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, are chalking up substantial gains under NRA.

They cited its effects in speeding up industry, spreading buying power and winning for them increased wages and decreased hours, in a resolution passed by the national executive board of the federation at a three-day meeting at national headquarters here.

The resolution declared that the recovery act has had generally beneficial effects in the hosiery industry, pointed out that an organized attack is now being made on the act and called upon all hosiery workers and the public to rally to the support of the act and protest against any tampering with its provisions or weakening of its administration. The resolution further called upon labor to undertake a campaign of education to win support for the act and to "strengthen and make more effective the regulation of industry in the interests of the workers, the legitimate employers and the community as a whole."

Attempts by special finishing plants to avoid teeth of the code for the hosiery industry as far as wages and working hours are concerned were scored by the executive board. These specialized finishing plants are trying to push a code of their own with wages lower than those for finishing in the hosiery code, and with hours longer.

To kill these "chiseling" activities of the finishing plants, the board decided to begin an intensive drive to organize the finishing plant workers.

Five organizers, it was decided, will be assigned to North Carolina to start a drive to force labor wages there up to a par with wages earned by northern workers. The efforts of the Reading workers to preserve their organization and to further its struggle were indorsed and the federation will lend moral and financial support to the Reading workers.

SENATOR WAGNER TO REMAIN AS LABOR BOARD CHAIRMAN

Washington, Nov. 23. — Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the national labor board of the NRA, has announced that he will not resign the chairmanship when congress convenes.

That the principal congressional champion of the recovery act has decided to stay with the job of adjusting labor disputes is interpreted to mean that the president has asked him to remain. Senator Wagner has answered all similar queries in the past by saying that his senatorial duties would require his full attention when congress meets.

Nagging Pains

are WARNING SIGNALS

TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

When periodic pains, due to a weak, run-down condition, distress you, treatment for the cause of the trouble should be started without delay.

Take Cardui to build up against the nagging symptoms of ordinary womanly ailments. It has been in use for over 50 years. So many women praise CARDUI, it must be good to have the widespread use that it has today. Sold at drug stores.

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!

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MEIER'S NEW MARKET

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LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE

FREE PARKING SPACE

A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!

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TO THE NEW

Trades

Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD

YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

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Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

MORE THAN
425,000 POLICYHOLDERS

Distributed Among Thirty-four States of the Union and the District of Columbia

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1887

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES ON ALL CODE AUTHORITIES AND POLICY BOARDS URGED BY PRES. GREEN

A. F. of L. Chief Holds That the "New Deal" Partnership of Industry, Labor and the Government Is Not a Real Partnership With Labor Barred from Administrative Functions.

Washington, Nov. 29.—In a statement upholding the request of the NRA labor board, of which he is a member, for labor representation on all code authorities, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement in which he declared that labor was resentful because it has had to fight for even minimum representation on code administrative boards. Mr. Green's statement follows:

"Labor is as much interested in securing representation upon code authority organizations, labor policy boards and industrial relations boards set up in connection with the administration of industrial codes of fair practice as it is in securing favorable minimum rates of pay and shorter hours of employment.

"Labor holds that if there is to be a partnership between industry, labor and the government, each partner should be treated with equal consideration. The success of the industrial recovery act depends upon cooperation on the part of three partners—the government, industry and labor.

"At the present moment labor is resentful over the fact that it has to fight for even the minimum representation upon boards and administrative organizations created for the purpose of administering industrial codes for fair practice.

"Specifically, labor holds that a duly accredited, publicly known representative of labor should be on the code authority of the bituminous coal code and labor should be adequately represented upon all other administrative boards created for the purpose of administering the bituminous coal code.

"Labor will continue to contend vigorously for appointment upon code authority committees, upon industrial relations boards and upon all other boards having to do with the administration of industrial codes of fair practice."

$100,000,000 FOR UNITED STATES SLUM ELIMINATION WORK

Washington, Nov. 30.—Ignoring the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the use of funds by the federal public works administration to finance business projects designed to compete with private enterprise, the newly organized Federal Emergency Housing corporattion has approved allotment of $100,000 for slum clearance and low-rental housing projects.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in his capacity as public works administrator and president of the Federal Housing corporation, announced the allocation of the fund and the first project under consideration — a $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 enterprise of slum clearance to be undertaken in Detroit.

The decision of the public works administration, as indicated by Secretary Ickes, amounted to direct reply to the recent resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recommending that the public works administration "announce a policy against such use of federal funds." While Secretary Ickes has insisted that the government's housing corporation does not intend to compete with private industry in the real estate and construction business, he believes many things can be done which would not be done if left to private or semi-public enterprise.

It is planned to spend between $3,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000 on the Detroit project designed to provide $6.30 a month rooms, which would serve as a demonstration of what the federal government can do in the low-cost housing field.

Green Denounces Exploitation of Laundry Workers

Labor Head Scores Evil Conditions in Industry and Calls for Code Maximum 35-Hour Week.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Fireworks flared up in the hearing on the laundry industry code when President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, attacked the "bitter and ruthless competition, complete lack of regulation, and merciless exploitation of workers" in the industry.

President Green said a 30-hour week must be established for all industry and presented recommendations for a laundry code calling for (1) 35-hour maximum work week; (2) time and one-half for overtime; (3) waiting time of employes to be counted as working time; (4) abolition of all wage differentials based on geographical location or sex; (5) minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for plant employes, 65 cents per hour, engineers, firemen and maintenance employes, $15 per week for deliverymen and $16 for office employes.

Referring to wages, Green said "it is incredible that I have to come here today to present arguments against a minimum wage as low as 14 cents per hour."

The code proposed by the laundry industry would establish geographical division of six territories with wages ranging from 14 cents per hour to 50 cents per hour. Objections to this were made by representatives of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by social agencies, who asserted it was impractical and unjust. A maximum work week of forty-five hours would be set. Re-employment in the industry since the president's re-employment agreement has meant addition of 15,000 workers, testimony showed.

The talking movies have a never-ending possibility, but we shudder to think of a slow motion picture of a man stuttering.

"Sound Your A"

Which, Interpreted, Means Here's the Latest Dope on the Musicians

By GEORGE RODGERS

Hello, everybody. I just want to call your attention to the annual meeting this Sunday. It is most vital that each and every member be there, as a brief resume of the year's activities will be discussed, and last, but not least, the election of officers for the following year. Therefore, let me urge that you all be there.

* * *

Taken as a whole, the music business has been much better in '33 than it was before the days of codes and Hoover. The great majority of our members have enjoyed much more work this year than last. Of course, the dance bands have done the great majority of the work, with some few theater engagements thrown in. Nonunion competition has not been quite so keen in the dance field, but as long as we have musicians I guess we will have that.

* * *

The theater managements seem to be much more interested in the return to the flesh. In fact, "Green Pastures" played to a capacity house, and I imagine there will be some few road shows playing our leading houses during the winter season, which leads up to the fact that there will be work for some of our members. Also, the dance bands seem to be getting their share of work with the holiday season coming on. So, all in all, 1933 will not have been such a bad year after all.

* * *

There are five Plymouth automobiles in Jimmy Cox's orchestra: One owned by Mom O'Neal, one owned by Burkhart-Schier Chemical company, the rest owned by Jimmy Cox, Cub Buchanan, J. T. Holdam, and the Citizens Auto company being the principal owner of the latter three. . . George Ryerson's arrangement of "Spanish Jungle" is the nuts. Ralph Miller is playing third sax—I wonder if he still has that head lick. . . The writer has a standing bet with Neal Peak that every time he plays the trombone in "Smoke Rings" I buy a bottle of beer and every time he flubs it, Peak pays off. I haven't bought one yet. Give the boy time, he is a prima donna, you know. . . Did you ever see Harold Cadek take off on a cello? Don't think he can't. . . Lester Cohn's interest in music still remains with his first love, the cash register at the Violet studio. His conception of "Sophisticated Lady" is like absolutely nobody else's—I don't know whether he can still go for an opus or not. . . Herman Dodd has a big guitar with two strings lost. Anyone finding same will be rewarded to keep them. . . Frank Worthy is trying to get well with a non-union orchestra. . . See you Sunday at 10:30. . . Don't forget if you are not there it will cost you a buck. . . Bet we have the best attendance of the year.

MORE ABOUT TRAIL-BLAZER

(Continued from First Page)

Prentiss Terry, of the department of commerce, asserted that "If all the employers of this country had done what Mr. Axton has we wouldn't have the code troubles we do. The only thing that has gone down in this plant is the hours of labor."

R. E. S. Woolsey, representing Louisville bankers, said that if the business leaders of the country were all of the same type as Colonel Axton "we would not have had this terrible situation."

WEAVERS STRIKE AGAINST SIXTY-LOOM STRETCH-OUT

Fall River, Mass.—Weavers in the plant of the American Printing company here struck against the determination of the company officials to install the stretch-out system whereby each weaver was assigned sixty automatic looms.

Nathan Lurfee, vice-president of the company, stated that he could not compete with other mills on any lower basis than sixty looms per weaver, and intimated that the mill would remain closed unless the weavers complied with that rule.

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Shoe Repairers
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FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7141

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CUT RATE DRUG STORE
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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
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BOB BARKLA
Manager
PROVIDENT BUILDING

NEW BEAUTY
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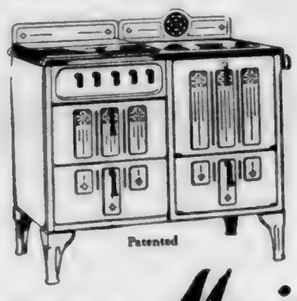
NEW FREEDOM
FROM COOKING TASKS

1854



THE NEW *Magic Chef*

Your reputation as a cook will soar sky high if you're fortunate enough to get one of these new Magic Chefs. They're marvelous bakers and they have so many conveniences, even an inexperienced cook can't go wrong. Anyone of them will beautify your kitchen and free you from scores of routine tasks. We expect a price increase soon—it will pay you to make your selection now.

SEE THESE FEATURES DEMONSTRATED
Magic Chef Automatic Top Lighter
Magic Chef New Type Burners
Red Wheel Oven Regulator
Sanitary High Burner Tray
Drawer Type Broiler with Grid
Automatic Clock Control for Oven If Desired
LOOK FOR THE RED WHEEL WHEN YOU BUY A MAGIC CHEF

Chattanooga Gas Co.
"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!

Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:

On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive— 1%

By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.

WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

DO YOU WANT YOUR
Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

PER CENT. UNION
Now Is the Time to Have Your Shoes Rebuilt at
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your taxes, improvements o home, or for other obligations made on most reasonable and paid back by the week nth.
zens Savings & Loan Corporation
nd Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

Provident Luncheonette
SANDWICHES, SODAS AND CANDIES
BOB BARKLA
Manager
ROVIDENT BUILDING

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ONE OF
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OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 8, 1933 | Number 33

SEE INCREASED PRICE FOR ICE 'AFTER THE WAR'

Local Citizens Predict High Rates Next Summer.

NO MONOPOLY YET ON PRICE OF COAL

Sale of Gas and Electric Household Machines May Show Big Boost Locally.

Probability that the people of Chattanooga will pay 60 cents, or possibly more, per hundred for ice next summer is seen by many in the sudden 50 per cent cut in prices locally initiated this week.

The "larger companies," the daily papers tell us, explained the "ice war" was forced on them in order that they might "meet competition." Local citizens hold, however, that competition in the ice business in Chattanooga is more or less a joke, and the latest farce termed an "ice war" will hardly be taken seriously by many, as such.

Chattanoogans see in the situation, however, one bright feature. No one corporation has a monopoly on the price of coal, and there are many different retailers from whom to choose when purchasing this commodity. It was also remarked this week that both gas and electric refrigerators are still being sold in Chattanooga, with prices for these modern household additions lower than ever before, and which may now be bought on easy-payment plans which are declared to make the ultimate price of ice much cheaper to the householder.

The Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation, "one of the larger companies" (no foolin'), as the name implies, sells both ice and coal in Chattanooga and throughout the southeast, under various names of subsidiaries. The Atlantic company also is said to have distribution rights throughout this territory for Lion Pilsener beer.

The Atlantic company and its subsidiary, the Southeastern Brewing company, were several weeks ago declared "unfair to organized labor," after officials of the concern had allegedly "soft-soaped" local workers while a bottling plant for the beer was being erected by non-union workers.

The organized labor movement, however, had no part in the incident in which the local NRA compliance board forced the great corporation to pay back time to a worker who had received less than the code price set for labor.

Representatitves of the Atlantic corporation, which has general headquarters in Atlanta, are said to have boasted that the concern is a "two and one-half million dollar" corporation, and that it intends to do business in Chattanooga, and "make the people like its methods."

Labor men are wondering if the people of Chattanooga will give three cheers for the chain corporation if and when the price of ice is hoisted to 60 or 75 cents per hundred, "after the war."

Secretary T. R. Cuthbert, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, this week addressed a letter to each state federation and city central body in the territory where the Atlantic operates, notifying working people of the attitude of the concern toward local labor.

Dairy Workers Change Schedule

The Labor World is asked to announce that the Dairy Workers' local union has changed its schedule of meetings, and instead of assembling weekly, as in the past, the organization will in future meet each second and fourth Tuesday night in the month, at Roosevelt hall.

It was said that many details incident to getting the local started to functioning have been attended to, and the twice-monthly schedule will be sufficient to carry on the business of the union.

3,000,000 Hired On Public Works, Ickes Estimates

Figures Reveal Continuous Steady Rise in Employment Under Federal Job Program, Secretary Reports.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The $3,300,000 federal public works fund is now giving employment, directly and indirectly, to about 3,000,000 men, Harold I. Ickes, secretary of the interior and public works administrator, reports.

Secretary Ickes showed "by actual count" the number of workers and the projects on which they are engaged under the public works fund.

"The facts speak for themselves," the secretary said. "Nobody can intelligently appraise the public works program without studying these figures."

Steady Rise in Workers.

Steady, continuous increase in the number of men called from relief rolls to payrolls and in the amount of work actually started and the value of contracts awarded was disclosed in a series of tabulations covering the period from October 5 to November 25.

It was estimated that the total of those directly and indirectly employed on Nov. 25 on PWA projects had risen to 1,462,470, "with the figure mounting daily." The administrator's statement added:

Nearly 3,000,000 at Work.

"Including 1,183,267 employed by the civil works administration under an allotment of $400,000,000 from the public works fund and also of 347,623 of all classes employed under the civilian conservation corps now financed by PWA, 2,998,360 men are now working under PWA allotments, the best carefully checked reports to the administrator showed at the end of November.

"The figure now being watched most closely by PWA—that showing employment on strictly federal construction projects—for the past seven weeks had a continuous, steady rise of from 6 per cent to 13 per cent increase over each previous week and a cumulative percentage of increase of 195 per cent."

Deceased Members Paid High Tribute

At the regular monthly meeting of Chattanooga Typographical union last Sunday afternoon the following resolutions, offering tribute to Frank J. Weber and John Tinker, long-time valued members who had passed away during the past month, were passed:

Whereas, on Nov. 5 Frank J. Weber, aged 72, and on Nov. 24 John Tinker, aged 62, members of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, passed from this life; and,

Whereas, for many years these two brothers were true and active members of our union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sense of loss in their deaths.

Brother Weber gave his best thought and endeavor to help the organization and was especially noted for his sympathy and aid to members in distress. While not ambitious to hold official position his advice and assistance in matters of interest and for the benefit of the union was sought and appreciated by members and officials.

Brother John Tinker was for many years an outstanding official, serving as president and in many other official capacities with credit to himself and for the benefit and honor of the organization. He was prominent and efficient particularly in fraternal and civic bodies and the community mourns his loss.

These two brothers labored long years and have left enviable records which will inspire many others to do their best for the organization.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the surviving relatives of our deceased brothers our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy furnished the families of our deceased brothers and a copy be given The Labor World for publication.

Eager Youth—One kiss from you and I could die happily!

Bored Miss—Well, here's your kiss.

Roosevelt NRA Plan Has Full Support Of AFL, Says Green

A. F. of F. Chief Tells Detroit Audience That Those Who Own and Control Industry Are Responsible For the Millions of Jobless—Old Jungle Method of Production Is Abolished and a New Order Established.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 6.—"I hold that if there is any one right which should be recognized above every other right—a right that is inherent, a right that is personal, a right that ought to have been incorporated in the Declaration of Independence when it said that the men and women of this nation are entitled to the right to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—it is the right to work.

"I would amend that declaration, if I were writing it now, by stating that men and women, in addition, have the right to earn a decent living."

The enunciation of this militant principle by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is an address in the Naval Armory here under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor, brought forth prolonged applause from the vast audience which filled the hall.

The entire assemblage, in which there were many automobile workers, organized and unorganized, sensed that the progressive position taken by the head of the A. F. of L. constituted a profound challenge to the economic policies applied by those who own and control American industry, for it was these policies which since 1929 have thrown millions of working men and women into the army of the unemployed and imposed upon them and their families a degree of suffering and destitution which not only is an outstanding disgrace to American institutions but a deep indictment of the "rugged individualists" who even now persist in attempting to revitalize these suversive policies and thus throw society back into the economic jungle from which it is gradually extricating itself under the "new deal."

Complete Support for Roosevelt.

Mr. Green followed this significant statement with the declaration that American institutions have been saved from chaos by the appropriation of $500,000,000 of federal funds for the relief of unemployment and the enactment of the national industrial recovery act, and pledged the unalloyed support of the millions of workers in the A. F. of L. to President Roosevelt in his transcendent efforts "to do something for the masses of the people."

Unemployment Crisis.

"Imagine what would have been the situation if we had no national recovery act this winter," he said. "Suppose we faced the rigors of this winter under the old order. Suppose there were still fourteen millions idle and the credit of our cities impaired, our taxpayers taxed beyond their ability to pay, impoverishing them, no money for food?

"What would have happened in every city with hungry men and women suffering for food? Would we not have had a most terrible condition in every city, town and community throughout the nation?

NRA Saved Social System.

"I say to you that every thinking American, everyone who appreciates the seriousness of the situation as it is developed, might well thank Almighty God that congress passed the national recovery act and subsidiary measures when they did in order to save our social system.

4,000,000 Idle Get Jobs.

"Since March 4 armies of unemployed have been marching back to work. An army of four million is a pretty good sized army. Our figures, not the figures of the government, the figures of the American Federation of Labor, figures which we have checked and double checked, as Andy and Amos say, figures that we have proven, show that four million men and women have gone back to work since last March.

"In addition the purchasing power of the nation has been lifted from 15 to 20 per cent. That means that the people can buy more and that means that business is going to improve. More goods are to be sold. People will be able to pay their debts better. The volume of business and the sale of goods will increase and slowly, surely, progressively.

Back Up the President.

"In my judgment, if we stand shoulder to shoulder, behind our great president, Mr. Roosevelt, we are going to march out of this depression into the employment of a better day and a better life.

"I have no patience with those who condemn and find fault with the national recovery act. Labor has not fared perfectly under it. We have complaints to make—many of them. We have not gotten all out of it that we hoped for or that we were entitled to, but the friends of labor, the masses of the people, are not going to condemn the national recovery act because it does not bring us over night all that we think we are entitled to.

"The American Federation of Labor and its hosts, the millions of workers whom it has the honor to represent, are going to stand behind a great fighting leader, a great president of the United States who actually is trying to do something for the masses of the people.

Apostles of Misery and Despair.

"I have heard these criticisms coming from captains of industry, from those who chafe under the restraint, those who want to go back to the old order, those who believe that the fact that government is making them behave themselves is a transgression upon the rights of capital.

"Many of their statements read like the lamentations of Jeremiah, the prophet of old, and like the advice given by the three pretending friends who advised the persecuted Job to curse God and die. They represent the hosts of misery and despair.

"We are in the army of progress, the army of hope and we are going to fight on until we overcome this terrible condition of unemployment."

Employers Responsible for Jobless.

Mr. Green's impatience with industrial magnates who do not give wholehearted support to the recovery act was accentuated by their gross failure in the management of industry which resulted in unemployment for millions of workers.

"I do not think they made a good record for themselves," he said. "It does not seem that they were able to manage their own business in a proper way.

"I do not think that the fact that there were fourteen million unemployed workers in the United States for two or three years is very complimentary to management.

Impotency of Management.

"Labor waited patiently for management to find a remedy. They admitted their impotency and their helplessness.

"They brought us into a fine mess, didn't they? Behold the picture! Industry managing itself — conditions becoming worse, millions of unemployed, profits vanishing, dividends wiped out, stockholders losing their money.

"Wasn't it a fine picture! Certainly they proved themselves to be failures.

"Labor was not blamed for that because labor had no voice in management. It was their own picnic. They managed it. They were responsible for it. They owned industry. They would not allow labor to help them. They resented every recommendation labor made for improvement of economic and employment conditions."

(Continued on Last Page)

Christmas Shopping Guide

Whereas, as the Christmas season approaches, members of Organized Labor and their families have much to be thankful for, because hundreds are now drawing regular weekly pay who had not been regularly employed in the past two or three years; and,

Whereas, thousands of dollars will be spent with local merchants; therefore, be it

Resolved, That those merchants and business houses who use the advertising columns of our paper are entitled to every consideration in the spending of our Christmas money, and we earnestly urge our members and their friends to consult the advertising columns of our paper and give every preference to those who spend their money with us.

A. C. KAMIN, President.
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.

Following is a list of advertisers in this issue:

ACME COAL CO.
CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.
CHATTANOOGA RUBBER TIRE WORKS.
CITIZENS SAVINGS & LOAN CORP.
CITY COAL CO.
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ECKERD'S, Drugs.
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GOODRICH SILVERTOWN, Inc.
JOY'S, Florists.
LEE'S SHOE SHOPS
LYLE STOVALL, Insurance.
MAC'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP.
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SHOP EASY GROCERY CO.
STERCHI BROS. STORES, Inc.
SUNSHINE COAL CO.
WATSON CAB CO.

Johnson Agrees To Give Workers Representation

NRA Administrator Yields at Conference With Labor Advisory Board, Approving in Principle A. F. of L. Proposal.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Labor has won its fight for representation on NRA code boards. At a conference with members of the NRA labor advisory board, Gen. Johnson, recovery administrator, approved the principle of labor representation on code authorities.

Agreement of Gen. Johnson to labor's demand came as the climax to a vigorous fight for representation waged since the American Federation of Labor convention here in October. The convention strongly championed the naming of labor representatives on all NRA boards and agencies.

The first appointment under the new ruling will probably be that of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as one of three government representatives at large on the national bituminous coal industrial board.

Gen. Johnson has hitherto been opposed to labor representation on code authorities, it is said, though at the A. F. of L. convention he discussed the responsibility of labor under the NRA and promised that it would be consulted on every phase of code-making and enforcement. At the conference with the labor advisory board, the administrator made known his change of mind and gave his views on labor's proposal. A formula will be worked out by the board for his approval.

It is reported that Gen. Johnson mentioned several objections to labor's proposal, one of them being that if labor received a place on code authorities, valuable patent rights and trade secrets might come under the scrutiny of persons not directly engaged in a particular industry.

President Lewis is said to have inquired what trade secrets the coal operators had that were not known to the union representatives.

* * *

Washington, Dec. 7. — President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in a vigorous criticism of the National Recovery Administration for its failure to include labor representatives upon the industrial board of the bituminous coal code, voiced anew the demand that labor be given membership upon all boards concerned with the administration of the recovery act.

President Green's statement brought out into the open the dissension and difference of opinion between NRA officials and spokesmen of organized labor over the question of giving the workers a voice on code authority boards and committees. Secretary of Labor Perkins and other members of the cabinet supported Green's contention, as did also the NRA Labor Advisory board.

"Labor is as much interested in securing representation upon code authority organizations, labor policy boards and industrial relations boards set up in connection with the administration of industrial codes of fair practice as it is in securing favorable minimum rates of pay and shorter hours of employment," Green said in his statement.

"Labor holds that if there is to be a partnership between industry, labor and the government, each partner should be treated with equal consideration. The success of the Industrial Recovery Act depends upon cooperation on the part of the three partners, the government, industry and labor.

"At the present moment labor is resentful over the fact that it has to fight for even the minimum of representation upon boards and administrative organizations created for the purpose of administering industrial codes of fair practice. Specifically, labor holds that a duly accredited, publicly known representative of labor should be on the code authority of the bituminous coal code, and labor should be adequately represented upon all other administrative boards created for the purpose of administering the bituminous coal code."

Supporting Green's stand, the NRA Advisory Board made a formal request to General Johnson that representatives of labor be placed on all code authorities. The board also proposed the establishment of an adequate information and reporting service, joint industrial relations boards for the promotion of industrial peace and quality standards for commodities.

COURT CHECKS PRINTING AT COLLEGE PLANT

Ooltewah School Out of Commercial Field.

STUDENTS PAID 25c HOUR AS SALARY

Nine-Tenths of Such Paltry Sum Was Applied on Tuition.

In a written opinion handed down by Chief Justice Grafton Greene, of the supreme court of Tennessee, Chancellor Garvin's decision restraining the Southern Junior college from engaging in the commercial printing business was upheld and the school ordered to cease its commercial printing activities in competition with legitimate printing shops.

This school, which is located at Ooltewah, was sued by the state of Tennessee on behalf of a number of Chattanooga printers. They are operating tax-free under a general welfare charter, and it was claimed by the printers that by engaging in the commercial printing business they were openingly violating the privileges granted to them by this charter. Chancellor Garvin ruled in favor of the Chattanooga printers and the college appealed to the supreme court, with the result stated above.

Among other facts brought out in the suit, it was shown that instead of being incidental to the regular studies and activities of the school, their outside printing business had grown to such an extent that approximately two-thirds of the work done in their plant was commercial printing. The chancellor pointed out that under the circumstances (the institution being both wage and tax-free) it would only be a matter of time until regular commercial printing plants could be driven from the field should the college or similar institutions attempt to increase the size and facilities of their printing department and go after business as they had done in the past.

Another interesting fact brought out was that the college paid their students who worked in the printing department from 10c to 25c per hour and they actually only received about one-tenth of this amount in cash, the other nine-tenths of their wage (?) being credited to their tuition. Only two regular printers were employed; the other twenty or more employes of their printing plant were admitted to be students of the school.

The details of the suit were handled mainly by Neil J. Crowley, president of the Intertype Composing company, and a member of Typographical Union No. 89, and Henry L. Morris, of the Angel Printing company, a member of Pressmen's Union No. 165. The printers were represented by the law firm of Sizer, Chambliss & Kefauver, while the Southern Junior college had as its attorneys W. E. Wilkerson, who is also commissioner of education, and son, Will Allen Wilkerson.

George Perry Again Heads Barbers Local

George W. Perry, who has served several years as president of Local 415, Journeyman Barbers, was again named to that post at the annual election of officers held last Monday night at Roosevelt hall.

The list of members of the official family of Local 415, as a matter of fact, looks very familiar, and it appears that the Barbers prefer experienced men to direct their work. All of those named below, who will serve with President Perry, have given long service to the organization:

Vice-President—J. S. Boyd.
Secretary—G. W. Helms.
Recorder—D. C. Janey.
Guide—T. N. Briggs.
Finance Committee—J. S. Ball and A. H. Thomas.

BUILDING INDUSTRY GAINS

The construction industry in 37 states for the first half of November showed a 35 per cent gain over the same period last year, largely traceable to the Public Works program, L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of the F. W. Dodge corporation, reports. Contracts totaled $71,350,700, he said, a gain of ten per cent over the first half of October.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many charters has the American Federation of Labor granted in recent months?

A.—Since July 1, 824 charters have been issued to national and international unions, federal labor unions and local unions.

* * *

Q.—When was the first great railroad strike in the United States?

A.—In 1877.

* * *

Q.—Who said labor "wants the earth and the fulness thereof"?

A.—Samuel Gompers. The excerpt is from the answer given by the great labor leader to the question, "What does labor want?"

Wagner Promises to Keep Eye on Levee Conditions

New York City.—Despite his taxing duties as chairman of the National Labor Board settling labor quarrels under the NRA, Senator Robert F. Wagner has promised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to keep "a watchful eye" over any developments which might affect unfavorably the negro workers on flood control projects.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

Phone 6-3163

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile

208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

How Far Would You Walk?

Some months ago the labor press generally published stories to the effect that the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, manufacturers of Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco, employed negro girls in its operations, paying as low as 10 cents per hour for labor. It was charged that the billionaire head of this corporation built a palace for a home, which included solid gold bathroom fixtures, etc.

Last week The Labor World's news columns contained a story from Louisville, Ky., quoting the head of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company as refusing a merited salary increase, with the statement that any increased pay in his plant would begin at the bottom. The only way to get out of the depression, this gentleman held, is to increase the purchasing power of the worker ten-fold. The Axton-Fisher company did $40,000,000 business last year, and every package of cigarettes and tobacco sold contained the label of the tobacco workers' union.

Yet there still remain a few union men who will unblushingly take from their pockets a package of Camels or a can of Prince Albert.

What brands do YOU smoke? How far would YOU walk to buy an Axton-Fisher smoke?

Do That Christmas Shopping Now!

A little Washington girl, just turned 4, says, "After a few little days Christmas will be here—just a few little days." The little girl speaks truer than she knows. Nothing goes faster than time, as most persons realize when they begin to accumulate years, and Christmas will be upon us before we know it.

Which behooves all who are in a position to do any Christmas buying to get busy at once and give early assistance to Santa Claus. Unfortunately, some millions are unable to help Santa and others are able to give only a little assistance. But those who can will benefit themselves and others by doing their shopping without delay, before the last grand rush begins.

By buying now (of course, in stores that advertise in The Labor World) Christmas shoppers will have the advantage of better stocks and better attention from sales people. They will also have the advantage of an unhurried selection. Even more important, they will be helping the store clerks, who are always overworked at the height of the holiday season.

Representation on Code Authorities

The recommendation made by the Labor Advisory Board to the National Recovery Administration and by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for adequate labor representation of all NRA code authorities and labor policy boards exemplifies such a just principle that the wonder is it was not applied when the first code was established.

NRA codes consist of two major sections. One section prohibits various forms of unfair practice which business concerns have restored to in order to swipe trade from each other. These practices run all the way from price cutting to commercial bribery. This section of the codes attempts to civilize commercial transactions, and largely concerns the owners of industry.

The other major section of the codes is the labor section. This section guarantees the right of the workers to organize into bona fide trade unions without interference from employers and establishes a number of rules the observance of which is made mandatory. These rules prohibit employers from paying less than the minimum wage rates or working employes longer hours than the code establishes, and from making company union membership compulsory as the price of a job.

In the hearings before the NRA on practically every code the organized employers, speaking through their trade associations, persistently and militantly fight adequate wage rates, decent hours, the right of the workers to organize in effective trade unions for their protection and are especially vindicative against the company union prohibition. In short, while the employers are friendly to the unfair practice section of the codes they are hostile to the labor section, the proper administration of which is of vital interest to the employes.

In view of the well-known opposition of most of the trade associations to the labor section of the codes, it seems reasonable and appropriate that to secure impartial administration of the wages and hours restrictions and right-to-organize mandates that there should be adequate labor representation on the code authorities which administer both the business and labor sections. But so far the code authorities consist almost exclusively of the trade associations, which compiled the codes without consulting the workers, organized or unorganized, modified in certain instances by the inclusion of a small voteless representation of the NRA.

This is an anomaly that should be promptly corrected. As President Green of the A. F. of L. said: "Labor holds that if there is to be a partnership between industry, labor and the Government, each party should be treated with equal consideration." This equal consideration so vital to the success of the National Recovery Act will only become a fact when labor is adequately represented on all NRA code authorities and labor policy boards.

A Relic of Feudalism

President Edward Flore, of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Bartenders' International Alliance, gave the unfair and unjust tipping system a well merited trouncing at the hearing on the proposed restaurant code. Denouncing a provision in the code which would virtually compel the public to pay a large proportion of the industry's wage bill, Mr. Flore said:

"This organization would prefer above all things that the tipping system be abolished entirely and we should be glad to cooperate to that end. It is a relic of feudalism, a disgraceful thing, an unfair practice. We would prefer a fair and directly paid wage. No such wage is proposed and we despair of being able to secure it at this time. But in its absence it is the heighth of unfairness to propose that those who have been compelled to depend upon tips for their living should not be deprived of that necessary sustenance by an industry which has throughout its whole history recognized and fostered that system."

The tipping system has no place among free men, yet it endures because of the medieval outlook of the restaurant and hotel industry. The proposal denounced by Mr. Flore provides that gratuities shall be deducted from the amount of the minimum wage until 50 per cent. of the minimum wage shall have been deducted. This means that the public would pay half of the minimum wage. This is an astounding proposal, which deserves no consideration from the NRA.

The Labor World joins many friends, particularly among the newspaper fraternity and the older trades unionists, in offering sincere condolences to the bereaved relatives of Mrs. Nell Rogers Donley, who passed away Tuesday following a brief illness. Mrs. Donley was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Rogers. Mr. Rogers, formerly an active trade unionist, has for many years been connected with the editorial department of the Times. Emmett R. Rogers, connected with the Tivoli theater, is a brother of Mrs. Donley.

What Next!

A new food substance, an extract from whale flesh meat, suitable for making soups, is expected to appear soon on the market in Norway and other countries as the result of a new process for preparing such extracts developed by a Norwegian chemist. A report to the American Chemical society recently showed that the extract can be made for about three cents a pound.

Wisdom

No personal considerations should stand in the way of performing a public duty.—Ulysses S. Grant.

WHY THE CLOSED SHOP

An Editorial in the Philadelphia Record.

What is a closed shop?

A closed shop is a factory, mine or business in which all employes belong to a particular union and bargain with their employers through that union.

What is an open shop?

An open shop is a factory, mine or business in which employes—theoretically—have the right to bargain collectively through any one of several independent unions, through a company union, or individually.

Why use the word "theoretically?"

Because—except under the most unusual and exceptional circumstances—an independent union cannot survive in an open shop.

What is the result of an open shop?

Either all the workers are ultimately forced into a company union, or left to "bargain individually" with their employers.

* * *

Why is it impossible for an independent union to maintain itself in an open shop?

Because the employer's power to hire non-union men and fire union men enables him to wreck the union whenever he so chooses.

Because, even if the union were successful in obtaining better wage and working conditions in that particular business, the union could not maintain itself.

Every labor organization needs money to pay the salaries of its officers so they may be independent of the employer with whom they bargain; so that it may provide sick benefits; so that it may be able to take care of members during unemployment; so that it may build up reserves in case of strike.

Where workers can obtain the benefits of the union in an open shop without membership and without paying dues, many of them will not support the union.

The union, without financial support, will be too weak to maintain the balance between capital and labor.

* * *

Why are unions necessary?

Because an individual worker cannot hope to "bargain" with a giant corporation, wielding great political influence, retaining the best of legal talent, and having a great labor market at its disposal.

Only by uniting can the workers in any way bargain on equal grounds with the vast industries of the modern world.

Why are independent unions necessary?

Because there must be two parties to a real bargain.

Legal trials would be farcical if one side chose or controlled the lawyers for the other.

If there is to be true bargaining, both sides must be independent of each other.

Company unions are a contradiction in terms.

They represent the company. They are under the company's thumb.

The company cannot "bargain" with itself on behalf of its workers, any more than a lawyer can represent two sides in a suit.

* * *

Why is independent unionization so necessary now?

Because under the national industrial recovery act, industry is organized and competition is greatly restricted.

If the consumer and the worker and the nation as a whole are not to suffer from the removal of these older competitive safeguards, there must be new safeguards.

These safeguards are to be found in government supervision, in consumer representation on code authorities, and above all in 100 per cent organization of labor in independent unions.

If all power drifts into the hands of the trade associations, as Swope and Gen. Johnson propose, consumers, workers and nation will be at the mercy of great trusts.

Just as our political government was wisely established on a basis of checks and balances, with congress pitted against president and supreme court against both, so we must have checks and balances in our economic life.

Labor and capital must be able to check each other.

Should either gain the upper hand, the result would be dictatorship.

The real danger now is of a dictatorship from the right, by big business and by the bankers.

* * *

Is the NRA helping to organize labor?

Yes and no.

It has given labor new heart by the collective bargaining clauses of the national industrial recovery act.

On the other hand, those clauses are being interpreted by Gen. Johnson and by the national labor board and by the regional labor boards in such a way as to preserve the open shop and make real unionization impossible.

How can they do that?

Because the act fails to make clear whether each worker has a right to bargain as he chooses or whether he must go along with the majority in his factory, mine or business.

But the citizen must obey the majority in politics, the stockholder must obey the majority in the corporation.

Why shouldn't the same rule apply to workers, making it impossible for a few dissenters or a minority to block genuine unionization?

Old Aunt (despondently)—Well, I will not be a nuisance to you much longer.

Nephew (reassuringly)—Don't talk like that, aunt; you know you will.

EAT AND DRINK
— AT —
GEORGE'S BARBECUE
124 MARKET STREET
PLATE LUNCH, 25c
All Kinds of Bottled Beer
SCHLITZ on DRAUGHT
Barbecue Sandwiches
Best Chili in Town
J. BURSON LOWRY
W. C. BELCHER
Proprietors
Members Local 259, Movie Operators

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Original Frank Murphy
Rebuilding of All Kinds
Material and Work Guaranteed
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Range Nut
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622 East Ninth Street
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100 Per Cent. for Organized Labor

YOUR UNION CARD

Is good for an extra
10 PER CENT. OFF

The Advertised Price of Any Article
...at...
STERCHI BROS. Stores, Incorporated

Topcoats and Overcoats

At Last Year's Low Price Levels!

Every New Style
Every New Fabric

$10.00

Single and Double-Breasted Models. Polo Coats, Alpines and Chesterfields

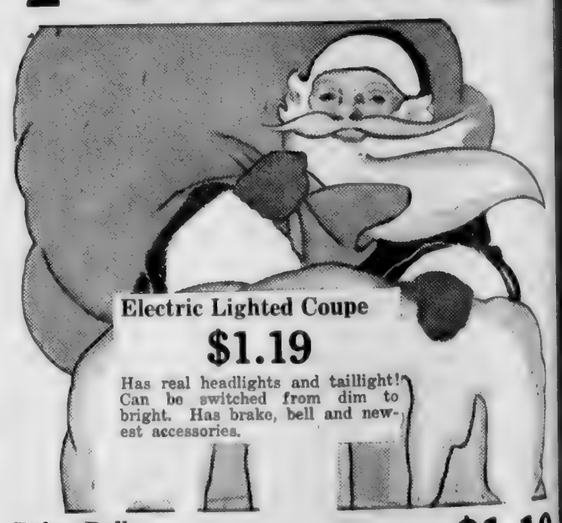
$12.50

Grays, Blues, Tans and Mixtures $15

ODD TROUSERS
In Blue, Gray and Tan Corduroys and Cheviots, with 22-inch bottoms and quarter top pockets..... $2.95

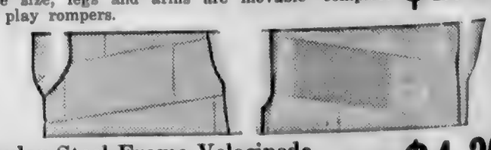
PALMER CLOTHES
825 MARKET ST.
Next to S. & W. Cafeteria

Sears
TOYLAND

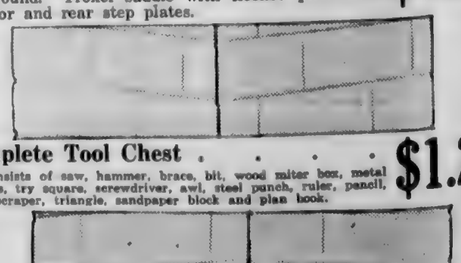


Electric Lighted Coupe
$1.19
Has real headlights and taillight! Can be switched from dim to bright. Has brake, bell and newest accessories.

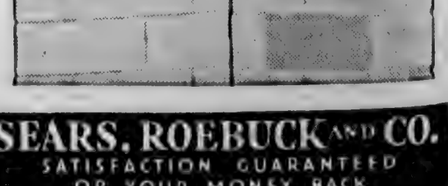
Baby Doll $1.19
A young mother'd be proud to own a dolly like this! Large size, legs and arms are movable—complete with play rompers.



Tubular Steel Frame Velocipede . . . $4.39
Ball bearing front wheel; 1-inch rubber tires all the way round. Troxel saddle with license plate—has reflector and rear step plates.



Complete Tool Chest $1.29
Set consists of saw, hammer, brace, bit, wood miter box, metal dividers, try square, screwdriver, awl, steel punch, ruler, pencil, wood scraper, triangle, sandpaper block and plan book.



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INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers
Member NRA

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TRADE-IN OFFER
During This Sale
We Offer a Sensational
"TRADE-IN" OFFER
For Your OLD TIRES on the
Purchase of the New
The NEW Goodrich Safety Silvertown
WITH LIFE-SAVER GOLDEN PLY
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN, INC.
K. P. PIERCE, Manager
Phone 7-1176 Fifth and Broad Street

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and Women
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RHODES-JONES
Furniture Company
And Get an Extra
5 PER CENT OFF
The ADVERTISED PRICE of Any Article
100 Per Cent for Organized Labor

MAGAZINE WRITER BLASTS DAILY PRESS FOR ATTACKS ON N. R. A.

Real America Exposes "Freedom of Press" Howl as Fear of Decent Wage for Writers.

The fight of a large portion of the daily press on the NRA is the subject of an article entitled "Secrets of the Press," written by a newspaper man and published in the current issue of the magazine Real America. The article is a scathing attack on the press who, in the name of "freedom of the press," have tried to shake public confidence in the NRA.

A note injected into the article by the editor of the magazine says: "The fact is that the obligations of the code do not interfere with the freedom of the press, and of course the publishers know they don't. All their bombastic thundering about 'freedom of the press' was—and still is—nothing more than a black smoke screen to hide their real motive, which is to avoid paying a decent wage to their editorial staffs."

Organization of newspaper writers into unions or guilds as approved by the administration's code is advocated by Hart Gilrand, the author of the article, who writes: "Newspaper men naturally have been invited to join the American Federation of Labor during these parlous times. With its mighty organization back of them, their status would be instantly elevated to a place of power and a living wage.

"In many shops the invitation has been accepted and the writing men are now unionized. Such a method has the merit of affiliating with a powerful existing agency, as well as of being the shortest cut to the desired objective."

NORTH DAKOTA GOVERNOR HALTS EVICTIONS IN WINTER MONTHS

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 7.—Two proclamations to prevent evictions of the "financially helpless" and the seizure of their household goods have been issued by Gov. William A. Langer.

One proclamation ordered judges, constables, sheriffs and other officers of the law to desist from making or executing any process that would dispossess or evict families during the winter. The other barred the taking of necessary household articles to satisfy debt. The orders are effective until March 1, 1934.

The anti-eviction proclamation applies to any home now occupied, whether owned and occupied under any equitable title or under lease, but it provides that tenants may be ousted if it is proved they are financially able to pay rent, in addition to taking care of themselves and family.

"To permit the cold letter of the law to operate and dispossess and evict families in this state during the cold winter months this year would amount to a public calamity, especially in the face of a situation where thousands are asking federal aid in order to live," the order said.

Previously Gov. Langer had ordered sheriffs and county auditors to "desist absolutely" from issuing foreclosure or tax deeds in all foreclosure cases affecting either farm lands or city homes.

Basic Betterment Continuing, Says A. F. of L. Survey

Payroll Totals and Farmers' Buying Power Reported Moving Upward, With Capital Goods Industries Gaining.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Basic industrial gains are continuing, the American Federation of Labor says in its monthly survey of business.

"While the president's monetary program held the center of business news in November, developments in industry have been encouraging," the survey says. It continues:

"Unemployment, which usually increases at this season, has been held close to September levels. The federation's unemployment estimate shows 10,076,000 out of work in October compared to 10,065,000 in September, and trade union reports for the first part of November show a small increase over October.

Buying Power Gains.

"Payroll totals were moving upward in October and as living costs rose only 0.1 per cent, workers' total 'real' buying power increased from 20.5 per cent (September) to 23.1 per cent (October) above the March level. Farmers' buying power also has been increased by the gain in farm prices in November and by government payments to farmers of more than $100,000,000 on agreements to reduce crops in cotton, wheat and tobacco. With these gains for the farmer, together with government hog purchases and other bonuses, the farmers' income this year is expected to be $1,500,000,000, or 30 per cent above 1932. Farmers' actual buying power, however, has risen considerably less than this, since farmers' living costs are higher than last year."

Steel Outlook Improved.

The federation's report mentions that the gains at last are beginning to reach the heavy industries, which are deemed the key to recovery. Steel production turned upward November 20 and the outlook in this basic industry has improved greatly with increased sales stepping up production.

The report devotes considerable space to a summary of the opposition to the president's gold-buying policy without commenting on the merits of the program.

The survey remarks, however, that "tampering with the currency is a very serious matter, for the buying power of a dollar is of the greatest concern to every American citizen."

Fear of Inflation Widespread.

"Lurking in everyone's mind is the fear of inflation by fiat money," the survey adds. "If we ever started to issue 'greenbacks' without gold value, in answer to demands from farm areas, an orgy of uncontrollable inflation might follow, it is feared, such as that in Germany after the war. The president's method of devaluing the dollar by stating the gold price daily differs greatly from inflation by fiat money. For fiat money has no gold value; it is worth only what people will give for it, and there is no means of control."

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

The following lines by Kipling, I think, are particularly timely:

"It ain't the guns nor armament,
Nor the funds that we can pay,
But close co-operation
That makes them win the day.
It ain't the individual,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' team-work
Of every bloomin' soul.'

* * *

Here's another for you to study about:

"And when the One Great Scorer
Comes to write against your name
It will not be whether you won or lost,
But how you played the game."

* * *

Young Cofer—I know a girl who's never been kissed, so she swears.

She—My goodness, who wouldn't?

* * *

Crosby—Is a chicken big enough to eat when it's two weeks old?

Perry Howard—Certainly not.

Crosby—Then how does it live?

* * *

Ira Patton—What became of that hired man you got from the city?

L. L. Lowe—Aw, he used to be a chauffeur and one day he crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go.

* * *

Mr. Bill Williams was training a negro girl from the country in her duties as maid. On answering the phone the first day, she brought no message.

Mr. Williams—Who was that, Sara?

Sara—'Twarn't nobody, Mr. Williams. Jes' a gentleman say, "It's a long distance from New York," and I says, "Yes, sir; it certainly is."

* * *

From all accounts the business depression has struck Hollywood, and many movie queens will be forced to keep the same husbands they had last winter.

* * *

Frank Krug—Why should a traffic cop, after winning a swell race, always feel so mad about it?

Bill Irvin—Search me; ask Dyche, he should know by experience.

* * *

Folks, that's all.

Prices Are Right At
Lee's Shoe Shops
2435 Glass Street
1402 Dodds Avenue
First Class Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed
100 PER CENT UNION

Union Head Assails Cheap Labor As Detriment to Any Community

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—Speaking on the views expressed by Col. L. Kemper, chairman of the Association of Commerce's industrial bureau, which was given wide publicity by the four non-union newspapers of this city, G. Pipitone, prominent labor leader and president of the Musicians' union, says: "Col. Kemper, in attacking the national recovery act, states that it has deprived the south of a great advantage in procuring industry—cheap labor. Just where cheap labor can be an advantage to a community is something which I fail to see.

"Cheap labor—labor which can earn only enough to live, and which can spend only for food and shelter—is not an asset to any community. The very restriction imposed upon its earnings keeps it from contributing to community prosperity; the very conditions under which it must live converts it into a body which is a social problem to the community.

"Intelligent industrial heads, when interested in labor, are apt to inquire more about its skill than its price. Industrial heads, when seeking factory sites, are certain to seek good location, railroad and port facilities, cheap land, reasonable taxes, low electric and gas rates, accessibility to markets. These last to them are greater matters than the mere fact that labor can be hired for next to nothing.

"It may be asked if the sudden increase of values in real estate whenever it is learned a factory wishes a site; the public service double charge on electricity during the peak hours; advertising of labor as cheap, may not be among the reasons why we seem to fail in getting more larger industries here. With cheap labor the EZY Opener Bag company left the city. Col. Williams might devote his talent to other subjects and leave the NRA, which has done good, to get a real chance."

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardui has helped thousands of women:

"I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain unnerved me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired, day after day.

"My mother had taken Cardui, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time."

Cardui, the purely vegetable medicine which so many women take and recommend, is sold by local druggists.

McDaniel Goes With Bible Printing House

J. B. McDaniel, well-known member of Local 1785, United Textile Workers, announces that he has accepted a position as representative of the Winson & Oxford Bible Publishing house. Mr. McDaniel lives at 2509 East Seventeenth street, and anyone who is in the market for a Bible may reach him by phoning 2-3885.

A rabbit is a little animal that grows the fur other animals get credit for when it's made into a lady's coat.

* * *

The difference between meddling and investigating is that we investigate and the other fellow meddles.

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!
The Largest and Most Complete Grocery Stock You Will Find Anywhere!
EASY WAY LUNCH COUNTER
MEIER'S NEW MARKET
LEIB'S BAKERY
CRANE'S FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
LADIES' RESTROOM AND LOUNGE
FREE PARKING SPACE
A "JOLLY CAB" WILL DELIVER You and Your Groceries One Mile at a Cost to You of Only 9 Cents!
EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49029
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...C. M. Chandler vs. Inez Chandler
...appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Inez Chandler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...& Henry, Attys. 12-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49030
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...B. Hankins vs. Florence E. Hankins
...appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Florence E. Hankins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...& Henry, Attys. 12-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49028
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...Louise Payne vs. Rawland Payne
...appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rawland Payne is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
...White, Atty. 12-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17937
...nce Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. W. C. Bell
...J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
...his cause it appeared by affidavit that ...fendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff ...d is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law ...be served upon her, and an original ...ment having been levied on certain ...old goods in possession of said de... It is therefore ordered that publica... made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, ...see, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before ...my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, ...ttanooga, Tennessee, on December 27, 1933, ...o'clock a.m., and make defense to said ... it will be taken for confessed and be ...ed with ex parte.
November 18, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 22nd. day of January, 1930, by William F. Langley and wife, Frances A. Langley, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 25, page 636, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office in Book —, Vol. —, page —, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as herein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1934,
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
The South 30 feet of Lot 7, and the North 40 feet of Lot 8, in Block 9, of Section 1, of the Ferger Place, being a Subdivision of the West one-half of the East one-half of the Northeast Quarter Section 34 in Fractional Township 2, South and Range 4 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District in the Fifth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by Plat of said Subdivision now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 6, page 11, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.
This the 1st day of December, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
12-22 Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49085
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Flora Frye vs. Cecil A. Frye
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Cecil A. Frye is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 28th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 12-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49079
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Tressie L. Bates vs. Charles William Bates
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles William Bates is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 28th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 12-22

5000 CHECKS A MONTH MAILED TO BENEFICIARIES OF PROVIDENT LIFE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH POLICIES

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1887

SHOP EASY GROCERY STORES

No. 1 Store—12-14-16 Frazier Ave.
No. 2 Store—629 Spears Ave.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 9

BUTTER	Gilt Edge Creamery, Per lb.	21c
GOLDENROD	Better Butter. Per lb.	25c
ORIENT FLOUR	24-Lb. Bag	$1.15
POLLY RICH FLOUR	24-lb. Bag	$1.10
SUGAR	5-lb. Cloth Bag, 25c; 10 lbs.	50c
MAXWELL HOUSE	Coffee, Per lb.	25c
BEANS	Great Northern, lb. 4c; Pintos, lb.	5c
PEACHES	Del Monte or Libby's, 2½ can	15c

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co.
and All Mascot Products

Have Been Declared
"Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

Discount Your 1933 State and County Taxes!

Get the benefit of discount on your 1933 tax by paying it early! The County Court at its last session authorized me to allow the following discounts:

On Taxes Paid November 16 to December 15, Inclusive..... 1%

By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.

WILEY COUCH, Trustee.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

MORE ABOUT NRA PLAN

(Continued from First Page)

NRA Comes to the Rescue.

To meet the deplorable conditions of business anarchy brought by the sheer incapacity of the owners and controllers of industry, Mr. Green declared that congress enacted the national industrial recovery act containing a new charter for business and a new charter for labor which guaranteed the workers the right to organize in trade unions without interference from employers and banned compulsory membership in the notorious company unions.

Old Economic Order Abolished.

Declaring that the national recovery act and its administration abolishes the old economic order and sets up a new regime, Mr. Green said:

"I am one of those who firmly believe we will never return to the old order.

"America is reborn. It is being remade. The old order failed, failed completely.

"Industrial processes, management, mass production, and industrial development made failure inevitable. We cannot go back to that. We cannot return to the days of 1930, 1931, 1932. Labor in America cannot permit a return.

"A new order is here, a new deal with labor is brought into the picture.

Labor Representation on Code Authorities.

"Labor is just as much a part of the national recovery act as is industry.

"It must be represented, in my judgment, upon all code authorities, upon industrial boards, upon policy boards, upon all administrative organizations set up for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the national recovery act.

"We are not going to cease in our efforts to secure that recognition.

Reduce Strikes to Minimum.

"Boards have been set up to which industrial disputes can be referred and for that reason strikes ought to be reduced to a minimum. Industrial warfare is wasteful. Let us refer our grievances to these boards before we go on strike rather than to go on strike and then refer our grievances to the boards.

"That is the new order, the new set-up to settle disputes in an orderly, progressive, modern way, to develop co-operation and understanding, to bring labor, government and management together in an effort to carry on this new deal.

Rugged Individualism Is Gone.

"It is here and we want to make it a vital reality. We cannot do it by practicing rugged individualism. That day has gone by never to return. Business and industry failed. Labor must be in for industry cannot succeed without labor's co-operation.

"So, my friends, workers in the automobile industry, the opportunity is here for you to unite, to do collectively what you want to do individually to bring about a more permanent realization of your hopes and aspirations to enjoy a fuller and freer life.

Happiness for the Masses.

"Through the organization of labor, through collective action, through the organization of industry and the workers, as provided for in the national recovery act, we can create a better order here.

"We can bring happiness and sunshine into the homes of the masses of the people and we can make it more profitable for them as well as for those who have their money invested in industry. Let us work together co-operating in this great, common, humane, heroic effort to bring about a realization of this great ideal."

Forbes Addresses Chattanooga Pastors

George Forbes, acting assistant postmaster, Monday morning addressed the regular weekly meeting of the Chattanooga Pastors' association at the First Methodist church.

Mr. Forbes, a guest of the ministers by invitation of the Rev. Raymond G. Sherrer, chairman of the program committee, discussed the relations of labor and the church, and outlined the aims and purposes of the American Federation of Labor.

At the conclusion of the address, the veteran local unionist invited questions concerning labor's position, and for some time answered queries from his audience covering a wide range.

The address was well received, and quite a few of the ministers offered congratulations.

Try the Shop in Your Neighborhood

MAC'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
White Oak
Only First-Class Union Workmanship
2219 Dayton Boulevard

NRA CUTS USUAL RISE IN TOTAL OF JOBLESS, LABOR HEAD SAYS

Unemployment Increases 11,000 from September to October, Much Less Than in Former Years, But More Than 10,000,000 Are Still Idle, President Green Reports.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Trade union reports and government employment indexes show very little change from the middle of September, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said in making public the latest A. F. of L. unemployment report.

"Our unemployment estimate, based on government figures, shows 10,076,000 out of work in October (preliminary) as compared with 10,065,000 unemployed in September," President Green said. "This slight increase is due to the fact that although employment gained a little in October the gain was not enough to absorb those seeking work for the first time. Reports from trade unions show 21.8 per cent out of work in the first part of November, as compared with 21.7 per cent in October.

"Both these records indicate that the NRA program is keeping the employment situation under better control than is usual at this time of year. Only once since the depression began has unemployment failed to increase by at least 450,000 from September to October; the one exception was last year with its October business increase.

Part-Time Work Gains.

"In November, trade union reports have always (since 1928) shown an unemployment increase; often the increase affected at least 1 per cent of the membership or more. The effort of employers to keep their men at work, even if only part time, is indicated by union part-time figures which have shown an increase in part-time work in both October and November. The number of union members on part-time has risen from 20 per cent in September to 21 per cent in October and 22 per cent in November.

"Average wages increased somewhat from September to October, but very slightly, the gain being only $1.20 per month, or 1.4 per cent. Since cost of living rose still less (one-half of 1 per cent) the worker made a slight actual gain in real wages for the month of October; but this October gain was not enough to restore the losses due to rising living costs in the last few months, and the individual worker's real income is still below March by 1.1 per cent.

Buying Power Rises.

"The total buying power of all workers rose 2.2 per cent in October when increased living costs have been allowed for. Due chiefly to increased employment the workers' real buying power is now 23.1 per cent above the March level. In dollar buying power, the total income of wage and small salaried workers is above the March level by nearly $600,000,00 per month.

"While these records are encouraging, we must remember that the worst months of winter are just ahead and although we have succeeded in maintaining employment thus far it will be exceedingly difficult to maintain it in December, January and February unless supreme ekorts are made. Over ten millions are now out of work, although a few hundred thousand of these have found temporary work through the public works administration or in forestry camps, and several hundred thousand already have jobs under the civil works administration. To keep unemployment from increasing and to find constructive work under civil works for some of those now unemployed, will require the wholehearted co-operation of our entire citizenry."

Patronize our Advertisers.

Give HIM
UNION-LABELED HAT
FOR CHRISTMAS
$2.85
Regal HAT & SHIRT SHOP
Chattanooga Bank Bldg.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.

Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine

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PAY AS YOU RIDE ON
McClaren Tires
and
Gould Batteries

McClaren Tires are Guaranteed Against Stone Bruises and Blowouts.

A Small Down Payment and Weekly Payments on the Balance.

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Rex Byrne, Pres. Chester Hatfield, V-P

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Now Is the Time to Have Your Shoes Rebuilt at
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CANDIES
We Mail and Deliver.
Provident Luncheonette
LUNCH WITH US AND BE SATISFIED
BOB BARKLA
Manager
PROVIDENT BUILDING

DO YOU WANT YOUR

Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money

With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

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CHATTANOOGA TENN.
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entors of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

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our taxes, improvements on home, or for other obligations made on most reasonable and paid back by the week nth.
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d Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

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COVIDENT BUILDING

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OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 15, 1933 | Number 34

ATTITUDE OF CHAIN ICE CO. IS BROADCAST

Central Body Seeks Co-operation Other Cities.

NRA INCIDENT IS RECALLED IN LETTER

State and City Bodies Asked to Register Protests to Officials.

The Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation and its subsidiaries, the Southeastern Brewing company, distributors of Lion Pilsener beer, and the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company, were again the subject of discussion at the regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, and the more than 100 delegates in attendance participated generally in suggestions for furthering the campaign of publicity regarding the attitude of the big chain corporation toward Chattanooga workers and the NRA.

Secretary Cuthbert read a letter which he had addressed to state federations and city central bodies in the territory where the Atlantic chain and its subsidiaries operate, in which attention was called to the trade name of various subsidiaries in southeastern cities, and organized labor and its friends were urged to enter a general protest against the position taken by the chain company's officials in Chattanooga.

A new angle to the controversy was brought out when the delegates were reminded, aside from a general business of selling ice and coal, Lion Pilsener beer, and the storage business, the Atlantic company does a large business in wholesaling fish. Names of several retailers of this commodity were brought out, and the committee which has been handling the affair was instructed to call on these and request them to register their protests against the anti-labor policies of the corporation heads. Names of local produce dealers and others who have been using the Atlantic storage facilities were also mentioned, and personal calls on these institutions were also made a part of the committee's many duties.

Secretary Cuthbert's letter called attention of southeastern trades unionists to the fact that the Atlantic chain and all its subsidiaries, including the distributors of Lion Pilsener beer, have been formally declared "unfair to organized labor," after many weeks of effort on the part of local trades unionists to induce the Atlantic to use organized labor in the erection of a bottling plant for the bottling and distribution of Lion Pilsener beer. After a period of some seven weeks' negotiation, during which the workers' representatives were "soft-soaped" by representatives of the chain corporation, action was taken by Central Body, the letter recalls.

"This company has been convicted by the local NRA compliance board, and forced to pay back wages to an employe that they had chiseled on," the letter points out.

"This company handles Lion Pilsener beer, sells coal, ice and fish, and does a general cold storage business," the letter explains, and request is made that a committee from the body addressed call on the officials of the branch in their respective city and register their protest.

An extremely negligible quantity of Lions Pilsener beer is now being handled in this city, committees reported. The muddle with regard to local ice dealers is being worked out, it was said, and report will shortly be made as to which local ice concerns, if any, are indepedent of the chain corporation.

Graupner Beer Now '100 Per Cent Union'

Officers of Local 79, Brewery Workers, received the gratifying news this week that the Graupner Brewing company has signed agreement with the international union, and henceforth the products of that company will be 100 per cent. union.

Products of this concern, Silver Stock and X-tra Fine, received a large amount of publicity immediately after the return of legalized beer from the fact that the brewery was non-union. A campaign locally resulted in complete elimination of these products from the local market.

The Graupner company was officially removed from the "unfair list" of Central Body Monday night, and local labor officials expressed pleasure that the brewery management had "seen the error of its way" and decided to deal exclusively with organized labor in producing the beer.

Federation Warns Of "Racketeering"

Members of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, have notified The Labor World of a communication received by that body from President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, calling attention to action of the recent convention of the federation declaring war on racketeering in the labor movement. The convention adopted a policy of "no quarter" for these gentry and called upon all labor bodies to watch for any such activities and stamp them out without mercy.

The action was result of "boring from within" on the part of crooks and racketeers particularly in the larger cities and congested industrial centers, where operation of a trade union along approved lines is a task that requires eternal vigilance on the part of officers and members against those who would destroy the effectiveness of the legitimate movement by their unlawful practices.

J. W. Patterson Goes to Reward

Sudden passing of W. J. Patterson, custodian of the Memorial auditorium, Wednesday afternoon was a profound shock to hundreds of warm friends both in and out of the labor movement. Mr. Patterson was one of the oldest and most competent theater employes in Chattanooga. His whole life was spent in close contact with the profession, and he had filled every place "back stage," even replacing performers in emergency cases.

"Pat" Patterson, as he was known to scores of intimate friends, loved and lived his work. He was kind, big-hearted and generous, and numbered many prominent citizens among his close personal friends.

Mr. Patterson had been in failing health for some time, but his passing was without warning. In spite of the encroachment of his eventually fatal ailment, he had religiously attended his duties at the Memorial, and refused to surrender as long as it was physically possible to "carry on."

Funeral services for the veteran stage employe were held Friday morning from the late residence, the Rev. J. H. Hughes officiating. Serving as pallbearers were Neil J. Crowley, Tom Thompson, Jud Littleton, Tom Guider, Polk Smartt and E. E. Finley.

The Labor World joins many friends in extending to the bereaved relatives of Brother Patterson sincerest condolences in their great loss.

Clyde Garrett Back From Sad Mission

Clyde W. Garrett, well-known member and official of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, returned this week from Atwood, Illinois, where he was called to attend the funeral of his father, Duane Garrett, who passed away in the Illinois town Nov. 24, aged 80 years.

Mr. Garrett was a pioneer citizen of the community where he died, and an obituary notice published in the Atwood Herald recounts that he was highly respected by the people among whom he spent a long and useful life.

Surviving the deceased also are his widow; U. S. Garrett, of Chattanooga, and another son, Claude, of Indianapolis.

The Labor World offers condolences to the surviving relatives of Mr. Garrett.

THEY TURNED ON THE LIGHTS

Above is pictured a group of the Electrical workers, members, of course, of the local union, who "turned on the lights" in the new million-dollar federal building. The photo, reproduced by courtesy of the Times, shows the following: Reading from left to right, first row, are: Grady McArthur, George Forbes, assistant postmaster; Paul Hagberg, Ernest Dennis, Postmaster; E. E. McDaniel, Robert McKenzie. Second row, left to right; E. E. Trundle, A. E. Butler, I. A. Patton, E. E. Crosby, Ed Carroll. Back row, left to right; Fred Simons and R. H. Duncan. Several other electricians who worked on the postoffice are not shown in the picture.

Furniture Workers Plan Special Meet

A special meeting of the local union of Furniture Workers is called for Saturday, Dec. 23, and every member is urged to be present. "We want all the boys to be present," an officer of the local said, "and swap ideas. There is surely power in numbers, and we want to plan to use to the fullest extent the benefits of collective bargaining in our industry."

The Furniture Workers meet each second and fourth Saturday at 10 a.m., at Central Labor hall, No. 3, Seventh and Market streets.

Carpenters 74 In Open Session Friday

Carpenters' Local 74 planned an open session for Friday night, Dec. 15, to which all workers at that trade have been invited. Features of the gathering were announced as addresses by Paul J. Aymon and W. E. Cheek, president and secretary, respectively, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and others. Refreshments will be served and a general good time is forecast.

AUTO DRIVER GETS PROPER REST PERIODS IN ENGLAND

London, England.—Officials of the Transport and General Workers' union declare that important steps toward the national regulation of working conditions in the transportation of goods on the highways by motor-driven vehicles will soon be taken as the result of the enactment by parliament of the bill regulating that industry.

GREEN CALLS SOCIAL ORDER INDEFENSIBLE

Tells Churchmen Calls for Bold Action.

NONE SHOULD SUFFER IN LAND OF PLENTY

Says God-Fearing Nation Should Demand Humane Living Conditions.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Want in the midst of plenty indicts the present social order and calls for bold speaking and bold action, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, told the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, meeting here.

"There must be much of error in a social and economic order where widespread unemployment prevails, causing hunger and human distress," Mr. Green said. He continued:

"An increase in the wealth of the nation, the enlargement of its facilities of production, the creation of a trained and efficient army of working men and women ought to mean

(Continued on Last Page)

Paper Makers Stage First "Blow Out"

Local Paper Makers will sponsor their first "party" Saturday evening, when it is expected that several hundred will be present at a gathering at Roosevelt hall. Social festivities will begin immediately after the regular meeting of the local union, and a program under the direction of President McCafferty will be given, after which refreshments will be served.

Massey Named Press Agent Shoe Workers

D. R. Massey was named "press agent" of the local Boot and Shoe Workers at the regular meeting Thursday night, and his duties, Mr. Massey told The Labor World Friday morning, are to co-operate in every way possible with this paper, furnishing items of the organization's activities and boosting for our advertisers.

Meeting of the organization Thursday night, he said, was the most enthusiastic and largest attended in the short history of the organization. "We are set to go," Mr. Massey said, "and we want to help our brothers of the other trades as well as ourselves and our paper."

There is still hope for good manners when the drug store man sells you a stamp and says "thank you."

* * *

A good many seem to be afflicted with "sleeping sickness" about the time the alarm clock goes off.

Christmas Shopping Guide

Whereas, as the Christmas season approaches, members of Organized Labor and their families have much to be thankful for, because hundreds are now drawing regular weekly pay who had not been regularly employed in the past two or three years; and,

Whereas, thousands of dollars will be spent with local merchants; therefore, be it

Resolved, That those merchants and business houses who use the advertising columns of our paper are entitled to every consideration in the spending of our Christmas money, and we earnestly urge our members and their friends to consult the advertising columns of our paper and give every preference to those who spend their money with us.

A. C. KAMIN, President.
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.

Following is a list of advertisers in this issue:

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STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
SUNSHINE COAL CO.
TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
THE VOGUE, Ready-to-Wear.
WATSON CAB CO.

R. D. Brown Heads Machinists' Lodge

R. D. Brown was named head of Lodge 56, Machinists, at the annual election of officers by that body Tuesday night. Mr. Brown is no newcomer to the official family of Lodge 56, and his "assistants" are well balanced as between experienced and "new" officials. Serving with the new executive during the coming year will be the following:

Vice-President—G. W. Axley.
Financial Secretary—W. D. Sivley.
Recording Secretary—W. F. Lange.
Treasurer—M. L. Wergin.
Business Agent—Hugh Cauble.
Sentinel—W. E. White.
Conductor—E. L. Fisher.

Election of one trustee to serve with two "hold-overs" resulted in Joe W. Harden being named on the board with C. H. Hall and William Millsaps.

W. R. Barney heads the newly-elected executive board, with the following members: C. H. Crowe, J. C. Quentel, F. H. Palmer and G. G. Bradley.

Installation of the new officers will take place in January, after which delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be named by the new executive.

Delegates Talk About McDonald

Discussion of Christmas shopping days by delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night brought a reminder of the attitude of Roy McDonald, operator of the so-called "Home Stores" and various affiliated wholesale and retail projects, including a throw-sheet which McDonald has been printing to advertise his many business ventures. It was suggested that every energy should be exerted by local working people to advise their brothers, both organized and unorganized, of the position taken by the grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, tire dealer, etc., etc. It was also recalled that the Don Cherry Tire company, believed to be a "Home Store" adjunct, was declared "unfair to organized labor" at a recent session of the body.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Form Southeastern Social Conference

A permanent organization for the promotion of social betterment in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida was set as the goal by a conference in Atlanta Wednesday, sponsored by the labor department, and at which Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, and other officials of the department at Washington were honor guests.

The organization's purposes were outlined as covering various phases of betterment for workers in the states named, including minimum wages for women, shorter hours, strict enforcement of labor laws, etc. The labor department will furnish a secretary for the conference, and Miss Perkins pledged every co-operation from her department.

Attending the conference from Tennessee, among others, were W. E. Jacobs, commissioner of labor; David Hanly, commissioner of compensation; Paul J. Aymon and W. E. Cheek, president and secretary, respectively, of the State Federation of Labor, and R. M. Cooke, editor of The Labor World.

National Labor Board Ends Tannery Strike

Gloversville, N. J.—The national labor board's proposals for the immediate termination of the seven-weeks' strike of 2,000 tannery employes in Fulton county were accepted by the operators after two amendments had been made which eliminated a proposal for wage arbitration and for the use of the seniority system in taking the men back to work.

P. O. BUILDER COMMENDS LOCAL LABOR

Sutherland Pleased With Union Co-operation.

TELLS LABOR WORLD IS WELL SATISFIED

Thanks Perry, Cuthbert, Aymon and Others for "Tact and Fairness."

"Your splendid co-operation throughout the building of the new Chattanooga postoffice and courthouse is sincerely appreciated," George Sutherland, representative of the Ralph Sollitt & Sons Construction company, builders, told The Labor World in a letter this week, written on the eve of the departure of the construction superintendent following completion and dedication of the handsome new million-dollar government building.

"The whole-hearted support of the various labor bodies which we contacted and worked with has been exceptionally fine," Mr. Sutherland continued, and "We hope it will be our pleasure to work with these splendid labor leaders and organizations in Chattanooga again in the near future, as it has been a pleasure throughout the entire project."

Personal tributes are paid by Mr. Sutherland to George W. Perry, then president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, for his "tact and fairness" during the "hours and hours spent with officers of various labor organizations in conference in the early stages regarding wages and working conditions." T. R. Cuthbert and Paul J. Aymon are also highly commended by the builder for their sincere and tireless efforts to maintain harmony during the course of the big job.

Officials of Chattanooga trades unions Thursday expressed themselves as highly gratified with the completion of the splendid new federal building, and the unsolicited commendation of their handling of various problems incident to the beginning and progress of the work.

"It is but natural, particularly under such stress as obtained during the erection of the postoffice, that disputes and disagreements should arise," an official of Central Body told The Labor World, "and that the project was completed with a minimum of major hitches is due in no small part to the fairness of the Sollitt company, which has long been operated as a 100 per cent. union concern.

"In such differences as did arise, we found Mr. Sutherland ready and willing to give every consideration to our position, and we are, justly we think, proud of our part in the job."

Central Body To Have 'Forbes Night'

Next regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, which would fall on Christmas night, has been postponed until the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 27, and in line with the season will be turned into a "get-together" in honor of George Forbes, who will resign his connection with organized labor on January 1, when he officially becomes assistant postmaster.

Mr. Forbes has a lengthy and honorable record in organized labor locally, and delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night decided some recognition should be given to the "old-timer" on his official departure from the ranks.

The meeting will be open to all local trade unionists, and a program will be arranged befitting the occasion.

The small boy was much interested in watching a baldheaded man scratch the fringe of hair around the side of his head. The man kept it up so long that the boy finally reached over and said in a loud whisper: "Say, mister, you'll never catch him that way. Why don't you run him out in the open?"

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What did Mary Beard, the historian, say about labor and the establishment of the public school system?

A.—"To the agitation of organized labor in the '20's and '30's, we owe the beginning of the public school system."

* * *

Q.—When was the first declaration on free speech made by the American Federation of Labor?

A.—In 1887, when the convention held that year made "solemn and emphatic protest" against violations by the public authorities of the rights of free speech and assemblage.

* * *

Q.—Who is Hugh Kerwin?

A.—Director of the United States bureau of conciliation, department of labor.

Wisdom

Against stupidity the very gods themselves contend in vain.—Schiller.

No one ever asked you to worry—that was your own idea!

BLACK-DRAUGHT MADE FROM BEST LAXATIVE PLANTS

Sunshine, Rain and Soil produce the foods you eat at every meal—that rebuild your body as you work, play, live.

Sunshine, Rain and Soil also produce plants that clear up trouble in the digestive system of your body. From the best of such medicinal plants is Black-Draught made. The right plants are selected, finely ground, and packaged for your convenient use,— a natural remedy for sluggish, slow-acting, clogged bowels.

Count on refreshing relief from constipation troubles when you take Thedford's Black-Draught.

For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. In 25¢ and 50¢ bottles.

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Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—15c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

Labor and the NRA

Statements in certain newspapers that the American Federation of Labor is against the national recovery act are completely erroneous. The position of the federation was stated by President Green in his recent Detroit speech. Mr. Green said:

> I have no patience with those who condemn and find fault with the national recovery act. Labor has not fared perfectly under it. We have complaints to make—many of them. We have not gotten out of it all that we hoped for or that we were entitled to, but the friends of labor, the masses of the people, are not going to condemn the national recovery act because it does not bring us overnight all that we think we are entitled to.
>
> The American Federation of Labor and all its hosts, the millions of workers whom it has the honor to represent, are going to stand behind a great fighting leader, a great president of the United States, who is actually trying to do something for the masses of the people.

Beginning with the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry, the first one set up under the recovery act, the officers of the American Federation of Labor have held that the maximum work week in the codes, usually forty hours or more, is too long to provide employment for the millions of jobless and have endeavored to have the hours materially reduced.

The A. F. of L. officers have also insisted that the minimum wages in the codes are all too low to materially increase the buying power of the masses, without which the return of prosperity is seriously retarded, and have recommended drastic increases in the wage rates. In addition, A. F. of L. officers have urged the necessity of certain changes in the administration of the codes deemed necessary for the adequate protection of the workers.

These activities are among the duties imposed on organized labor by the recovery act itself. If the A. F. of L. did not endeavor to secure higher wages, shorter hours, and administrative changes regarded as vital to the interests of labor, it would not only be recreant to its obligations under the act, but would be disloyal to the workers whose lives are so materially affected by the labor sections of the codes.

At the same time, the officers of the American Federation of Labor and its millions of members wholeheartedly support the national recovery act, and, as Mr. Green truly says, "stand behind" President Roosevelt, who "is actually trying to do something for the masses of the people."

Facts Answer Roosevelt's Critics

The recent barrage of carping criticism of the president's recovery program shot forth by subversive business leaders and politicians who still cling to the decadent theory of "rugged individualism," with its accompanying low wages and long hours for the employed workers and unemployment and destitution for millions of others, is strikingly dissipated by the handful of statistical facts made public by the administration with regard to the progress of re-employment through the program adopted by the civil works administration.

Harry L. Hopkins, emergency relief administrator, reported to the president that two million unemployed workers were removed from relief rolls and provided with jobs at living wages during the first two weeks of the administration's employment program, and that before the end of December the number would be increased to four million.

Facts like these smash into smithereens "boloney" assaults and similar hot-air sapping and mining aimed at the president's program, which is restoring to millions of unemployed workers and their families the modest happiness that results from receiving a living wage.

Child Labor Amendment Wins Iowa

The ratification of the proposed child labor amendment to the federal constitution by Iowa raises to sixteen the number of states which have approved this meritorious proposition.

At the regular session of the Iowa legislature several months ago the house indefinitely postponed action on the measure, which had previously been approved by the senate. Since that time members of the legislature had received definite disapproval of their action by the concerted action of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and other progressive organizations, with the result that the house adopted the amendment by a vote of 61 to 42.

The child labor amendment does not legislate on the employment of children. It merely confers upon the congress of the United States the power "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

Including Iowa, the sixteen states which have approved the amendment are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin.

As a result of the organized efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the state federations of labor, ten states approved the child labor amendment last year. The favorable action of twenty more states will be necessary to bring the number up to thirty-six, required to write the amendment into the constitution.

A First-Century "Chiseler"

By ALEX G. McKNIGHT, in "Labor"

Here is the story as it appears in Holy Writ:

"And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own: but they had all things in common. * * *

"Neither was there any among them that lacked; for as many were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold,

"And laid them down at the apostles' feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need. * * *

"But a certain man named Ananias sold a possession and kept back part of the price and brought a certain part and laid it at the apostles' feet.

"And Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land? * * * Thou has not lied unto men, but unto God.

"And Ananias, hearing these words, fell down, and gave up the Ghost. * * *

"And the young men arose, wound him up, and carried him out, and buried him."

This is the story of the first-century "chiseler" and his sad fate.

Ananias, apparently, in his first burst of enthusiasm for the new deal, had signed the code which had been established by these first followers of the Master.

But, his native hue of resolution was sickled over by the pale cast of thought, and, when he was put to the test, he "chiseled"—he held back part of the price which, under the code, he was obliged to contribute to the common fund.

And it is significant that not only was he smitten to death for his dereliction, but the young men wound him up.

There may be a suggestion in this story for our great president as to how he ought to deal with some of the business concerns that are following in the footsteps of "Chiseler" Ananias.

A new electric painting machine, announced to be "five times faster than the brush," has been placed on the market. It uses no air, paint being thrown out by centrifugal force in a fan-shaped spray. The gun is said to handle 1,500 square feet of wall an hour, saving 60 per cent of the cost of brush operation. The spray can be varied from an inch to half a yard in width to paint door frames, moldings and baseboards.

American Shoe Shop
2424 N. Chamberlain Ave.
Tel. 2-9294
100% Union Shop
Quality Shoe Repairing

Mr. Loree Becoming Absurd

Pictures Capital in Rags While Labor Monopolizes the Good Things of Earth; "Let's Look at the Record" for a Moment

(An Editorial in "Labor")

Leonor F. Loree, head of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, is going to and fro among the chambers of commerce and walking up and down in the bond clubs, making, almost unchanged, the same speech that he has been delivering for years.

He contends that everybody is hard up except the workers. In his latest speech he declares capital is getting only half as much as a century ago, management, particularly railroad management, is "notoriously underpaid"; while labor is getting seven times as much as in 1838.

"Everything gravitates to labor," says Loree, dolorously.

It might be a good plan to contrast what the railroads have paid labor with what they have paid Mr. Loree. Loree is a multi-millionaire; and he has made his money out of railroads.

When railroad wages were at their peak, not more than 10 per cent of rail workers were getting wages which were at all adequate, according to standards fixed by governmental authorities.

Mr. Loree's salary, on the other hand, at one time was about as much for one year as the wages of the highest paid locomotive engineer for twenty-five or thirty years; and his wealth today probably is greater than the total unincumbered possessions of all the employes, other than officials, on the D. & H. railroad.

Yet Mr. Loree talks as if railroad managers walked in rags while railroad workers wore silk shirts, and as if all railroad troubles would end if he had the privilege of working his men ten hours a day without paying overtime.

Loree, though he doesn't know it, is preaching red revolution; for revolution would come in short order if his doctrines were carried into practice. Fortunately, the American people show no disposition to follow the leadership of the "Master of the D. & H."

"Split Shift" in Hours Denied Tobacco Chain

New York.—Grover A. Whalen, NRA administrator for the state of New York, announced that the local NRA compliance board had denied the petition of a large tobacco chain to work its store employes on a "split shift."

The decision affected not only the chain operating stores here, but an affiliate operating several hundred stores.

The company's employes now work eight hours a day in conformity with the provisions of the president's agreement.

The officials of the tobacco chain proposed to work its employes four hours, have them take four hours off in the slack period of the day, and then work four hours during the late afternoon rush.

The compliance board ruled that the proposed "split shift" would establish a workday equivalent to twelve hours. The board also held that the approval of the plan would defeat the purpose of the NRA, which is to shorten hours for those who have employment in order to create jobs for those who are idle.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

EAT AND DRINK — AT —
GEORGE'S BARBECUE
124 MARKET STREET
PLATE LUNCH, 25c
All Kinds of Bottled Beer
SCHLITZ on DRAUGHT
Barbecue Sandwiches
Best Chili in Town
J. BURSON LOWRY
W. C. BELCHER
Proprietors
Members Local 289, Movie Operators

MURPHY QUALITY SHOE HOSPITAL
Original Frank Murphy
Rebuilding of All Kinds
Material and Work Guaranteed
Work Called for and Delivered
Courteous, Prompt Service
2014 East Main Phone 2-9114

5-Pc. Lounge Chair Group . . . at Sterchi Bros.
Chair, Ottoman, Lamp, End Table, Smoker . . .
At Only $19.85
See This Value Today!
Buy Now! Pay Next Year!

617 Market Dial 6-1915
STERCHI BROS STORES INC.
Roseville Dial 3-0137
BROAD AT SEVENTH
DIAL 7-2151

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers

When the last legislature enacted the Craig bill, which suspended interest and penalty up to and including December 31, 1933, if paid on or before that date, on delinquent taxes of the 1922-1931 levies, it provided taxpayers with an unparalleled opportunity to save money on their delinquent taxes.

Beginning January 1, 1934, the delinquent tax attorney will be forced to collect these taxes by law, including all interest and penalty, and the taxpayers will have no recourse.

If your net unpaid tax for 1929, for instance, is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $47.00 more the next day, or

If your net unpaid tax for 1930 is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $33.50 more the next day, or

If your net unpaid tax for 1931 is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $22.00 more the next day.

(On older levies proportionately more.)

I deem it my duty to convey the above information to the taxpayers, that they may not fail to take advantage of this great saving, if it is at all possible for them to do so.

The tax is payable at the Clerk and Master's office.

Sincerely,
WILL CUMMINGS, County Judge.

ELECTRICAL GIFTS
BEAUTIFUL . . . LASTING . . . USEFUL
Be Sure to Include Them in Your Christmas Shopping List

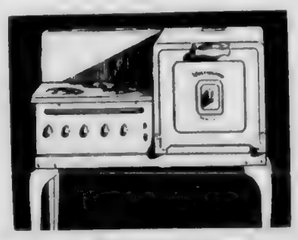
Percolators
That make coffee a new scientific way . . . and that add the crowning touch to a well appointed dinner table.
$7.50
$1.00 down, $1.00 a month

Floor, Bridge, Table Lamps
The most beautiful assortment of high-grade lamps we have ever shown. Make your selection early. Convenient terms.

The Mixmaster
Mashes, whips, beats, mixes, juices fruits, blends mayonnaise, stirs drinks. Also grinds meat, chops anything, sharpens knives, opens cans. Fully guaranteed.
$2.00 down, $2.00 a month

FRIGIDAIRE
The Practical Gift
This year, of all years, Frigidaire is the appropriate gift. Not only saves money, but provides lasting benefits to remind one of the thoughtfulness and affection that prompted the gift. Decide now to give Her a Frigidaire.
A small down payment delivers any model, balance monthly

Give Mother This Wonderful Time and Labor Saver . . . An Electric Range



An electric range will save her hours of "stove tending" and "pot watching." Accurate automatic controls regulate time and temperature so perfectly that successful cooking results are assured. Investigate the many other important features. Prices are low.
A small down payment delivers and installs, balance monthly

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.

See These Electrical Gifts at Any of Our Stores

Toasters
An electric toaster is a wonderful convenience . . . furnishing delicious toast, easily, economically made.
$4.70
$1.00 down, $1.00 a month

Warming Pads
An invaluable aid in the sick room or for cold winter nights.
$1.00 down, $1.00 a month

The Coffee Maker
An innovation in the art of making good coffee. The coffee touches no metal . . . never gets a coppery, metallic taste. New, different and extremely appropriate for someone who is "fussy" about coffee.
$7.25
$1.00 down, $1.00 a month

100 Per Cent. Home Owned

52 Weeks in the Year

You'll Find Our Ad in The Labor World

365 Days in the Year

You'll Find Us 100 Per Cent. for Organized Labor

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

Slash in Postal Clerks' Pay Big Wallop at Buying Power

Washington, Dec. 14. — Buying power for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1933, was reduced by $3,060,000,000 due to deductions from the wages of postoffice employes alone of the federal workers, according to an estimate in the current issue of the Union Postal Clerk, official organ of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

This statement is based on the estimate that the approximate deductions amounted to $51,000,000 and that a dollar in a wage envelope turns over at least five times in a month.

This considerable slow-down in buying power was with slight effect on government expenditures, the article continues, in that only 4 cents out of every tax dollar goes for the salaries of all government workers.

"If outright dismissal of all federal employes was resorted to as an emergency measure, your federal taxes would remain practically the same," it is said.

According to the Union Postal Clerk, the postoffice clerks alone of the federal workers lost $34,218,000 in the fiscal year 1933 as a result of the furloughs. The 15 per cent wage cut deducted over $20,500,000 more.

The average loss to the individual postoffice clerk will amount to over $200 for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1933.

BOSSES FORCED TO MAKE GOOD ON WAGES UNPAID UNDER NRA

New Orleans, Dec. 14.—Several hundred workers in New Orleans shops, stores and factories are rejoicing because the watchful eye of the Blue Eagle has discovered instances in which employers had failed to live up to NRA requirements in the matter of wages. Between $1,500 and $1,600 has been paid to the workers as a result of the activities of the New Orleans compliance board of NRA, a statement by the board reveals.

According to this statement, the board has successfully adjusted 440 complaints out of 953 complaints of violations of NRA codes. The board has removed the Blue Eagle from one firm, has made recommendations of a drastic nature in several other cases and has forced employers to pay the board about $1,600 which was turned over to the underpaid employes.

One instance of this was of a business establishment employing fifty girls where the board discovered the underpay amounted to about $700. This was collected and the girls received pay envelopes from the compliance board containing from $3 to $50, depending on the amounts they had been underpaid.

WOMEN VOTERS LEAGUE ASSAILS LABOR CLAUSES IN TWO CODES

Washington, Dec. 14. — Protests against the labor provisions of the restaurant and laundry industries codes were registered in statements issued by the board of directors of the National League of Women Voters, alleging discrimination against women workers.

Graduation of rates by population of cities and geographical areas, with deductions for tips, is alleged to so reduce the wages that "an employe might pay her employer at the end of the week more than the employe received in wages." The effect of the exemptions affecting small towns and eating places is declared to remove the protection of the code for women at the very places where it is needed most. The statement claims also that a guaranteed minimum wage should be required commensurate with other codes. Reconsideration of the laundry code is asked and revision of wage provisions, which are declared to be "so low that they defeat the purpose of the act."

Employers and Union Enter Unusual Pact

Volume of Business to Determine Wages Under Agreement Made by Machinists and Manufacturers.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 7.—An agreement under which future wages may be dependent to a large extent upon the volume of business has been signed by the machinists' union and two large newspaper machinery manufacturers.

The agreement was signed by Walter Scott & Co., newspaper press manufacturers, employers of 430 men; the Wood Newspaper Machinery corporation, employers of 190 men, and Richard D. Scott, business agent of Machinists' Union 167.

The agreement outlaws strikes and lockouts and says: "All disputes shall be settled by meetings and conferences."

Labor and capital, after conference, shall establish a rate of pay six months in advance of the day it goes into effect. Three months after the rate is set, if capital finds that it has been unable to sell its goods, it so advises labor and gives labor its recommendations of the rate it believes the market will permit. Labor then would make a decision on its future policy.

Machinists in the employ of the two Plainfield companies, under the contract, will continue to receive 70 cents an hour until January 1, 1934; 80 cents from then until July 1, and from July 1 to January 1, 1935, it was tentatively proposed that the rate would go to 90 cents. The 90-cent rate would be contingent upon the other press makers signing similar agreements with employes. The companies also would be obliged to notify the machinists by March 1, 1934, if the 90-cent rate were impossible because of business conditions.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49038
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Louise Payne vs. Rawland Payne

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rawland Payne is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.

J. B. White, Atty. 12-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17937
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. W. C. Bell
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 29, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

12-22

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 22nd. day of January, 1930, by William F. Langley and wife, Frances A. Langley, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 25, page 636, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office in Book --, Vol. --, page --, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as herein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1934,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The South 30 feet of Lot 7, and the North 40 feet of Lot 8, in Block 9, of Section 1, of the Ferger Place, being a Subdivision of the West one-half of the East one-half of the Northeast Quarter Section 34 in Fractional Township 2, South and Range 4 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District in the Fifth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by Plat of said Subdivision now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 6, page 11, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 1st day of December, 1933.

SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.

12-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49045
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Flora Frye vs. Cecil A. Frye

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Cecil A. Frye is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Beckman, Atty. 12-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49079
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Tressie L. Bates vs. Charles William Bates

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles William Bates is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of November, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 12-22

No. 49142
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ardella Hudgins vs. Hardy Hudgins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hardy Hudgins, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of December, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. B. White, Atty.

It's a Gift!

Worthwhile and a gift long appreciated and enjoyed—when it's a gift of Furniture from Haverty's.

A Simmons Beauty Rest . . $39.50
The Most Thoughtful Gift You Could Give!
A nightly reminder of your wish for someone's health and happiness. Come in now and select one in a lovely Damask Cover—
Special Terms—Only $1.00 a Week!

9x12 Seamless
Axminster Rug and Cushion $39.50
A gift that will be proof of your thoughtfulness for years. Richly high-lighted rugs in glowing colors that rival expensive importations. Even at this reasonable price we include a serviceable rug pad.
Pay Only $1.00 a Week!

For "Her" Gift—
This Fine Lane Cedar Chest $26.95
Tastefully carved chests with beautifully overlaid designs. Positively moth and dust-proof protection. A lasting and wise investment at this low price—
Easy Terms! Only $1.00 a Week!

Haverty Furniture Company
619 Market Street

100 PER CENT. UNION
Now Is the Time to Have Your Shoes Rebuilt at
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.
YOU — SAVE MONEY

Build Up Health and Pains Go Away

WOMEN who suffer from weakness often have many aches and pains which a stronger state of health would prevent.

Women in this condition should take Cardui, a purely vegetable tonic that has been in use for over 50 years.

Take Cardui to improve the general tone of the system in cases of run-down health and "tired nerves." Women have found, in such cases, that Cardui helps them to overcome pains and make the monthly periods easier.

CARDUI is safe and wholesome for women of all ages. Try it!

Sold at the drug store.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

5000 CHECKS A MONTH MAILED TO BENEFICIARIES OF PROVIDENT LIFE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH POLICIES

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1887

Here's a thought:

. . . Have you ever really noticed the number of union people buying at this store?

The VOGUE
strives at all times to maintain the good will of organized labor.

for instance—

Exclusive Dealers in
PHOENIX HOSIERY
Union Made
For Women and Children

The Vogue
719 Market Street---Thru to Broad
A Great Store . . . In a Great City . . .

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

SHOP EASY GROCERY STORES

No. 1 Store—12-14-16 Frazier Ave.
No. 2 Store—629 Spears Ave.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 16

MAXWELL HOUSE	Coffee or J. F. G. Special., per lb.		21c
MEAL	Log Cabin, 12-lb. bag		23c
SNOWDRIFT	3-lb. pail	33c	6-lb. pail 60c
BEANS	Great Northern, lb. 4c; Pintos, lb.		5c
SALMON	Tall Can, Pink, 2 cans		25c

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

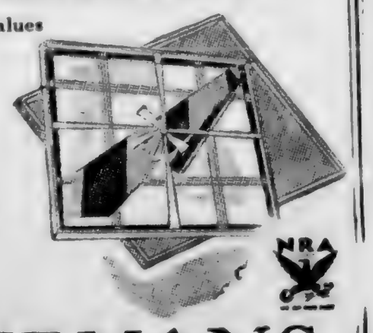
Choose Them Early!
Gift Suggestions for MEN

Three extra special values that you don't want to miss!

Extra Values!
Men's Mufflers
$1.00
A varied assortment including solid color or fancy SILK mufflers, also knitted mufflers.

Men's Gloves
Black or Brown Capeskin
$1.29
Special!
Snap-fastener or slip-on style with soft fleece linings.

Tie and Handkerchief Sets
Regular $1.00 Values
77c
Nice quality silk handkerchiefs with borders to match ties. Good color selection.



Main Floor

LOVEMANS
Dependable Merchandise

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

CHURCH COUNCIL HEAD ASKS UNITED SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECOVERY PLAN

Washington, Dec. 14.—President Roosevelt's recovery program embodies "Christian social ideals for which we of the churches have long contended," declared Dr. Albert W. Beavin, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in an address here before the delegates to the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the organization.

Insisting that human values are first in God's sight, Dr. Beavin, who is also president and professor of practical theology in Colgate-Rochester Divinity school, called for "the most whole-hearted and unselfish support of all these co-operative enterprises of good-will" by the 22,000,000 adult members represented by the twenty-five communions affiliated with the federal council. He challenged theories that "the church should confine itself to religion, and not interfere in questions of industry, war and peace, or in control of such traffics as liquor, arms, motion pictures and other powerful factors in modern life."

Denouncing the "exploitation of childhood and of men and women for power or money" as "the unpardonable sin," Dr. Beavin declared that "any system which leaves men and women starving in the midst of plenty, takes care of the favored few and leaves the mass impoverished and helpless, is a tragic reflection upon the judgment with which God has equipped us."

The head of the council called upon the churches for a renewal of faith and of morale with which to meet the economic crisis, and to rise above narrow and bigoted nationalism to a better realization of international relationships and obligations, and so "to catch the vision of the age-long purposes of the Almighty."

"Altogether too easily have we accepted the thesis that men would not act unless they could selfishly gain," he said. "All too eagerly have we fallen down to worship the gods of gold, only to find the very temples of our selfishness come crashing about our heads."

MORE ABOUT SOCIAL ORDER

(Continued from First Page)

happiness and prosperity for all.

"No one should suffer for the bare necessities of life in a land of plenty and in a nation with granaries filled to overflowing and material wealth which cannot adequately be appraised, Only a faulty and inequitable method of distribution could produce such a result.

"A God-fearing nation influenced by high ethical standards and the principles of religion should be possessed of such a social conscience as to develop an economic order which would serve to distribute the wealth produced by all its people in such a way as to provide a good life and a decent living for all.

Challenge to Church Seen.

"No one can truthfully charge that the existing, dislocated economic situation is due to any lack of interest manifested by the religious forces of the nation. Instead, it is clearly evident that it is directly traceable to the maladministration of our financial, economic and industrial institutions by those who own and control them. The existence of economic wrongs, the maladjustment of our economic forces and the public demand for the application of a remedy, which is being made with increasing emphasis, all present a direct challenge to the church, to religious forces and to religious organizations.

"For more than four years unemployment has increased with tremendous severity and, as a result, millions of people have suffered from hunger, distress and a sheer lack of the bare necessities of life. The peak of unemployment was reached a few months ago when figures disclosed that more than fourteen million working men and women were idle. The home, civic and community life of the nation have all been affected and the service of our educational institutions has been greatly impaired. The blighting effect of unemployment has been apparent on every hand. It has seriously affected the religious, fraternal, educational and social life.

Distress Not Necessary.

"None of this distress or unemployment can be traced to natural causes. Our fertile farm land has produced as abundantly as ever. Our natural resources are adequate for all human needs, our transportation and production capacities have reached their highest point and the creative and inventive genius of the people has met every standard of excellence.

"What agency can more properly and soundly lead in the development of a national social conscience, social outlook and a sense of social responsibility than the church? It occupies a strategic position in all the affairs and activities of human life. For this reason it cannot be regarded as a special pleader for a particular class. This question seems to be completely answered in a sentence which appears in the labor Sunday message of the executive committee of the Federal Council for 1933, which reads as follows: 'It is the church's business to teach, to inspire, to provide the moral and spiritual dynamic for basic change. The time is at hand. Lest blind selfishness destroy civilization let us move forward more boldly in our economic life to the realization of our ideals of justice and human brotherhood.'

Time for Bold Action.

"I like the use of the word 'boldly,' as contained in the above quoted sentence. It represents the spirit and attitude called for by the exigencies of the national situation. The time has arrived for bold speaking and bold action. Our economic house must be put in order. Men must be taught and shown and converted to the fact that the day of individual isolation, irresponsibility and social exclusiveness is gone. There must be individual and collective adjustment to basic social changes.

"All of this involves the social interest in the distribution of earnings of industry in the application of remedies for unemployment, in the distribution of relief, the elimination of poverty, the care and protection of children, the adoption and application of a social justice policy which will provide for the care of those injured and the dependents of those killed during the course of employment and of those who become dependent because of age, or who are the victims of age discrimination on the part of industrial management."

In closing Mr. Green said:

Church Must Back New Order.

"The cause of the helpless and oppressed must always receive the support of the church. It is deeply concerned with the advancement of spiritual and social values. In this new day so richly filled with new economic thinking, when men and women are inspired with a new vision and a new determination that henceforth, within our own land, there must be a wider distribution of material blessing and a diffusion of prosperity, so that it may be enjoyed by all rather than by the favored few, the church must boldly stand in support of the new social deal and new economic order."

U. S. EMPLOYES MAY GET PART OF PAY SLASH BACK

Washington.—It was announced that President Roosevelt favors restoring to government employes as quickly as possible 5 per cent of the 15 per cent pay cut imposed on them by the last session of congress as part of the "economy" program.

A number of members of congress are reported as favoring the restoration immediately instead of waiting until the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1.

The American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Government Employes, affiliated with the A. F. of L., insist that the entire 15 per cent was unjustly taken from the federal employes originally and should be completely restored without delay.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CANDIES
We Mail and Deliver.
Provident Luncheonette
LUNCH WITH US AND BE SATISFIED
BOB BARKLA
Manager
PROVIDENT BUILDING

Try the Shop in Your Neighborhood
MAC'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
White Oak
Only First-Class Union Workmanship
2219 Dayton Boulevard

Give HIM
UNION-LABELED HAT
FOR CHRISTMAS
$2.85
Regal
Chattanooga Bank Bldg.

Good Bicycles
$25.00 to $35.00
Tricycles
$3.50 to $12.00
Boys' Wagons
$2.25 to $6.00
Air Guns
$1.00 to $4.50
See Our Footballs, Skates and Pocket Knives
STOVALL Hardware Co.
711 Cherry St.

Special for Labor World Readers
This Coupon is Worth Money. ..Bring it in to Shyer's and get $1.00 on a $10 purchase, or $2.00 on a $20 purchase.

USE YOUR CREDIT

Beat Rising Prices!! BUY NOW and SAVE!
A SMALL DEPOSIT WILL RESERVE ANY ARTICLE UNTIL CHRISTMAS
Pay After Xmas
An exquisite selection of fine diamonds, nationally advertised wrist, strap and pocket watches, clocks, silverware, and other fine jewelry.
Just Bring in Rainbow Face
Shyer's
815 MARKET STREET
CHATTANOOGA SINCE 1905
SAME LOW PRICE • CASH OR CREDIT

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

MILLER BROS. CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS. CO.

Attention, Men—
Money Still Talks!
We Have Just Bought From a Manufacturer Who Needed Money
500 New Pure Worsted SUITS
At a Price We Did Not Think Possible!
These Suits Were Made to Sell at a Much Higher Price But—

All of These Suits to Go at
One Low Price . .
$13.88
There are blues, tans, browns, gray and oxfords in sinlge and double-breasted — All patterns that you want.

See These Overcoats
A lightweight coat. Just the proper thing for this climate. Some are waterproof. **$10.00**

Store Open Saturday Night Until 7:50
Miller Bros Co

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, or $2.00 on a $20

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ARTICLE
CHRISTMAS

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and other fine jewelry,

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STREET
SINCE 1905

SH OR CREDIT

ADVERTISERS

ILLER BROS. CO.

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Suits to Go at

Price . .

88

blues, tans,
and oxfords
and double-
All patterns
nt.

oats
10.00

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 22, 1933 | Number 35

C. W. A. MONEY 'THROWN AWAY' WORKER IS TOLD

ennessee Stove Works Doesn't Like Code.

NION MEN FIRED FOR AFFILIATIONS

Vorker Declares Boss Threatened to "Get" All A. F. L. Members.

The United States government is hrowing away" the CWA money hich is being spent to give employ- nt to destitute citizens, according an official of the Tennessee Stove orks, says a letter sent The Labor rld this week by E. J. Bramblett, n charges he lost his job because joined a union affiliated with the nerican Federation of Labor.

Spokesman for the Tennessee plant, cording to Mr. Bramblett, "told all us we would be fired by Christmas, d it seems they have nearly made d their threat."

Mr. Bramblett states that he had n employed by the stove concern nine years, and had never been off until he joined a union.

"We have reported every time they e fired one of us," he says. "Won't government enforce the law?"

The Tennessee Stove Works is a oriously non-union, cheap-wage fit, and after the NRA had guaran- d the right of every worker to join union of his choice many of the ders and stove mounters employed the concern made application for mbership in an AFL union. Accord- to Mr. Bramblett, however, com- y officials have flouted the law are discharging such employes as dared to take advantage of the ts guaranteed them under the re- ery act.

Mr. Bramblett's letter follows:

Editor The Labor World:

The Tennessee Stove Works red me from my job on account joining the Stove Mounters' nion. I asked Mr. Allison Cald- ell if that wasn't the reason for being fired, and he said he didn't know if it was, altogeth- ." This makes 18 or 20 (I don't now the exact number) who have en discharged for the same rea- n.

Mr. Allison told me to ge and t some of the money that the vernment is throwing away— .10 per hour jobs. I think if the esident don't stop throwing ay money, that the Tennessee ove Works will have him and eneral Johnson both fired.

George Mathews, foreman at Tennessee plant, told all of us would be fired by Christmas, d it seems they have nearly de their threat good. Can't nebody stop this? We have re- rted every time they have fired of us; won't the government force the law? I have been rking for this company nine rs, and have never been laid until they put a non-union man my place.

E. J. BRAMBLETT.
5 Fagan Street, City.

re's an Unique Christmas Card

unusually clever Christmas ng card was received by the of The Labor World this week W. F. Lange, well-known mem- f Lodge 56, Machinists. We t on to our readers.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
eral taxes highest yet,
ed powers can't pay debt;
ff's high, confusion great,
eral budget off to date.

are few, and soup is thin,
d to cover up your skin;
ble is the world's possession,
ident calls it plain depression.

e doing our best
urvive this test,
can't figure out the cause
"BUT"
e there is a Santa Claus.

W. F. L.

Musicians Offer Contribution to Forbes Tribute

Jimmie Cox's Boys to Entertain Guests at Special Central Body Meet.

A major contribution to the program at the special "Forbes night" session of Central Body, which will be celebrated next Wednesday night at Roosevelt hall, will be furnished by Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians. Through the efforts of George Rogers, president, Jimmie Cox and his orchestra, one of the best-known and most popular musical organizations in the city, will entertain members of the body and their guests from 7:30 to 8:30.

The session will be given over, in the main, to a sort of "farewell party" to George Forbes, who has been an active worker and official in the local labor movement for many years. Mr. Forbes will officially become assistant postmaster on January 1, which will necessitate his retirement from his local union, the Postal Clerks, and which will automatically make him ineligible for further activities in the trade union movement as a whole.

A program of speaking and other features is being arranged by Central Body officials, and refreshments wil be served. Matt J. Robinson and Tom Hall, old-timers," it is announced, will review the accomplishments of the labor movement during the past quarter-century, and will offer tribute to Mr. Forbes for the part which he has taken in the struggle.

The meeting will be open to all local trades unionists, and it is expected that a capacity crowd will be present.

A. C. Kamin, president of Central Body, will preside.

Compliance Board Hears Hedges Case

Local compliance board, sitting as a special courtesy to the national labor board, this week heard the cases of seven machinists discharged by the Hedges-Walsh-Weidner company because they saw fit to affiliate with an American Federation of Labor union.

Proof was introduced by Attorney Gus Wood, Jr., on behalf of the corporation's victims, calculated to show that the workers were "fired" for the sole reason that they had joined the union. Opposition to the organization of a union on the part of one Weigel, superintendent, and Scott Probasco, local banker, was brought out, and the proof submitted indicated little doubt that the complaining workers were discharged for the sole reason that they had joined.

Representatives of the company failed to submit any evidence against the charges, contending merely that the complaints antedated the code for that industry.

Neil J. Crowley, member of the board, called attention to the fact that the concern received a large government order with the understanding that the code would be observed.

Tobacco Company To Accept Union

Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 21.—The first break in the anti-union front of the big tobacco companies has come here. The British-American Tobacco company, which has plants here, in Petersburg, Va., and Louisville, Ky., has announced it has no objection to its workers organizing under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The company also announced that it had increased wages.

Lounging robes are usually given to men who have no time to lounge.

An Unfortunate Occurence

That was an unfortunate and deplorable spectacle staged by a group of southern manufacturers at the Hotel Patten this week. Called for the ostensible purpose of checking up on and "assisting" the NRA, the conference was apparently dominated by such men as John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and operator of a sock mill at Lebanon, Tenn.

Edgerton, running true to form, took advantage of the occasion to offer his usual insults to the southern worker, and granted an asinine interview to the daily press which was a reflection on the intelligence of every working man and woman in the south. Not to be outdone, also, J. Harvey Wilson, who appears to be the spokesman for the Richmond Hosiery mills, reiterated his opposition to the NRA, and related an experience with union labor which, according to the trades unionists referred to, was about as accurate and according to facts as could be expected from one who is so blindly prejudiced and unreasonable as Wilson.

As a matter of fact, Edgerton, Wilson and others became so "raw" in their insults to southern workers and the NRA that the Kiwanis club, with whom the delegates were invited to lunch, publicly disclaimed any responsibility for the wild ravings of certain speakers.

Edgerton, whose puerile philosophy is well known to working people in this section, will be remembered for his statement before his national body that the system of offering prayer at the beginning of the workday in his plant at Lebanon has resulted in greatly increased efficiency of his workers. Wilson is known locally for his labor-hating tendencies, as well as for his opposition to the United States government in its efforts to restore prosperity to a suffering people.

The plant for which Wilson speaks, according to the Times' account of his speech before the convention, "knows no rule but employes' needs," indicating contempt for the federal laws supporting the NRA. Local unionists suggested, incidentally, that the rules must have been suspended in the case of a young woman who presented a pay envelope showing she had received the magnificent sum of 57 cents for sixty hours' work in the sock mill presided over by Wilson.

In all fairness, however, it should be said in comment on the meeting that apparently the majority of the delegates did not agree with the wild statements of the self-appointed leaders. Outstanding among the statements of several who attended the affair was that of Mr. E. J. McMillan, of Knoxville, head of the Underwear Institute, who, according to the News' account of the session, "opposed the idea of a 30 per cent differential, explaining that he did not take into consideration the negro problem or certain heavy industries. He warned against an inferiority complex, declaring that in his own mill there are native-born Americans who he is willing to put up against any others, and with the 9 per cent differential in the code his workers could hold their own. He criticized the chambers of commerce for stressing cheap labor in the south," according to the afternoon paper. "He declared 'we got down where people weren't making enough to live on' and welcomed the opportunity to boost wages. He did not like the labor provision, he said, but added that mills having the most trouble were the people who hadn't played fair."

The antics of Edgerton, Wilson and others before the meeting are not surprising. It is hard to understand, however, why directors and officers of the Richmond corporation will allow anyone to speak for them who defies the United States government, and whose antipathy toward labor is so pronounced and brazen.

The whole affair was unfortunate, and those employers who spent their money to attend the convention in the belief that some constructive results might be obtained were doubtless disappointed.

The main object of the meeting, which apparently was to force a 30 per cent. differential in wage rates for the south, was practically lost sight of in the mad ravings of the labor-haters. Question of obtaining this differential, however, had already been settled by Gen. Johnson, who stated plainly in an Atlanta speech recently that the effort of southern manufacturers along this line is hopeless.

Christmas Shopping Guide

Whereas, as the Christmas season approaches, members of Organized Labor and their families have much to be thankful for, because hundreds are now drawing regular weekly pay who had not been regularly employed in the past two or three years; and,

Whereas, thousands of dollars will be spent with local merchants; therefore, be it

Resolved, That those merchants and business houses who use the advertising columns of our paper are entitled to every consideration in the spending of our Christmas money, and we earnestly urge our members and their friends to consult the advertising columns of our paper and give every preference to those who spend their money with us.

A. C. KAMIN, President.
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.

Following is a list of advertisers in this issue:

Easy Way Grocery company, Citizens Savings and Loan corporation, Mountain City Mill, Provident Luncheonette, Mac's Shoe Repair shop, Regal Hat and Shirt shop, Stovall Hardware company, Shyer's, City Coal company, Watson Taxi and Messenger Service, Joy's, Coca-Cola company, Sunshine Coal company, Daniel's Shoe Repair shop, Eckerd's, Chattanooga Medicine company, Clemons Bros., Tennessee Electric Power company, Crisman Hardware company, Chattanooga Rubber Tire works, Ensign's, Miss Gertrude's Flower Shop, Tennessee-Georgia Motor company, Williams Glass company, J. W. Glass Furniture company, Stagmaier & Co., Judge W. B. Garvin, Dr. W. H. Emig, L. C. Leach & Co., Terrell Electric company, Dr. R. A. Smith, Edwards & LeBron, Prite Auto company, T. T. Wilson company, Judge Oscar Yarnell, Judge L. D. Miller, Commissioner Eugene Bryan, Casey's, LeGrand Jewelry company, Wiley Couch, Palmer Clothing company, Morris Plan bank, Judge Will Cummings, T. W. Killough, James A. Cash, Tom Rogers, W. F. Chamlee, M. B. Eaves & Bros., Koons Dairy, Chapman's Funeral Home, United Dairies, D. S. Etheridge company, Chattanooga Transfer company, Interstate Life & Accident company, Gager Lime company, City Water company, Campbell Oil company, Chattanooga Lumber company, A. F. Hahn, Zach Taylor, Sherwin-Williams company, John Parks, Clark Bros., Buster Brown store, Coulter's, Funeral Home, Effron's, Lookout Furniture company, Hamilton National bank, Grant's, Independent Theaters, McIsaac's Corner, Tom Myers, Peabody Howard, Home Plate Lunch, Violet Studio, Lyle Stovall, Acme Coal company, Provident Life & Accident company, Miller Bros., Haverty's, Rhodes-Jones, Sterchi Bros. Stores, Sears-Roebuck company, Red Top beer.

Printers Offer Appreciation for Moral Support

Co-operation of Brothers and Sisters in "Home Store" Dispute Recalled.

Appreciation of the support of members of organized labor and their friends against the reactionary position of Roy McDonald, chief mogul of the so-called "Home Stores," is offered by Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, in a large display ad in this issue of The Labor World.

"During the past year," the typos recall, "we have encountered opposition from Mr. Roy McDonald and the operators of the so-called Home Stores and other enterprises, and we have appealed to you for support against the reactionary philosophy of the head of this concern. Co-operation extended to us in this matter has been wonderful, and we owe to our brother and sister trades unionists, as well as to our friends outside the ranks, a debt of gratitude for this whole-hearted and effective support."

McDonald operates a chain of grocery stores, a bakery, a creamery, a tire concern, a job printing plant and publishes a weekly throw-sheet which is used for advertising his various enterprises. Break with the typos came when he established his throw-sheet, which he hoped to build up as an advertising medium for local business houses, with the intention, admittedly, of eventually converting it into a daily paper. McDonald's ambitions, however, suffered a set-back when local merchants "shied" at his sheet after being informed of his reactionary policies.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Molders Name New Officers for 1934

Local 53, Iron Molders, held their annual election of officers at the regular meeting this month, naming practically all the old officials to serve during the coming year. The list follows:

President—Taylor Buchanon.
Vice-President—Tony Reed.
Financial Secretary—C. A. Carpenter.
Treasurer—R. L. Mowery.
Recording Secretary—Wert Cordell.
Corresponding Secretary — James O'Connor.
Inductor—William Blaylock.
Trustee—Alex Ragula.
Doorkeeper—Alex Ragula.

"Big Four" Barbers Have Modern Shop

Barbers at the "Big Four No. 1" shop, operated by Fred C. Kelly, are strutting their stuff this week in a brand-new shop at the old location, 14 East Eighth street. The new quarters are equipped with the latest in plumbing and electrical fixtures, constituting as a whole one of the prettiest and most modern tonsorial parlors in the south. All they need now, according to the boys, is plenty of customers, and they are prepared to **"put out the service" which is calculated to make 'em come back again.**

BAKERS HEAR ADDRESS BY MATT ROBINSON

Local 25 Reports Interesting Session.

ORGANIZATION IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Correspondent Sends Cheering News for Labor World Readers.

Local 25, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, has postponed the regular meeting of that organization from Dec. 23 to Jan. 6, at 2 p.m.

Regular session of Local 25 on Dec. 9 was featured by an address by Matt J. Robinson, and according to the correspondent of The Labor World from that organization the remarks of the old-timer were well received by the members.

The Bakers and Confectionery Workers are making splendid progress, according to officers of the local, and increasing interest is being shown in the work of the organization.

Report of The Labor World correspondent covering last regular meeting is as follows:

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers held their regular session Saturday, Dec. 9, 1933. The meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm was shown in the activities of the local union. There were three applications issued for new members, who were present at this meeting. The Bakery Workers' union is making considerable headway in its effort to organize a successful and sorely needed labor organization.

Matt J. Robinson, member of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, was a guest of the bakery workers, and made a very forceful talk, in which he urged every bakery worker to come into the organization as soon as possible. He also said that it was up to every individual man or woman to do their part and not expect too much from the government. Mr. Robinson said it is his belief that the government expected the prompt organization of all workers, when it (the government) made it possible for them to do so, even to the extent of protecting them by law.

Mr. Robinson recalled the time when once before he helped to organize the bakery workers of Chattanooga and other southern cities. He said this was about 1915 or '16 and that it was most unfortunate that the World war draft at that time caused the collapse of the organization.

"It is evident," Mr. Robinson said, "that the bakery workers have at last awakened. They are now beginning to realize the urgent need of a strong and resourceful labor organization, through which they may bargain collectively and forcefully with their employers."

Mr. Robinson's talk was met with much applause and many remarks from the floor, many members stating their determination to do all in their power to make the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International union an organization both admired and respected by the great baking industry.

Santa Claus Brings Cuthberts Baby Boy

Old Santa Claus came early to the home of T. R. Cuthbert this year, and a "bouncing baby boy" was delivered at Children's hospital on Tuesday morning. The youngster has been named Jerry Wilson, and T. R. wants it distinctly understood that same is not after one J. Harvey.

Mr. Cuthbert declares that the **newcomer's first words were "Daddy, this Edgerton is up to his old tricks, but don't let him kid you."**

Mother and baby are doing fine. "Daddy" is standing the shock as well as could be expected.

Wisdom

Race prejudice, oppression, religious persecution, have no right to exist anywhere in this world, and we have no right to condone or countenance them.—Bishop William T. Manning.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1933

Christmas, 1933

One of the greatest stories of the Christmas season, written in the English language, is "A Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens. His story of the transformation of the character of Scrooge, the miser, on Christmas eve by the power of love will endure. For Scrooge was a "squeezing, grasping, clutching, covetous old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster!" Yet Scrooge, after his night's visitation from the ghosts of his better self, arose on Christmas morning with a spirit of joy in his heart and went forth into the community from which he had shut himself off by his hard-fisted, miserly ways, and in the true spirit of Christmas gave both of his goods and his affection to all with whom he came into contact. He became his true self in the act of giving, and in the words of the novelist, became "as good a friend, a master and man as the city ever know.

So ever the Christmas message is not only "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," but also peace to men of good will who show forth their love of their fellowmen in human service.

"Unto Us a Child Is Born"

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

And the Father chose a manger for the birthplace, and willed that the Son should walk among the lowly of His people. From the time the Star of Bethlehem guided the Wise Men to the King of Kings, a weary, sin-cursed world—an enlightened world of many races and classes of people—has turned to Him for surcease from all ills to which humanity is heir.

To the four corners of the earth on next Monday His name will be sung. Millions of voices will be raised in praise of One who walked the earth immaculate two centuries ago, healing the sick and ministering to the unfortunate among His people. King and peasant will bow their heads together in reverence to the Prince of Peace, and love and kindness will reign wherever civilization has reached.

Custom has made of Christmas a day of feasting, of giving and receiving, of joy and gladness. Hard-hearted indeed is he who has not the capacity to enter into the spirit of this greatest of all festivals. Captains of industry, whose mad rush through a busy commercial world leaves little time for sentiment 364 days of the year, will lay aside their cares on this day and join the glorious throng proclaiming "Peace on earth, to all men good will." The laborer is in his heart a king, and the children of rich and poor alike will honor the mythical saint who personifies to their immature minds the spirit of the season. Thousands of those blessed with abundance of the material things are made happier because they have sought out and aided the less-favored ones.

It is a day of "home-comings," of reunions when families and friends who have been separated come together again to partake of a feast of love and fellowship.

Preachers and publicists may inveigh against the tendency of the times toward wickedness, licentiousness and blasphemy, but a world that can pause even on one day of the year to do homage to a lowly Carpenter who lived on this earth 2,000 years ago is surely not beyond redemption.

It is only a pity that the wonderful spirit of this day could not be extended in our business and commercial activities throughout the year. In the stress of our daily lives, whether we be capitalist or laborer, high or low, we thoughtlessly do and say many things which are unworthy of our duty to our fellowman.

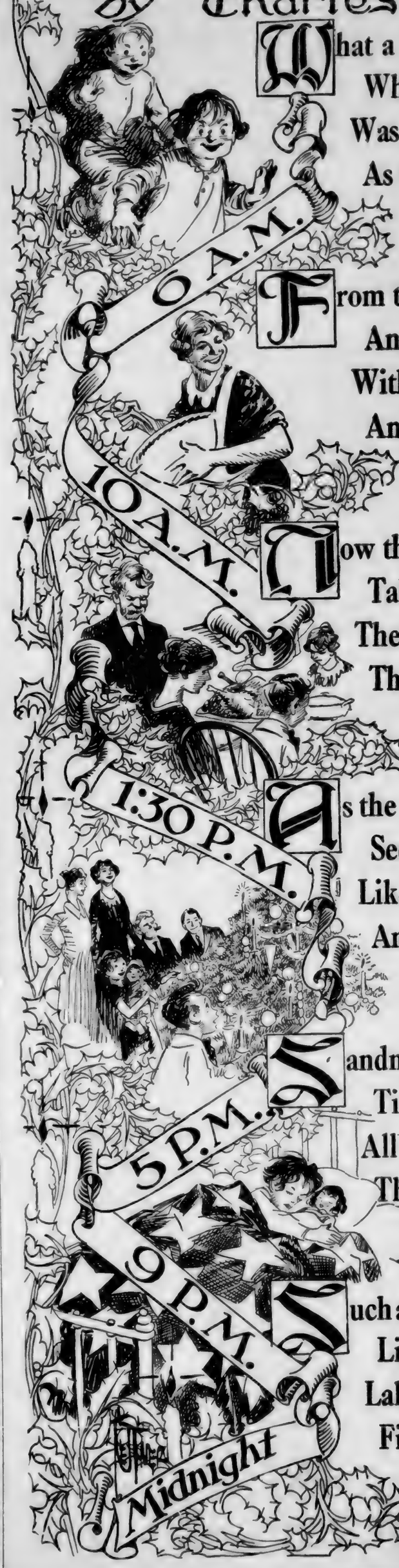
But there remains this day, when reverence to the Christ-Child is first in our hearts, and we rejoice in extending to our fellowmen sincere greetings and well-wishes.

The Labor World wishes for all who read these lines—

"A Merry Christmas and a joyous New Year."

Wonderful Hours of Christmas

By Charles Frederick Wadsworth



What a pattering and scampering of eager little feet!
What a look of joyous wonder in the little eyes that stare!
Was there ever Christmas morning more exciting, more complete,
As the little hands explore the piles of presents everywhere?

From the kitchen comes the whirring of the beater in its haste,
And the sklop-sklop of the spoon as Mother stirs another cake,
With the clicking of the oven as the turkey gets a baste,
And a hundred teasing odors dinner preparations make!

Now the dining-room is crowded as the folks come trooping in,
Take their seats and bow in silence as Dad says the Christmas grace,
Then the clatter and the chatter and the laughter make a din
That's a tribute from each merry heart and happy, smiling face.

As the darkness settles down again the lights upon the tree
Seem to glow a benediction on the gladness of the day,
Like the star that stood o'er Bethlehem for all the world to see
And to lead the Wise Men to the place where little Jesus lay.

Sandman brings a little wand to wave above each drowsy head;
Time to gather all the trinkets up and put each one away—
All except a doll or teddy bear to cuddle up in bed—
Then the nighties and pajamas and the little prayers to say.

Such a jolly trip through Dreamland with the streets all paved with pie!
Light and phone poles made of candy and the wires of popcorn strings!
Lakes of ice cream, cakes for houses reaching half way to the sky,
Filled with all the nicest presents that a Christmas ever brings!

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LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does the National Industrial Recovery act compel either employers or workers to organize?

A.—This is answered by the American Federation of Labor as follows: "No; it assumes that both parties will have enough common sense to see how important it is for them to organize in order to be benefited by the act. **Industry must organize if it wishes to** propose codes of fair competition. Labor must organize if it wishes to meet employers on equal terms."

* * *

Q.—When is Child Labor Day?

A.—The National Child Labor committee has designated the week-end of January 27-29 as the period for the observance of the day.

Q.—Is legislation regulating the employment of children at night general in the United States?

A.—All states and the District of Columbia have such legislation.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Marble is being sawed out of an Arkansas hillside by means of a quarter-inch steel cable, 1,400 feet long, which is driven by an engine at the rate of 20 feet per second. The actual cutting is done by sand, which is fed into the groove the wire makes in the stone. The cable cuts a complete section out of the hillside without wearing out or breaking, and the entire operation is carried on by one workman.

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GIVE A KODAK
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9-Piece Massive Dining Suite
A very appropriate gift for the home—Buffet, extension table, China cabinet and six chairs make up this value. $98.50
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Priced From
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Solid Walnut Coffee Tables
$3.95
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Choice of Covers
$24.95
$1.00 Weekly Pays

Colonial Secretary
Mahogany Finish.
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Pay $1.00 Weekly

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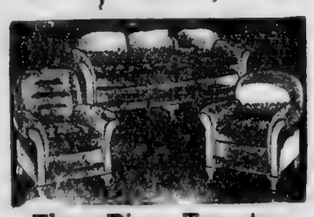
Walnut Finished



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200 Pairs
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19c pair
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Walnut Occasional Table
$6.95
Use Your Credit

Coil Spring Day Bed
Complete
$19.95
30-lb. Rolled Edge Felt Mattress.
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619 MARKET ST. — 620 BROAD ST

SALE SALE SALE SALE

"DON'T you like it, all this?" asked Joel.

"Oh, well enough," replied Sonia, without enthusiasm.

It was evening, but the snowy path through the woods was easy to follow. Their feet broke through the crust with a crisp crunching.

"I thought this would be so different," explained Joel, "I'm fed up on the usual Christmas parties. Sometimes it seems as if we were not trying to remember Christmas."

The spruce trees on either side stood silent, and laden with snow. There was no sound in them but an occasional soft soughing, as if they sighed in anticipation of some expected miracle.

"Noise, people . . . dancing . . . I've liked it all as well as you, Sonia. But lately I've wanted something more. I've felt as if I were missing out, letting important things get by, and not really knowing it."

Sonia walked with a light, quick grace. She wore a white sports suit topped by a red cap and a tassel. She was very quiet—Sonia the sparkling, the much-sought-after, the most popular girl at parties. Joel moved closer. "I don't want to spoil your Christmas fun by insisting on this country stuff . . . but I sort of thought—" he tried to keep his voice from sounding wistful—"we might even understand each other better if we got away from routine pleasure. Look ahead there, dear . . . see? There's a faint, clear light in the east." Impulsively he put his arm around her. "Who knows? Maybe a star will rise for us!"

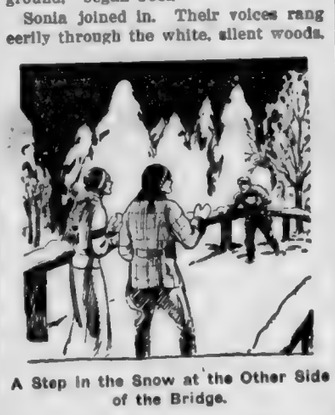
Sonia said maybe there would. Her tone was listless. She had too gracious a nature to be disagreeable, but Joel felt hurt at her unresponsiveness. He moved away, and they went on.

A rabbit darted across their path. An owl deep in the woods gave a faint, far call, almost human. "Come on, Sonia, let's sing a carol. I feel just like it. Let's sing a carol to the Christmas star," begged Joel.

"You're a silly boy," she said. But she kindled to his enthusiasm.

"When shepherds watched their flocks by night, all seated on the ground," began Joel.

Sonia joined in. Their voices rang eerily through the white, silent woods.



A Step in the Snow at the Other Side of the Bridge.

The very trees seemed to listen. As the final note died away, thinning to a mere thread, they heard again that far, strange call of the owl.

"That's the loneliest sound I ever heard!" cried Sonia. "Wouldn't the gang at home laugh at us for this crazy stunt at Christmas Eve?"

The girl reached for his hand, her voice bravely taking up the refrain. On through the blackness they walked, and their voices seemed to reach ahead of them, instead of floating upwards.

"There, what did I tell you!" Excitedly Joel pointed to the top of a tree. Just at the tip hung a star, beautiful beyond belief, trembling with a clear radiance. An ice prism caught the gleam and shattered it into a thousand glancing rays. "Our Christmas star, Sonia," breathed Joel. So they stood a moment, both caught up in a hush of wonder.

"Forgive me if I sound too solemn, Sonia—but somehow I think of Christmas as being a time of reverence as well as revelry. I wanted you to feel this, too, tonight with me. When we're married we've got to have some fine things to hold to, something bigger than ourselves; something that means Christmas—the real spirit of it."

She smiled up into his face. "You're a funny boy, but I'm awfully fond of you. I . . ." she broke off, startled,

A step crunched through the snow at the other side of the bridge. The figure of a man staggered into view. "Hey!" he called, as he clung to the bridge rail for support. His voice barely reached them; he was panting for breath. "Them carols you sang . . . heard 'em away off . . . mighty pretty . . . I lost my way . . . couldn't find the road. I kept a-hootin', hopin' someone would hear me . . ." He swayed, caught himself. "I been a-walkin' and walkin' for hours, but when I heard them songs, it put new courage into me . . . and I stivered as fast as I could, straight for 'em! Maybe they saved my life . . . gittin' awful cold and still tonight . . . couldn't have walked much longer."

Sonia touched Joel's arm. "I see what you're driving at," she whispered, "something nearer the meaning of things. Let's help the poor man. He's exhausted."

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Roy Lee—Strange thoughts go through my head.

Tom Hall—Well, they are in a strange place.

* * *

Weidner—A hold-up man held me up tonight for all I had.

Hamil—I don't see how those fellows make a living.

Decorations for the Yuletide

DECORATING the home has become almost as important a part of the Christmas celebration as decorating the table, and making the Christmas table attractive is as essential as having the turkey properly seasoned and the plum pudding piping hot. Certainly, the traditional use of holly and mistletoe is as acceptable as ever; but many new and unusual treatments have been developed for those who crave something a little different, a little gay and festive, especially for this year of all years.

Of course, the Christmas tree itself belongs to the children and should be decorated to suit them with all the gay little ornaments so dear to their hearts. During recent years, many people have used only one color on the tree, such as blue or silver. This year a red, white and blue scheme might be tried, with one layer of blue glass balls, one of red and one of white or silver—and so on, up the tree. An added bit of joy might be provided by appliquing a two dimensional Santa Claus on a sheet, which would be suspended on a wall beside the tree. Lack of technical skill in the execution will make this feature even more amusing.

In many homes, the tree is placed in nursery or upstairs sitting rooms and for these, a tree of different type might be used for the living room decoration. Flat trees, made of such materials as plywood, sheet metals or folded cellophane, might be placed on the mantel shelf or against a bare wall space; while real trees, in miniature sizes, are attractive on either side of the fireplace or at the entrance door to the room. The artificial trees could be in any color to match some decorative note of the room and might be trimmed with white cords or tassels, ropes of tinsel or painted pine cones, as well as the more usual but always lovely glass balls. An airy fairy type of tree might be constructed by pasting feathers on a cardboard

Tiny Christmas Tree May Be Gayly Decorated.

tree; while nothing could be lovelier than a tiny evergreen, hung with real flowers, particularly some flowers of white.

The decorative touches for the room itself may be either as simple or elaborate as is desired. A huge bowl of the ever-present glass Christmas tree ornaments may be placed on the piano; while a mass of fruits and sweetmeats, surrounded by springs of holly would be effective on the mantelpiece. Very inexpensive white lamp shades can be decorated with printed designs of Santa Claus and his reindeer or hung with sprays of real leaves and poinsettias. Another idea is to place candles in the wall brackets and have the entire room beautifully candle-lit.

More pretentious schemes provide for the decoration of the walls themselves. Swags of leaves may be suspended from the picture moulding, draped up at intervals with glass balls, mistletoe or poinsettias, the leaves being green on white walls and silver, gold or white against various colored backgrounds. If preferred, the reverse scheme, with swags of colored balls caught up with sprigs of holly or pine cones might be developed. Windows, too, may be given a festive air by swags of red or green cords or ribbons, entwined with painted berries; or if the drapes do not permit of extra decoration, wreaths made of the glass ornaments, silver leaves or tinsel and poinsettias combined, may be hung from the tassel or cords.

The center of interest in the dining room is the table and a host of new ideas are available in preparing for the Christmas feast. For the children's table, a tiny Christmas tree might be hung with strings of popcorn or cakes baked in interesting designs. Tiny gifts, placed around the table, might be attached to the tree with red and green ribbons. For the elders, the basis of the scheme might be a tablecloth of tarleton or doilies of oilcloth, decorated with figures painted on or cut from gift paper. Painted pine cones could be used for place cards or candle holders and centerpiece might be a bowl or glass ball or a cornucopia of fruits, surrounded by poinsettias, holly leaves or gilded nuts and berries.

Very little expense, combined with ingenuity and thought in handling the decorative scheme will add immeasurably to the festive spirit and the joy of Christmas day.—Josephine Walter, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

There aren't many people, says Jack Lindsay, that you can find on the same side of the fence every day in the week.

* * *

Grandma Tellem from Brushville says: The woman who used to roast her husband a chicken, now has a daughter who roasts her husband about a chicken.

Season's Greetings!

To the Readers of The Labor World:

Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89, takes this means of extending to you, through our paper, The Labor World, heartiest greetings of the season.

This organization has been extremely fortunate, and in the past we have seldom had occasion to call upon our brothers and sisters in the Trade Union Movement for support. During the past year, however, we have encountered opposition from MR. ROY McDONALD and the operators of the so-called HOME STORES and other enterprises, and we have appealed to you for support against the reactionary philosophy of the head of this concern. Co-operation extended to us in this matter has been wonderful, and we owe to our brother and sister trades unionists, as well as our friends outside the ranks, a debt of gratitude for this whole-hearted and effective support. In return for this splendid co-operation, we pledge to you for the future, as we have endeavored to extend at all times in the past, our best efforts to advance the cause of Organized Labor in Chattanooga.

We wish for The Labor World and its readers a very merry Christmas, and happiness and prosperity throughout the year to come.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

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Late Shoppers—

WE anticipated the great December business which this store is doing, and our stocks are constantly being replenished from our warehouses.

We are prepared to offer you a wide range of choice in House Furnishings and accessories. You'll be pleased at the reasonable prices.

Open Evenings Until Christmas

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Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

To Everyone in This Community
We Extend Our Wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a
Prosperous New Year

City Water Company of Chattanooga
A. F. Porzelius, Supt.

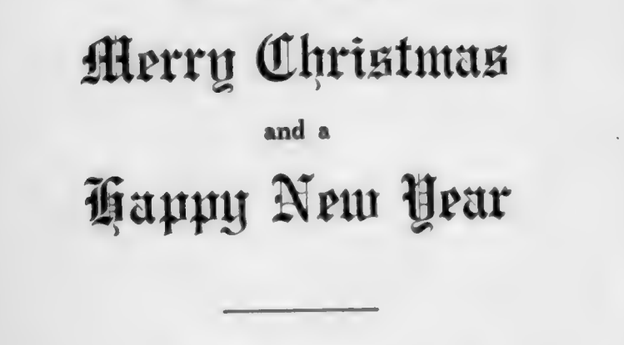
Season's Greetings

from

INTERSTATE
LIFE & ACCIDENT CO.
Joseph W. Johnson, President

Wishing You a
Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

Hamilton National Bank
of Chattanooga
FIVE BANKING OFFICES



All Good Wishes for readers of
The Labor World for
Christmas and the New Year

TOM MYERS

Christmas Dinner On a Battleship

By Charles Frederick Wadsworth

MR. AND MRS. BLANK, let us say, are having some of their kinfolks for Christmas dinner, on a farm, ranch or plantation, or in a cottage somewhere in America.

The conversation turns to a boy of the neighborhood who is in the navy.

"I wonder what Frank is doing today," wonders Uncle George.

"And what he is having for Christmas dinner," Aunt Josie speculates.

"Navy beans and sowbelly, I betcha," opines Grandpa, who served in the Civil war.

"Let's see," says Pa. "Frank's on a battleship, isn't he?"

"Yes, it's the Arkansas." This information from Ma.

"Then he'll have a swell feed," comments little Bill, who reads a lot and thinks maybe he will join the navy himself some day.

Just to satisfy the curiosity of Pa and Ma Blank, Aunt Josie, Uncle George, Grandma, Grandpa, little Bill, and the neighbors generally, suppose we all step into the quartermaster's office on the U. S. S. Arkansas and sit at a mahogany desk with Chief Commissary Steward Jimmy East and find out all about what the boys on a battleship have to eat at Christmas time.

"First," says Chief Jimmy, as he takes out his fountain pen and reaches for a sheet of letter paper with "U. S. S. Arkansas" printed at the top, "I'll give you the menu we served last Christmas."

Here it is:

MENU
Celery Hearts Olives Sweet Pickles
Fruit Cocktail
Cream of Tomato Soup
Saltines
Roast Young Turkey
Oyster Dressing
Cranberry Sauce Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes Green Peas
Cauliflower Candied Sweet Potatoes
Butter Sauce
Hot Finger-Rolls
Tomato and Lettuce Salad
Thousand Island Dressing
Assorted Fruits Nuts Hard Candy
Hot Mince Pie
Ice Cream
Chocolate Cake Coffee
Cigars and Cigarettes

"That dinner," says Chief Jimmy, "was served to the crew of 1,100, at a cost of $1.10 per man. In addition, the crew had as guests 200 orphans and other needy children."

"Is that customary?" Chief Jimmy was asked.

"Yes, the crews of ships in port make that a regular practice," was the reply. "Last Christmas the Arkansas was in port at San Diego."

It was suggested that the quantities of food required for Christmas dinner on a battleship might astonish some of the folks "back home."

And Chief Jimmy made this memorandum of the main items, reading each aloud as he put it down:

Celery, 400 lbs.; olives, 20 gals.; canned tomatoes, 150 lbs.; crackers, 200 lbs.; turkey, 1,200 lbs.; cranberries, 300 lbs.; Irish Potatoes, 600 lbs.; sweet potatoes, 600 lbs.; green peas, 200 lbs.; cauliflower, 300 lbs.; hot rolls, 2,400; ham, 400 lbs.; lettuce, 200 lbs.; fresh fruit, 1,200 lbs.; nuts, 300 lbs.; candy, 500 lbs.; pies, 200; ice cream, 40 gals.; cigars, 1,100; cigarettes, 1,100 pkgs.; coffee, 100 lbs.

At this point Grandma might well have exclaimed: "My gracious! Six hundred pounds of Irish potatoes! It would take a week to peel them!"

"How about that, Chief? Do you have any labor-saving devices in the galley?" ("Kitchen" to landlubbers.)

"Oh, yes," says Chief Jimmy. "The potatoes are peeled by power peelers, of which we have two, each with a capacity of a hundred-pound sack in approximately five minutes. But the boys dig out the eyes with paring knives in the good old-fashioned way. We also have eight navy standard oil-burning ranges, and twelve steam boilers, each of sixty-gallon capacity, for vegetables and so forth. The meal is prepared under my direction by twenty ship's cooks and eight bakers. Fifty-five mess men serve it."

"Of course you serve a good quality of everything?"

"Only the very best," says Chief Jimmy. "Besides the regular government inspection, all foodstuffs are again inspected at ship-side, and any offering that is not up to specifications goes right back!"

And there you have the story of a Christmas dinner aboard one of Uncle Sam's battleships.

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Gene—Say, Pete, I hear your wife still adores you after two years of married life, is that true?

Pete—Well, I suppose it is, she places burnt offerings in front of me three times a day.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

The Church Christmas Tree

By Alice B. Palmer

THE little church at the end of Grace street was one mass of brilliant, sparkling Christmas decorations wherein great preparations were in progress for the usual community Christmas tree. The largest forest tree ever obtained had been donated by a neighboring farmer, and was standing at the altar as if conscious of its wonderful privilege of being accepted as host for this glorious occasion.

Several volunteer members were engaged in trimming the tree, while happy thoughts were bursting with pride at this opportunity of expressing themselves in love for mankind.

For many years Clara May had faithfully attended this church and had never missed a single celebration of the community tree. She had always done her part with fine enthusiasm and many times even more than her share. But somehow her work had been unappreciated and seemingly unnoticed.

Clara May had a secret! In all these years she had never received a gift from the great tree of love, although she had wrapped and tied many of them, with which to make others happy. For several years she had swallowed her pride at not hearing her name called out, and then one year something snapped—she just couldn't stand it any longer! She had written her own name upon some of the parcels and concealed them among the others at the foot of the tree.

This year, however, Clara May had decided to omit her own parcels from the great celebration. What's the use? she thought. No one cares anyway, whether I receive anything or not!

Midst the joyous co-operation of all, Clara May was lovingly twining the tinsel about the pine-scented branches of the tree. As she did so, the spirit of forgiveness came to her as plainly as though a voice had spoken. 'Twas the Christmas spirit and all other encumbering thoughts had vanished leaving her free and happy. She smiled contentedly as she reached the very top of the tree to hang the Star of Bethlehem.

The others about her sensed the same spirit through Clara May's most unusual smile and were overjoyed but somehow puzzled, for they remembered that Clara May had not smiled in such a manner for many years. It appeared to them as if a statue had suddenly burst into human facial expression and they marveled.

Christmas Eve all was in readiness and the church was a bower of loveliness, bordering on fairyland. Gifts carefully and lovingly wrapped and tied with glistening tinsel were heaped high and Santa, himself, sat at the foot of the tree, his jovial good will an inspiration to all.

After many beautiful Christmas carols had been sung by the choir and the children had delightfully entertained with their sweet, young voices of Christmas cheer, the distribution of the gifts was begun.

A hushed silence fell over all as each one, young and old, anticipated the hidden treasures about to be delivered by Santa Claus. A great wave of enthusiasm was present, holding all within the grasp of the great Universal Christmas Spirit!

Name after name was called out by the cheerful voice of Santa Claus, and each gift was received graciously and most expectantly.

But what was all the excitement? Everyone was looking in the direction of Clara May. She was receiving so many gifts she was really becoming quite embarrassed. She did not know where to put them all, nor how to get them home. Such a shower as never before had descended upon her, and tears of gratitude were streaming down her face.

That smile of the Christmas Spirit while trimming the tree had brought the true spirit of brotherhood to all and each and every one of them had paid his debt of gratitude to Clara May.

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Little Chairs

Small chairs are easily fashioned from soap boxes. One box, a straight piece of wood for the back, a coat of bright paint, is the simplest formula. This may be elaborated upon to the extent of dad's time and skill. See what you can do with your hands this year—your hands, a little wood and inexpensive paint. It will be a happy Christmas, for our hands can put love and the Christmas spirit into gifts so much more easily than they can be instilled into an expensive, unworked-upon present.

A man caught a boy in his orchard stealing apples, and handed him over to the police. As it was the boy's first offense the judge let him off, but told him never to yield to such temptation again, adding:

Judge—You should have flown from the evil one.

Boy—So I did, sir, but he grabbed me before I got over the fence.

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A Christmas that is glad,
And joys for which you've yearned
No thing to make you sad,
True friendships that you've earned;
A future that may glow
With peace o'er yours and you—
We'd like to have you know
We send these wishes true!

Will Cummings
County Judge

They might loan Prosperity a pair of crutches and let him hobble around. Most of us have forgotten how he looks since his illness.

To the many Friends and Customers of this Company we extend
THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

M. B. Eaves & Bros.
FOOD DEPARTMENT STORE
831 Georgia Avenue

Greetings!
To all our many friends and customers we extend best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year
Buster Brown Hosiery Store
2001 North Chamberlain Ave.

One to Five Years to Pay!

To the Many Friends and Customers of this Company we extend
The Season's Greetings

THE WORKING MAN'S FRIED
Clark Bros. Furniture Co.
145 E. Main St. Phone 6-8356

FOR A
MERRY, THRIFTY
CHRISTMAS

SHOP AT
EFFRON'S
THE HOME OF LOW PRICES
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IT PAYS!

HER GIFT
A Cedar Chest From Sterchi Bros.

Buy Now Pay in 1934—Shop at Sterchi Bros.

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A right Merry Christmas, we toast you,
A New Year that's happy, as well;
May you good-will and peace be a host to,
For home is where they love to dwell!

LOOKOUT
FURNITURE CO.

613 MARKET STREET

May Your Yuletide be a happy one

GRANT'S
Merchandise from 1¢ to $100

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"Always a Good Show"

May this Christmas find happiness in your home, and the year to come bring a greater measure of prosperity for you and yours.

PEABODY HOWARD

Saying Merry Christmas

By Mary Meade, in Chicago Tribune

JOYEUX Noel!
Schtastliye vianoce!
Gluchliche Weihnachten!
Wesotych Swiat!
Merry Christmas!

Hundreds of ways to say it, and it all means the same—joyous things—abundant health, steadily increasing security, new friends, and above and crowning all, a love for the adventure of living such as no year has ever brought before!

Christmas seems made to talk about Christmas, and no matter how many gay and entrancing tales we have heard in our lives about the Yuletide season in foreign lands—customs, oddities, and delightful native foods—we always love to hear more.

You've doubtless heard it said that Christmas is a tremendously old custom—far older than the opening of the Christian era. That is partly true. However, as a generally celebrated ecclesiastical festival, Christmas is less than 1,600 years old, having brought with it the midnight mass which is still the center of the people's celebration in all the Latin countries of Europe and South America, having brought, too, the home-made creche of the Infant, first worshiped in the Middle Ages, and still later brought the carol singing and the gift giving by St. Nicholas, the children's saint.

But the other side of our Christmas gayety—the purely secular merrymaking—began to accompany the carols and religious services while England was still in the Middle Ages, and it was these ceremonies of the boar's head, the Yule log, and the evergreen tree, the wassailing and feasting and the masking and mumming which found their start back in far-off pagan times and which, though now much changed in meaning and practice, still cling to our holiday merrymaking and speak of hospitality, good will, and renewal of old friendships.

All this while, Yuletide gayety in Merrie England grew faster and faster, until, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and King James it reached a sort of frenzied peak, to drop almost at once quite out of sight, with the advent of Cromwell and the Puritans, who rigorously banned Christmas by law.

But before the ban at Christmas time every Saxon table boasted wassail—the spiced hot ale swimming with roasted apples and drunk with toasts to health, happiness, and long life. But the more the years the more the fare! By the end of the Fifteenth century the tables groaned indeed while Henry VII ate his astounding feast of one hundred and twenty dishes. It opened by the ceremonial entrance of the boar's head on a golden platter and was climaxed by a roasted peacock with tail outspread!

And what of the other one hundred and eighteen dishes! One we know which was always present in all homes from the king's palace to the hut of the cottager was the Christmas roast beef and the "minced pies" which were really meat pies pure and simple. Of the rest we hear stories of swans, sturgeon, conger, herons, and blanc mange cleverly formed into still more animal shapes. Plum porridge, or frumenty, were early English favorites and probably the grandparents of their stiffer successors, plum puddings.

Roast goose was another old time Christmas custom in England and probably entered trussed, spitted, and garnished somewhere between the boar and the peacock. The baron's cook would have told you, as will any old English cook book, that the true feast calls for "green" goose which, being interpreted, means a bird that is young and tender—a youngster of about four months weighing between nine and twelve pounds. The same test will determine its "greenness" today as in the old days.

And when the goose "hangs high"?

Those words signify that the green goose has been singed, washed, and dried within and without and generously salted.

Today, in modern England, brandy is still blazing about fat plum puddings, crackers are being pulled amid much merriment, time honored toasts are being drunk, and roast turkey (an American inspiration), plum pudding, and mince pies are still undiminished.

But while early England was applauding and condemning Christmas, Germany, passing through the Reformation, added two more pleasures to the Christmas tradition—the lighted tree and the children's carol singing.

18,000 PACKING HOUSE WORKERS GET MORE PAY

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Swift & Co., Armour & Co. and Wilson & Co. have raised the wages of 18,000 employes at the Chicago stock yards. Unskilled workers are to get an increase of 4 cents an hour to 46½ cents.

Santa Claus

By Alice B. Palmer

TOMMY MOORELAND was a pitiful sight as he sat upon the hard rough bank of the railroad tracks, covered with Christmas snow which he never bothered to remove.

Tommy had been the eldest of a large family of brothers and sisters and had always played a most important part in the Christmas festivities—that of being Santa Claus. It was of this very thing that he was now thinking most deeply and reverently.

The sudden crunching of footsteps in the snow behind him caused him to turn quickly, expecting to hear—"Move on!" Instead, he saw a little girl, the sky blue of her coat speckled with snowflakes. She truly looked as if she might have emerged from fairyland.

She stood weeping before him.

"Mother says there is to be no Santa Claus tonight," she wailed.

Blinking through the mist of now fastly falling snow he looked at her hungrily, all the years of his tramphood dropping from him at that moment.

Then with an effort to keep back the tears from his own eyes, he tried to persuade her that Santa would surely come.

"Where do you live, little girl?" said Tommy.

"There's the house, right over there, the one with the big yard around it."

"You had better skip home now and wait for Santa, for I am sure he will come!"

"How wonderful!" thought Tommy, all the Santa Claus instincts aroused within him, "if I could make this little family happy by being their Santa just for tonight!"

Intoxicated with inspiration, Tommy started to walk toward town and had not gone far when he was stopped by a kindly gentleman who asked if he were in need of work.

The Children Almost Tore Santa Claus to Pieces.

Tommy was delighted, for the job made him a Santa Claus for the Salvation Army Christmas tree, and for which he was well paid.

Later, with permission to borrow the outfit and after some Christmas shopping, he hurried over to his adopted home. With Santa's pack upon his shoulders, he joyously rapped upon the door. To his surprise it was opened by the little girl, herself.

Amidst great shouts of glee the children almost tore him to pieces.

But what was it all about? Mother and father came rushing in. Before they could speak Tommy pulled the mask from his face and shouted, "Mother! Father!" He had found his own home and parents and brothers and sisters in the "House with the big yard around it!"

THE YULE-TIED

"The Yule-tied refers to those couples who get married on Christmas day."

Roosevelt Halts Strike Of Southern Pacific Ry.

Washington.—President Roosevelt ordered an investigation of labor disputes on the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana, thus halting a strike called for the following day.

Acting under the railway labor law, he declared that an emergency existed and ordered a special board of three convened to make the inquiry. During the thirty days allowed for the investigation the strike must be held in abeyance.

The president issued his proclamation after Chairman Winslow, of the federal mediation board, reported that John Williams, a member of the board, had been unable to compose the labor differences after eight weeks of effort.

And a Happy New Year to You and Yours

Koons Dairy Co.

2232 E. 23d. Phone 2-3155

"100 Per Cent. Union"

John Parks Company

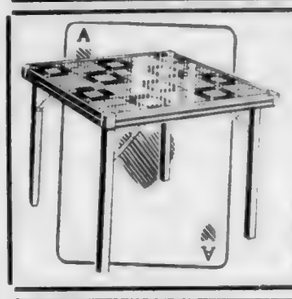
27 Arcade

Men who used to struggle to live within their income, says Vic Hallmark, now struggle to live without one.

Table Lamps . . . the Ever Welcome Gift!

$1.95

This is a practical Christmas . . . give a useful gift for the home! These attractive Table Lamps with large pottery base and parchment shades will supply the answer to "what to give."



Card Tables . . . For the Bridge Fan!

98c

Sturdily made card tables with leatherette top . . . priced within your Christmas budget! Legs are well braced. A gift any one would like to get!

Occasional Chairs . . . a Gift That Is Always Appreciated!

$5.95

Attractive new chairs, sturdily made . . . tapestry covered. Well padded seat. Priced at Sears famous savings!

Baby High Chairs
Don't forget baby this Christmas . . . Well made high chairs at savings $2.98

Magazine Baskets
Has two large pockets for magazines and papers . . . substantially made 98c

Book Trough End Tables
Occasional furniture always makes popular gifts . . . priced at savings $1.59

Radio Benches
Attractive wrought iron base. Seat covered with smart new tapestry and velours $1.69

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Sixth at Market and Broad — Phone 7-1275

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

MILLER BROS. CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS. CO.

Miller Bros. Co.

Branch Postoffice Second Floor
9 a. m. Until 5:30 p. m.

The "One" Gift for Everybody . . .
Candy From Miller's

Fresh, Clean and Pure . . From America's Finest Makers!

Martha Washington Candies
2-Pound Box
$1.50

Either assorted chocolates and bon-bons or all chocolates, in the one and only Martha Washington. Other boxes, 39c to $3.75.

Cherries
Dolores Chocolates
Chocolate Cherries
Jane and Judy
Home Styles
Choice 1-lb. Box 29c

Our Special
5-Pound Box
Assorted
Chocolates
$1.00

A delicious assortment of dark chocolates with nuts, fruit and fluffy cream centers.

Huyler
Assorted
Chocolates
60c

Another of America's favorites—
2-Lb. Boxes . $1.20
Other Huyler's
$1 to $3

Children's Christmas Candies
Package
25c *and* 50c

Maillard Chocolates
$1.00

De Luxe Chocolates from America's oldest and largest maker of fine chocolates. A variety of boxes for your selection.

Other Maillard Boxes
$2.00

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

100 Per Cent. Home Owned

52 Weeks in the Year

You'll Find Our Ad in The Labor World

365 Days in the Year

You'll Find Us 100 Per Cent. for Organized Labor

EASY WAY Grocery Co.

SECOND and MARKET

MERRY CHRISTMAS

● Every member of the staff . . . from the president to the janitor . . . wishes you a Merry Christmas.

● May your holidays be full of cheer and the joys of good fellowship.

MORRIS PLAN BANK of CHATTANOOGA

719 Broad Street Provident Building

Wishing You Christmas Joy

1933

Heartiest Wishes for A Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year is the sincere wish of

R. J. COULTER CO.

May this be the happiest Christmas you have ever known is the sincere wish of

ZACK TAYLOR

Commissioner of Streets and Sewers

CYNTHIA'S CHRISTMAS

by Martha Benning Thomas

CYNTHIA tried to be gay over the holiday parties, but somehow she just couldn't get into the spirit of things. With sun shining, flowers growing, and a warm wind from the sea, nothing seemed right. "I like snow and sleigh-bells and feet creaking. Can't help it; this is lovely, but —" she would fall into wistful silence, and her dancing partner would be puzzled and a little hurt.

Cynthia had not heard from Sam for a long while. Perhaps he was forgetting her. They had been such good friends always and lately a new warmth and tenderness had crept into their relationship—that is just before Cynthia had left for the west coast. But probably Sam was very busy. Probably he didn't get time to write. Oh, well . . . And her eyes would become misty with looking, not at the immediate beauty of shore and sea, or lovely gardens, but at far away things.

Sam lived next door in the old days, a rough little boy who tumbled her curls, made fun of the way she switched her skirts, washed her face with the greatest rudeness in snow, and once, quite by accident, nearly killed her.

Sitting one day under an orange

tree, she reviewed that episode, and it all came back to her as clearly as if she were seven years old instead of twenty-two. Sam had called to her to come out to play. She hesitated, knowing how rough and unmannerly he might become. She was wearing a new muff with a ribbon round her neck and a little blue bonnet that matched her eyes. She did not wish to be mussed up or to have tricks played upon her.

"Aw, 'fraid pussy! 'Fraid pussy!" he had taunted her. So she came down the steps, and soon they were playing together in the snow, and Sam wasn't as rough as usual. It was the day before Christmas and after a while Sam began describing the things he wanted. Among them was a small cannon. "With a ball that goes bang . . . like this!" Before Cynthia quite knew what happened, Sammy had hit her with something icy cold and hard. She fell over, and did not know anything for a long time. When she came to, Sam's red, agonized face bent over hers. "I didn't mean to hit you . . . it slipped . . . I was just showing you about the cannon ball. I'm sorry . . . please, please . . . don't be dead!" That episode had sealed their friendship. It had just naturally gone on for years after this.

Christmas Eve there was a package for her. It was a little heavy and quite cold. "Came in a refrigerator car," said the errand boy, "and had to be delivered packed in ice."

Cynthia undid wet wrappings. In the last one she found a snow-ball. On it, traced in small red berries were these words, "You don't need a snow-ball to knock me cold. Merry Christmas. Love, Sam."

© 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

First Toy Soldiers Date Back to the Middle Ages

THE toy soldiers which will figure in a number of Christmas stockings can boast of a long and distinguished pedigree. The children of ancient Rome played with miniature warriors, and some of the toy soldiers of the Middle Ages are real works of art.

A number of them are still preserved in British museums, and are elaborate models of knights in armor of real artistic value. But they were originally made as children's toys.

Later, in the Seventeenth century, miniature soldiers were made which were really pioneers of the modern mechanical toy, as they could go through the regulation drill of the time.

Come On Santa!

Of best Christmas wishes
We send you a store,
For glad holidays
And good-will galore!

James A. Cash

Commissionr of Public Parks and Playrounds

Snow and holly!
Christmas jolly!
Friends! good cheer!
A gay New Year!

Will F. Chamlee

SEASON'S GREETINGS

McIsaac's Corner

Soft Drinks, Sandwiches, Candy, Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Novelties

Eighth and Broad
Phone 6-6813

Our Best Wishes

D. S. Etheridge Co.

Ford Dealers
317 Broad 6-3181

See the 1934 Ford Today

Heartiest Good Wishes of the Season from

Gager Lime Company

Provident Bldg.

CHATTANOOGA TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

Insured Moving
Fireproof Storage
Expert Packing
Heavy Hauling

917-25 Carter St. Dial 6-5141

Chattanooga Lumber Co.

2101 Broad Street

Phone 6-6151

Campbell Oil Co.

Main Office Phone 3-0152

Shell Products

There's a Station in Your Neighborhood

A wish may be a studied phrase,
Or simple and sincere;
So we'll just wish you happy days
For Christmas and New Year!

Home Plate Lunch

Seventh and Cherry Sts.

We cannot have all the good things in the world to eat, so we just have the BEST.

We Serve to Serve Again

We wish you Merry Christmas,
Of happiness a load;
No sorrows through the New Year,
Just joy along the road!

Tom Rogers

Circuit Court Clerk

UNITED DAIRIES

Milk, Cream and Ice Cream

PHONE 6-5844

We're sending this bouquet of wishes
To all of our friends far and near,
For happiness, joy and contentment,
On Christmas and through the New Year!

T. W. Killough

County Court Clerk

5000 CHECKS A MONTH MAILED TO BENEFICIARIES OF PROVIDENT LIFE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH POLICIES

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1887

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers

When the last legislature enacted the Craig bill, which suspended interest and penalty up to and including December 31, 1933, if paid on or before that date, on delinquent taxes of the 1922-1931 levies, it provided taxpayers with an unparalleled opportunity to save money on their delinquent taxes.

Beginning January 1, 1934, the delinquent tax attorney will be forced to collect these taxes by law, including all interest and penalty, and the taxpayers will have no recourse.

If your net unpaid tax for 1929, for instance, is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $47.00 more the next day, or

If your net unpaid tax for 1930 is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $38.50 more the next day, or

If your net unpaid tax for 1931 is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $22.00 more the next day.

(On older levies proportionately more.)

I deem it my duty to convey the above information to the taxpayers, that they may not fail to take advantage of this great saving, if it is at all possible for them to do so.

The tax is payable at the Clerk and Master's office.

Sincerely,
WILL CUMMINGS, County Judge.

SHOP EASY GROCERY STORES

No. 1 Store—12-14-16 Frazier Ave.
No. 2 Store—629 Spears Ave.

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY
December 22 and 23

MAXWELL HOUSE Coffee or J. F. G. Special., per lb..... **22c**
(With Purchase of $1.00 or More)

MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—Yankee Doodle—3 boxes **10c**

WESSON OIL Pints..... **18c**

CHASE & SANBORN'S COFFEE Pound **22c**
(With Purchase of $1.00 or More)

Yuletide Good Cheer

Our Sincere Thanks to Readers of The Labor World for Their Patronage During the Past Year

PALMER CLOTHING CO.

825 Market Street
Next to S & W Cafeteria

CASEY'S—710 Cherry St.

TO EVERY READER OF THE LABOR WORLD

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

WILEY COUCH
TRUSTEE

BEST WISHES for a MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS

Oscar Yarnell
Circuit Court Judge

Edwards & LeBron

"CHATTANOOGA'S GREATEST GIFT STORE"

Wishes you a Very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year

Season's Greetings
To All Our Friends and Patrons

"Daddy" Williams Glass and Frame Co.
814 Lindsay St.

Season's Greetings
From
Tennessee-Georgia Motor Co.

Christmas 1933

To Our Many Friends and Customers We Extend

The Season's Greetings

J. W. GLASS FURNITURE CO.

Blessed Joys to All! May every joy that blest the year that goes be with you in the new from dawn to close.

STAGMAIER & CO.

We cannot see you each alone,
And that's the very reason,
We come in print to wish you all
Good wishes for the season

W. B. Garvin
Chancellor

Try the Shop in Your Neighborhood

MAC'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
White Oak
Only First-Class Union Workmanship
2219 Dayton Boulevard

Telling the Christmas Story

IT WAS Christmas Eve. Outside the snow was falling in great feathery flakes, turning the bleak winter landscape into a thing of beauty. It clung to the stretching arms of the trees; it covered roofs and lawns with a mantle of white.

"How beautiful!" Helen Marsdale whispered to herself, as she gazed out of the window. "A symbol of the cloak of happiness that the spirit of Christmas has flung around the world."

She turned at the sound of a word. "Mother, won't you read the Christmas story now, while we wait for Dad?" It was pretty, dark-haired Patsy who spoke, but in a minute the other children echoed her request.

Mrs. Marsdale sat down in the softly-lighted room. The very atmosphere of Christmas was there. Holly wreaths hung in the window, a Christmas candle was burning on the table, and a log fire blazing upon the hearth.

Opening the Bible at the second chapter of St. Luke, she began the

beautiful story that has thrilled the world through the centuries. Her voice grew in richness and volume as she went on.

"And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them at the inn.

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the fields, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

"And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid.

"And the angel said to them, Fear not: for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all the people.

"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."

"Mother, how beautiful your voice is. It—it sounds just like music." Robin, a slender boy of twelve was speaking, and his own tones were tremulous with emotion.

"It is the beauty and simplicity of the story, Robin, which you feel. One can almost see and hear as they read—Mary and Joseph—and—and the Christ Child."

There was silence in the room for a minute. Again Robin was the first to speak: "I—I wish I could go like the shepherds and adore Him," he said, his blue eyes shining.

"Robin, that isn't possible for us now, but we can show our love for him in many other ways at Christmas. By being thoughtful and kind, by making others happy, by remembering those who are in need." Mrs. Marsdale

reached out and patted her son's blond head as she read:

"And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

"And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into Heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord had made known to us.

"And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the Babe lying in a manger."

So intend were the family, so wrapped up in the beauty and absorbing interest of the story, that James Marsdale stood in their midst before they knew it.

"Oh, dad!" Robin cried, "Mother has been reading about the coming of the Christ Child—about the shepherds—and—and—everything. I wish you had been here."

"I wish I had," James Marsdale replied, as he lifted Robin in his arms. "I can never forget the beautiful picture you made as I entered. All of you listening, and—and mother's beautiful voice falling like music in the room." He smiled with rare understanding at his wife as he finished speaking.

Helen Marsdale returned his smile. "We shall wait for you next year," she said; "this beautiful hour is going to be a part of our Christmas for always."

© 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

Christmas Cards Help Uncle Sam

The annual exchange of Christmas cards gives the post office a little problem to handle, but it ought to help decrease the annual deficit.

Festival of the Epiphany

The festival of the Epiphany, January 6, is a survival of the old Christmas which, in the Fourth century, was transposed to December 25.

The old commercial traveler was relating his experiences to a young man.

Old Salesman—And don't forget never try to sell an encyclopedia to a bride.

Young Man—Why not?

Old Salesman (smiling cynically)—She always thinks her husband knows

To you and yours, Happiness and Prosperity in the year to come

Terrell Electric Co.
1104 McCallie Ave.
PHONE 2-1138

We wish you a glad, merry Christmas,
Surrounded by dear ones and friends;
We wish you a sweet, pleasant pathway,
For New Year, wher'er it wends!

T. T. Wilson Co.
BUILDING MATERIALS
COAL AND COKE

Over Fifty Years' Successful Business

PHONE 6-5109

HURRY! HURRY!

"Look for the Big Knife"

HARNESS HARDWARE CRISMAN

for

Boys' Wagons
Skates, Air Guns
Footballs, Carvers
Silverware and
Holiday Gifts

CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.
511 Market St.

Black-Draught
Clears Up Sluggish, Dull Feeling

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation for a long time, and find it gives relief for this trouble," writes Mrs. Frank Champion, of Wynne, Ark. "I think it is good for spells caused from gas on the stomach. If I get up in the morning feeling dull and sluggish, a dose of Black-Draught taken three times a day will cause the feeling to pass away, and in a day or two I feel like a new person. After many years of use we would not exchange Black-Draught for any medicine."

P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

To Our Many Friends and Customers We Extend

Season's Greetings

LeGRAND JEWELRY CO.
604 Market St.

May This Be the Happiest Christmas You Have Ever Known is the sincere wish of

Drs. R. A. Smith and C. E. Harris
DENTISTS

Heartiest Wishes for A Merry Christmas

L. D. Miller
Criminal Court Judge

Be a life-long Santa Claus!

FLASH!
Word has just come that Frigidaire prices will be increased on January 1st. This makes Frigidaire-for-Christmas even a bigger buy! Come in and hear about our Special Christmas Purchase Plan. Save money!

Here is one way you can make Christmas joy last all year—for many, many years! Frigidaire!

It gives better health to the whole family. It gives tastier meals to your table. It gives worlds of convenience, budget economy, pride and pleasure to the one who has the day-in-and-day-out job of caring for you and yours.

Yet Frigidaire costs so little to buy and to use! And the new Standard model has ¼ more food space; extra room for tall bottles; *lifetime, stainless* porcelain interior; automatic defrosting and automatic ice-tray release.

Your wife will like the smart, simple lines and sparkling Dulux finish of this handsome Frigidaire.

When you select your Christmas Frigidaire, we'll affix a handsome, sterling silver gift medallion, appropriately engraved with any Christmas sentiment you choose.

Will you come into our showrooms today and take a look? We'd like to show you why Frigidaire will make you a life-long Santa Claus.

Frigidaire A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Frigidaires Are Displayed TEP *At All of Our Stores*

Stop by our showrooms for a delicious cup of coffee while you're downtown shopping

Good Bicycles
$25.00 to $35.00

Tricycles
$3.50 to $12.00

Boys' Wagons
$2.25 to $6.00

Air Guns
$1.00 to $4.50

See Our Footballs, Skates and Pocket Knives

STOVALL Hardware Co.
711 Cherry St.

Give HIM
UNION-LABELED HAT
FOR CHRISTMAS
$2.85
Regal
Chattanooga Bank Bldg.

American Shoe Shop
2424 N. Chamberlain Ave.
Tel. 2-9294
100% Union Shop
Quality Shoe Repairing

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

Say it with Flowers
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT RENDEZVOUS SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
208 West Ninth St.

100 PER CENT. UNION
NRA
Now Is the Time to Have Your Shoes Rebuilt at
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CANDIES
We Mail and Deliver.
Provident Luncheonette
LUNCH WITH US AND BE SATISFIED
BOB BARKLA
Manager
PROVIDENT BUILDING

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17937
Lawrence Furniture Co. vs. Mrs. W. C. Bell
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 29, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
12-22 Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 22nd. day of January, 1930, by William F. Langley and wife, Frances A. Langley, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 25, page 636, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office in Book ---, Vol. ---, page ---, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as herein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1934,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The South 20 feet of Lot 7, and the North 40 feet of Lot 8, in Block 9, of Section 1, of the Ferger Place, being a Subdivision of the West one-half of the East one-half of the Northeast Quarter Section 34 in Fractional Township 2, South and Range 4 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District in the Fifth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by Plat of said Subdivision now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 6, page 11, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 1st day of December, 1933.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
12-22 Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49085
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Flora Frye vs. Cecil A. Frye

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Cecil A. Frye is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 12-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49079
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Tressie L. Bates vs. Charles William Bates

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles William Bates is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of November, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 11-22

You can't kill a fly that his smart enough to sit on your fly-swatter. There must be a moral to this rather important discovery of ours, but we're hanged if we can provide it.

With the Best of the Season's Greetings and wishes for a Happy New Year
L. C. Leach & Co.
Jewelers

SEASON'S GREETINGS!
Eugene Bryan
Commissioner
Department of Fire and Police

BEST WISHES for A Merry, Merry Christmas
ENSIGN'S, The Florist
S. Crest Road -- Rossville
Phone 3-1343

Heartiest Wishes for A Merry Christmas
MISS GERTRUDE'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone 6-1153

May the Christmas dawn find you and yours in health, at peace with all mankind, anticipating a happy day with those you love.

To our Friends and Customers
We wish you a
MERRY CHRISTMAS
and a very
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Price Auto Co.
203 E. Main St. 6-9836

SEASON'S GREETINGS
from
DR. W. H. EMIG
VETERINARIAN

No. 49142
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ardelia Hudgins vs. Hardy Hudgins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hardy Hudgins, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of December, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. B. White, Atty. 1-6

Injunction Asked As Steel Company Defies Labor Board

Chairman Wagner Asks Attorney to Take Action to Force Concern to Permit Collective Bargaining Election.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The National Labor Board has recommended to Attorney General Cummings that the Department of Justice obtain an injunction to permit the board to conduct an election for collective bargaining at the plant of the Weirton Steel company, Weirton, W. Va. The company has bitterly fought the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and done everything in its power to encourage a company union among its employes.

In a telegram to E. T. Weir, president of the company, Chairman Robert F. Wagner, of the labor board, said:

"Inasmuch as you have refused to permit our representatives to conduct the elections under the rules of the National Labor Board and in accordance with the agreement signed by you, and have in addition interfered with the choice of representatives of your employees in violation of Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the board will therefore proceed to take such action as it may be advised to enforce the agreement and the rights of the employees."

The board abandoned its effort to hold the election on Dec. 15, as originally planned. The company, although it agreed once to permit the board to supervise an election, later told the board's election supervisors they would not be allowed on the property.

The proceeding he had in mind, Senator Wagner said, would be for the attorney general to go into a federal district court and obtain the injunction.

Whether heads of the company would be prosecuted for violation of the industrial recovery act has not been definitely determined, he said.

"Our first purpose," he added, "is to see that the men have a fair chance to express their preference for representatives for collective bargaining."

The agreement between Weir and the board to have the board supervise the election ended a strike at the Weirton plant several months ago.

A. F. of L. Rejects Plan For Probationary Unions

A proposal to amend the constitution of the American Federation of Labor to empower the Executive Council to charter probational federal labor unions was rejected by the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L. The proposal provided for chartering of the probational unions in special situations, pending determination of conflicting jurisdictional claims or other matter in controversy.

The convention declared it recognized the purpose of the proposal "to be in direct contradiction to past as well as present policies, practices and principles governing jurisdiction rights, and is convinced that if approved it would lead to immediate and irreconcilable misunderstandings and conflicts, which would retard rather than promote permanent organizations; also that any temporary or probationary arrangement if accepted would prove unfair to those enrolled under such a plan, which in the end will be impossible of solution in a manner generally acceptable and satisfactory."

THREE BLUE EAGLE WAGE CHISELERS PENALIZED

Washington.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, struck a definite blow at wage and hour chiselers by ordering all Blue Eagle insignia removed from three restaurants for violation of the wages and hours provisions of the president's re-employment agreement. The penalty was imposed on the following concerns: The Coconis company, Inc., Chicago; Neal, Hibbard & Co., operators of Nealard's in Evanston, Ill., and J. J. Bierbower, proprietor of the Black Hawk cafe, in Grand Island, Neb.

The restaurants were ordered to surrender their NRA insignia after local NRA compliance boards had submitted evidence charging the proprietors and operators with persistent refusal to pay the wage rates and apply the hours specifically set forth by President Roosevelt as necessary both to provide employment for millions of jobless and restore prosperity by increasing the purchasing power of the masses.

Quotas Upheld and Barring Of Filipino Labor Demanded

Immediate effective immigration restriction of Filipino laborers was demanded by the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention, which reaffirmed the A. F. of L. policy of upholding immigration quotas and urged congress to resist any attempt to liberalize the quota provisions. The convention pointed out that Filipino labor is still admitted to the United States and its territories without any restriction whatever.

Celtic Star

DAVEY BANKS

Pictured above is Davey Banks, Celtic star, who will appear at the Memorial auditorium Monday night, Jan. 8, against the D. S. Etheridge Ford V-8 Flyers. This game is expected to draw the largest crowd ever to witness a basketball game in the south. It will be the world's best against the south's best.

Defends South

Editor The Labor World:

During the last few days much has been said at the manufacturers' meeting in Chattanooga about the difference in efficiency of the northern and southern worker.

They claim they must have a 30 per cent differential in wages in the south. This to compete with the more efficient worker of the north.

If this be true, then the fault lies with the manufacturer himself. Why does he not train his men on their particular jobs?

Why does he not have the up-to-date equipment to do the work?

These are the things that the northern manufacturer does to get production. If you get your production, then the cost of the finished product is as cheap here as anywhere.

Some of the southern companies give their employees free medical service, cheap house rent and a plot of ground to raise a garden. That is a good idea, and should be done by more. **But you can not do that and work the laborer for less money in hope that the cheapness of labor will make up for the lack of proper and up-to-the-minute machinery.**

The writer has worked with men all over the country and he finds just as good workmen in the south as anywhere in the country.

C. W. GROUF.

Chicago, Illinois.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Lady Took Cardui And Got Rid of Pain In Her Side

"Last summer, my health was bad, so I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. H. E. Slaughter, of Norman, Okla. "My mother had given me Cardui in girlhood, so naturally I turned to it when I felt I needed it. I felt run-down and a general weakness. I had bad, dizzy headaches when everything would seem to dance before my eyes. My right side pained me so much, but since taking Cardui the pain has left me. I have taken several bottles of Cardui and have improved a great deal."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

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McClaren Tires
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Gould Batteries
McClaren Tires are Guaranteed Against Stone Bruises and Blowouts.
A Small Down Payment and Weekly Payments on the Balance.
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RED TOP BEER
Made in Former
HAUCK'S BREWERY
Back on Cherry Street for the First Time Since 1917
Now on Tap at
CASEY'S
710 Cherry Street

THINGS TO REMEMBER
CHECK THIS
The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products
Also Fowler Furniture Stores
Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"
LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

PAY NEXT YEAR
Get Your Christmas PHILCO Now!
ORDER EARLY!
A small down payment will hold any of the marvelous new 1934 PHILCOS for Christmas delivery! Pay the balance next year! Come in—buy now while the selection is complete!
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$27.50 TO $219.50
PHILCO 60B
Only PHILCO could give you such a value as this new Baby Grand! Outperforms sets at much higher prices. Buy yours now!
$34.50
Give your home a REAL radio!
Liberal Trade-In Allowance
Clemons Bros
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
WEST EIGHTH AT CHESTNUT

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 29, 1933 | Number 36

Local Labor Honors Unselfish Service Of A Veteran Unionist

"Old Timers" Offer Tributes to George Forbes.

PROMOTION AT P. O. IS APPROVED

Central Body Delegates and Visitors Express Appreciation for Quarter-Century Record of Popular Postal Clerk.

"Farewell party" for George Forbes, which replaced regular business session of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Wednesday night at Roosevelt hall, proved to be one of the most pleasurable affairs of this nature ever staged by local labor forces.

The writer uses the word "pleasurable" advisedly, because throughout the entire evening it was stressed that the "old-timer" is not leaving the labor movement in person or in spirit, but is merely forced by circumstances to sever official relations with organized workers.

On January 1 Mr. Forbes will formally become assistant postmaster, and as such it becomes necessary for him to resign his membership in the local branch of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks. That the appointment is a most popular one could not be denied by any who attended the "party" Monday night, for it appeared that the 150 or more delegates and guests were of one accord in paying tribute to the long and honorable record of Mr. Forbes, and of expressing their personal gratification that his ability and integrity has been thus honored and rewarded.

Committee which arranged the program Wednesday night selected as speakers, for the most part, fellow-workers who had been associated with the veteran for years in his efforts to advance the cause of labor. Postmaster Ernest Dennis and officials of the state and local Postoffice Clerks' organization were also among the speakers.

W. E. Hays, president of the State Association of Postal Supervisors; J. E. Daugherty, vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Postoffice Clerks, and G. G. Griggsby, veteran member of the local branch, were among the fellow-workers of Mr. Forbes who offered their tribute to the new assistant postmaster. Others on the program were Tom F. Hall, who dates his service to labor from the days of the formation of the "Knights of Labor;" Matt Gerlach, who served seventeen years as secretary-treasurer of the local Central Body; W. E. Eckenrod, former president of the body and active worker in the ranks for more than a quarter-century; Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor; Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America. The honor of presiding was "wished on" the editor of The Labor World by President Kamin, who announced that the entire meeting would be turned over to the "old timers."

FORBES HAS LONG AND HONORABLE RECORD

George Forbes, recipient of the unusual honors accorded by the special session Wednesday night, has a long and enviable record of service to the workers of Chattanooga. Possibly no major problem has faced the organized labor movement of Chattanooga for more than a quarter of a century that has not in some way called for the advice and counsel of the new assistant postmaster. He has filled practically every office in the gift of the membership of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and perhaps in no one year of the past twenty-five or more has his name been missing from the list of major standing committees. He has many times represented local workers in the state body and other parent organizations, and has served his own immediate fellow-workers in various capacities, including several terms as president of the Tennessee Federation of Postoffice Clerks. For the past five years he has been chairman of the board of directors of The Labor World. Aside from his labor activities, he has found time to become active in various civic movements, and, as a representative of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, served with honor as a member of the board of directors of that body. He also served with credit as a member of the county finance advisory committee.

Mr. Forbes has been a continuous delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council for the past sixteen years. He was at one time a vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

A sketch of his activities, furnished The Labor World for a "Who's Who" edition in the spring of 1828, was read at the meeting Wednesday night, as follows:

Name, George Forbes. Address, 207 Liberty street. Born at Ovid, Michigan, July 17, 1878. Removed to Chattanooga, fall of 1886. Joined Local Union No. 192, 1915. Offices held in local union, vice-president one term, president three terms, president Central Body one term. Single, Lord, no. Married to Miss Dora Childress, Dec. 16, 1905, at Chattanooga. Number of children, three, all girls.

Milked and scattered fertilizer two years, sold newspapers, Western Union messenger, cooper shop, tailor shop, cigar factory, brewery, tinner, plumber's helper, tannery, wagon works, army, ranch, wheat fields, telephone construction gang, laborer, dishwasher, miner, bouncer in beer hall, stage hand, bar tender, stevedore, shipbuilder, Pullman company, city directory, sailor, city fireman, molder (joined Molders' union in Detroit, 1902). Been at postoffice eighteen years and filled every office from special messenger to secretary of war.

Figure it up and I'll be about 90 years old. I might mention that I also write poetry (?) and have dreams.

I am prepared to take an oath that I have done all these and more.

The meeting Wednesday night was made more pleasurable by the contribution of Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, who sponsored the appearance of Jimmie Cox's orchestra, one of the most popular musical organizations of the city, who entertained for about one hour, featuring George Rogers, president of the local, in vocal selections and closing a selected program with a splendid rendition of "Auld Lang Syne."

Sandwiches and coffee prepared by the "old master," W. A. Witt, were enjoyed at the conclusion of the program.

The Labor World joins hundreds of friends in congratulating George upon his promotion, and approves the sentiment expressed in the following verse, which was submitted in tribute to the old-timer by the mother of one of Chattanooga's old-time trades unionists, Mrs. Marie Batterham Lindesay:

To George Forbes on his retirement from the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council:

We shall miss our staunch old war horse,
In the many "meets" to be,
When he passes on his journey
In the good old postal sea.

Long has he been our standby,
In council and in hall,
We hate to see him leave us,
And this say one and all.

We know he'll not forget us
In his new place of power,
We wish him every blessing,
From fleeting hour to hour.

Hopkins Takes Pot Shot at Gov. Talmadge, Georgia

Says Empire State Contractors Want to Pay Labor 5 Cents an Hour.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Complaints of Gov. Talmadge, of Georgia, that the civil works administration wage scale of 30 cents an hour for road work is too high for private competition brought the retort from Director Hopkins that "rates as low as 5 cents an hour have been paid for some Georgia road work." He said the civil works administration is paying 30 cents an hour for the same work and the controversy reflected in the complaint of Gov. Talmadge arises from the desire of contractors to continue on a 5-cent-an-hour basis.

"I can see no possibilities of pumping purchasing power into the country at 5 cents an hour," Hopkins said. "Thirty cents an hour is $9 a week if it doesn't rain and men can work. We were told last fall that 30 cents an hour meant no cotton would be picked but cotton reports indicate it was picked, and it will be planted again next spring, too."

'Sunny Maid' Bread Makes Appearance With Union Label

Dixie Bakery Offers Tasty Product for Approval of Labor and Its Friends.

Delegates and visitors to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Wednesday night were privileged to enjoy, for the first time in this city, bread made by union bakers and bearing the label of that organization.

The product is to be featured by the Dixie bakery, 340 East Ninth street, and already many grocers and others throughout the city and suburbs are stocking the bread. Approximately 150 attended the farewell party to George Forbes Monday night, and many enjoyed sandwiches prepared by W. A. Witt for the occasion with the union labeled bread.

The advent of the bakers' label locally is an outgrowth of the organization, some months ago, of a local of the United Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America. The union progressed very satisfactorily, and the larger bakeries, with the exception of the Colonial, are said to be almost 100 per cent. organized. In the case of the Colonial, it will be recalled that workers at this plant were active in the first demands for unionization, but after signing as charter members, for some more or less mysterious reason the Colonial employes left the ranks. Conferences with the management in an effort to develop reasons for the apparently sudden change of heart failed to clear up the matter, and there are yet no members of the local at the Colonial bakery.

The new bakery is under management of B. I. Shapiro, who is a veteran trades unionist, and a delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Brother Shapiro is to be congratulated on his enterprise, and with a product of excellent merit, it is practically assured that the venture will be successful.

Barbers Postpone Regular Meeting

Due to the fact that Monday, regular monthly meeting night for members of Local 415, Barbers, will be New Year's day, the session will be held on Tuesday night, Jan. 2, instead, it was announced Thursday by George W. Perry, president of Local 415.

The Barbers meet at Roosevelt hall.

SECRETARY OF LABOR EXTENDS GREETINGS

Editor The Labor World:

Will you please extend, through your excellent publication, my appreciation to your readers for the aid, counsel, cooperation and encouragement the department of labor has received from so many of them during the past year? Every wage-earner should feel that the department is at his or her service at all times on every matter affecting the working conditions of wage-earners. It is being administered so as to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the country's workers, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

We have been through a long period of depression during which millions of our people were without work with many of them dependent upon relatives or upon charity. The strain under which wage-earners have been is appreciated here. Now conditions are improving.

It seems, in view of millions of men and women who have returned to work in the last nine months and an increase of more than two billion dollars in purchasing power put in pay envelopes, that we should be able to look forward confidently to more jobs and steadier ones.

It is my sincere wish at this season that 1934 will mark the beginning of better opportunities and a broader, happier, more satisfying life for every wage-earner in America.

FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.
Washington, Dec. 27.

George L. Berry Given New Honor By National Board

Tennessean is Appointed Divisional Administrator of N. R. A. Body.

MAJ. GEORGE L. BERRY

Washington, Dec. 28.—National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson announced the appointment of Maj. George L. Berry to temporarily relieve Gen. C. C. Williams as divisional administrator, effective Jan. 1, 1934. Gen. Williams, former chief of ordnance of the army, asked to be released, Gen. Johnson explained in a formal statement, because of illness in his family. "Whenever his situation permits he will return," Gen. Johnson added.

Maj. Berry is president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union and a member not only of the labor advisory board of the recovery administration, but also of the national labor board. He is a charter member and a former senior vice-president of the American Legion.

In announcing the appointment, Gen. Johnson said: "George Berry has the confidence of both industry and labor. In the whole course of this administration I have known nobody who more fully understood or who was more devoted to the president's program. We cannot here appoint crusaders for any particular point of view but, after consultation with leaders of every faction, I have been advised that Maj. Berry's appointment will be welcomed by all groups."

In his new capacity Maj. Berry will be in charge of the code for, among other industries, the boot and shoe and chemical industries.

About the time we think an old joke has performed its last service to newspaper, magazine and musical comedy we turn the dial and there it is on our radio.

Santa Claus Visits All "Kiddies" Of Harriman Strikers

Arrogance of Mill Barons Fails to Prevent Christmas Joy for Victims.

Arrogance of mill barons of Harriman, Tenn., who, like others of their kind in the south are hurling defiance at NRA boards by flatly refusing to carry out instructions of the governmental agencies, failed to prevent Old Santa Claus from stopping at the homes of the victims of this 1933 industrial autocracy, and the old saint, through the generosity of fellow-trades unionists, made glad hundreds of little tots on the day of "peace on earth."

A letter received by The Labor World this week from Mrs. Edna L. Gossage, recording secretary of the local union whose members are effectively challenging the mill barons, offers appreciation to Chattanooga trades unionists whose contribution to the good cause helped to make the happy situation. "If ever the time comes when you need our help," Mrs. Gossage says, "I hope we will be in position to help you as generously as you have helped us. We can keep up the fight with renewed vigor thanks to you kind and generous friends," this staunch trades unionist declares.

Mrs. Gossage's letter follows:

To the Members of All the Trade Unions of Chattanooga:

Words cannot express our appreciation for the generous response you made to our appeal for our children's Christmas. Thanks to you brothers and sisters there wasn't a single child that Santa failed to visit. My only regret is that you who made it all possible could not share with me the joy of giving out the gifts, of seeing tears of happiness shining in the eyes of the parents as they tried to express their appreciation that their little ones would not have empty stockings to greet them on Christmas morning. You who were not faced with that possibility cannot know what it really meant, but whether you understood or not you certainly showed hat you had the spirit of Christmas in your hearts.

We were able to buy a small doll for all the "littlest" girls, some kind of truck for all the little boys, puzzles, marbles, guns for the older little children, and a nice treat of oranges, apples, candy and nuts for every one.

We can keep up the fight until the end with renewed vigor thanks to you kind and generous friends. If ever the time comes when you need our help I hope we will be in position to help you as generously as you have helped us.

Thanking you for your courtesy and kindness and wishing you a very Prosperous and Happy New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,
MRS. EDNA L. GOSSAGE,
Recording Secretary, Local 1757,
U. T. W. of A.

Harriman, Tenn., Dec. 16.

Textile Local 1744 Meets First Saturday

The Labor World is requested to announce that the first meeting of Local 1744, United Textile Workers, for 1934 will be held on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 10 a.m., at Roosevelt hall. All members are requested to be present, as important matters will be considered.

UNION PACIFIC CLERKS DEFEAT COMPANY UNION

Cincinnati, O.—George M. Harrison president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced that the railway clerks on the Union Pacific west of Omaha had, by vote, defeated the company union and favored the Brotherhood.

MASONS HONOR GOMPERS.

Washington, D. C.—Samuel Gompers lodge, No. 45, F. & A. M., of Washington, recently held a memorial service for deceased members and placed a wreath on the Samuel Gompers memorial. Following the memorial service, the lodge, which was named in honor of the great labor leader, held an election of officers.

Closing Year Marked Epoch in Progress Of America's Workers

Publicity Campaign In Local Disputes Will Be Renewed

Atlantic Ice - Southeastern Beer, Home Store Matters to Be Aired More Fully.

Following a lull during the holidays, campaign of publicity regarding the position of at least two local concerns which have indicated unusual contempt for the rights of Chattanooga workers will be vigorously renewed, it is announced by officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and will be continued indefinitely.

The year of 1933 brought two major attacks on the progress of local workers, when the so-called "Home Stores," through Roy McDonald, manager, and the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation, through a subsidiary, the Southeastern Brewing company, indicated their opposition to fair wages and working conditions for local labor.

The ice corporation, a representative of which is said to have boasted of its two and one-half million dollars capital, built a plant for the bottling and distribution of Lion Pilsener Beer, a New York product for which the corporation is said to have exclusive agency in the southeast. After allegedly "soft-soaping" representatives of local workers for some seven weeks, the management was declared "unfair to organized labor." Members of Local 79, Brewery Workers, were discharged in the meantime.

The chain corporation sells coal, does a general cold storage business, wholesale fish, and distributes ice through the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company, also said to be a subsidiary. This, of course, in addition to the distribution of Lion Pilsener beer.

McDonald, "Home Stores" manager, operates a chain of groceries, a bakery, a creamery, a tire agency, a printing plant and issues a weekly "throw-sheet" originally intended as a stepping stone to entry into the daily newspaper field, but which, due to failure of the local business people to approve a non-union outfit of this character, has developed into an advertising sheet for the grocery chain.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

13 STRIKERS SENT TO JAIL FOLLOWING MASS TRIAL OF 17

Ville Marie, Quebec.—As a result of a mass trial of seventy-seven lumberjacks, thirteen were sent to prisons under sentences ranging from six to twelve months, and sixty-six were released with suspended sentences of six months hanging over their heads.

Charges of rioting were laid against the strikers, who were brought here by airplanes from the Rouyn-Clemson district. This is the most notable instance of mass trials in the history of northern Quebec. The authorities seem to have broken the strike temporarily.

WOMEN GAINING IN JOBS.

Washington, D. C.—Reports to the national recovery administration of a survey conducted by the New York division of the NRA show heavy gains in re-employment of women, with shortening of hours and increased earnings. Increases are especially marked in department stores and restaurants. It is planned to make similar surveys of re-employment of female workers in other large cities early in 1934.

Country Took Heart and Began Great Fight.

NATIONAL EFFORT RECEIVED SUPPORT

Labor Starts Forward March Toward Greater Power Under "Hard Times" Legislative Program.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The year 1933 was of epochal importance to all American labor.

Outstanding above all else was the beginning of the first determined effort, backed by virtually unanimous public sentiment, to cope with the four-year-old depression and bring recovery. The national industrial recovery act was the sprearhead of the attack. Other legislation was of tremendous but secondary importance.

When President Roosevelt took office on March 4, the nation was in the depths. Unemployment had increased to unprecedented proportions, with 25 per cent of the population on relief rolls. Fourteen million or more persons were jobless and desperate. The Roosevelt administration tackled the situation with a speed and vigor hardly dreamed possible and in a short time the psychology of the nation was changed from despair to hope. The long fight for recovery was begun.

Banking Collapse Prevented.

First move was the closing of the banks by presidential order, prevently complete collapse of the banking system and stopping the spread of what might have become uncontrollable panic. At the end of the banking holiday, a majority of the banks were permitted to open for business. Many found unable to meet the requirements of sound banking practice were placed in the hands of treasury department conservators, for orderly salvage in cases where they could not be reopened. Since then, thousands of closed banks have been opened and great sums of money released for circulation. Liquidation of banks in the hands of receivers has proceeded, with depositors getting a substantial part of the money, in many cases through government loans made to the banks on "frozen" assets.

Modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer, long advocated by organized labor, was one of the first pieces of recovery legislation passed by congress. In record time, the bill modifying the act was put through and the breweries reopened, giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men in more than a score of trades and industries.

Another important piece of recovery legislation was the act establishing the civilian conservation corps, taking 300,000 unemployed young men off the streets and putting them to work at reforestation and other conservation projects.

NIRA Comes Next.

The all-important NIRA soon followed, resulting in large scale re-employment, estimated at 4,000,000, higher wages and shorter hours for millions and great increase in national purchasing power. In addition, the act largely abolished child labor, banished the sweat shop and brought other important industrial gains.

For organized labor, one of the biggest gains from the NIRA was its recognition of the absolute right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, free from all restraint and interference of employers. This right, stated in the famous Section 7 (a)

(Continued on Third Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1933

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the first declaration on free speech made by the American Federation of Labor?

A.—In 1887, when the convention held that year made emphatic protest against violations of the rights of free speech and assemblage.

* * *

Q.—What is the Catholic Conference on industrial problems?

A.—A national organization of Catholics formed to promote the study and understanding of industrial problems in the light of Catholic teaching. No vote is taken on questions of industrial policy.

* * *

Q.—How many states have ratified the child labor amendment to the federal constitution?

A.—Nineteen, Maine being the latest to ratify.

* * *

Q.—What did the last A. F. of L. convention say on the question of federal unemployment insurance legislation?

A.—The convention declared for the enactment of such legislation as may be permissible under the constitution, including provisions for federal aid to the states.

What Next!

A new steel house just erected at Zanesville, O., at a cost of $2,770, has a living room, dinette, kitchen, bath, three bedrooms and two porches. The walls are 16-guage Armco ingot iron, lacquered on the outside, insulated with spun glass, and are lined with insulating board. The floors are cellular sheet steel finished with hardwood.

Wisdom

I do not prize the word "cheap." It is not a word of hope, nor a word of cheer. It is not a word of inspiration. It is the badge of poverty, the signal of distress. Cheap merchandise means cheap men and cheap men a cheap country.—William McKinley.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Draft BEER
TASTES BETTER AT
HICKEY'S
DODDS AND MAIN
Sandwiches--Best Chile in Town
NRA
100 PER CENT UNION

MOST for your MONEY
in a good laxative
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money, in a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles
25 or more doses of
Thedford's Black-Draught
in a 25-cent package
For Children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Try the Shop in Your Neighborhood
MAC'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
White Oak
Only First-Class Union Workmanship
2219 Dayton Boulevard

A Silly Outbreak

The editorial writer of the morning Times (he would) this week reached into his antiquated and obsolete files and resurrected a skeleton for use in one of his periodical attacks on organized labor, which are apparently built on a foundation of vindictiveness and ignorance.

Speaking of strikes, the sage of the Gilded Dome declares that workers will strike for "any reason upon which they may be persuaded by voluble, inflammatory agitators to base their action."

In years long past, before fair-minded people in all groups of society learned that there are two sides to this labor question, editorial writers for daily papers seemed to take particular delight in referring to representatives of the workers as "inflammatory agitators," etc., but in this enlightened age there are few remaining who will use this bogey man as an excuse to attack labor.

Particularly in view of the fact that labor is supporting the Roosevelt administration 100 per cent in the operation of the recovery act is the Times writer's reference silly. Anyone who knows anything at all about current events is aware that every possible effort is being made to prevent strikes, and that walkouts are only resorted to after every other means for securing justice have been exhausted. With employers such, for instance, as the Harriman mill owners, who have openly and contemptuously defied the NRA, labor disturbances are inevitable; but workers everywhere should be given credit for sanity, and to even intimate that labor officials are fomenting trouble is an insult to the intelligence of every working man and woman and is totally without foundation in fact. Local labor officials are in possession of scores of affidavits proving rank discrimination and violations of federal law under the various codes. This fact, however, would mean nothing to the Times' editorial writer.

It might be remarked in passing, that organized labor's record for support of President Roosevelt's recovery program will stand up against the attitude of many of the country's largest dailies which, when it developed they might not be able to have approved their proposed code, said to have been one of the rottenest submitted, began an underhanded and studied attack on the foundations of the recovery act and on the administration itself.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones, or something like that.

Local trades unionists this week expressed surprise and disappointment that the present management of the morning paper should at least passively approve such a nonsensical and obviously prejudiced attack on labor in general, particularly when it is a matter of common knowledge that the organized labor movement of America is recognized as outstanding among the forces standing foursquare for the president's program.

Senator Reed's Brain Storm

Former United States Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, in criticizing the new deal declares that "the government is interfering with every man's business, assuming that the business of the United States can best be conducted by a group of gentlemen who have never transacted any business in their lives."

Evidently Mr. Reed has forgotten that business men, whose business had been managing industries all their lives, were in complete control of industry during 1930, 1931, 1932, and for a few months at least in 1933. On the question of unemployment alone, here is the record of these superb managers: In January, 1930, there were 3,216,000 unemployed. By August, 1930, the number had risen to 4,101,000, and by December to 5,541,000. In January, 1931, there were 7,160,000 jobless hammering the pavements looking for work, and in December of that year the idle reached 8,908,000. January, 1932, started off with 10,197,000 unemployed, reaching 12,124,000 in December. In March, 1933, there were 13,689,000 persons out of work, the largest number ever recorded in the United States.

This is the record of business men in meeting the problem of unemployment—a record of complete bankruptcy of both permanent policies and emergency measures. Other aspects of our industrial life, all in control of business men, reveal similar bankruptcy.

With the advent of the Roosevelt administration and the principles of the new deal in industry, accompanied with legislation designed to make those principles effective, the army of the unemployed decreased by leaps and bounds until recently, when the civic work project was inaugurated, the number was around 6,000,000, a decrease of over 7,000,000 since March.

In the light of the plainly visible inability of business men to meet practically all the crises connected with the depression, and the achievements of the first few months of the new deal administration, the criticism by Senator Reed is not only unfounded, but absurd. Evidently like the traditional ostrich, he has kept his head in the sand for the last three years and been deaf, dumb and blind to current events in our industrial life.

Civil Works Pay Not Too Much

The fellows who want to keep American standards of living at levels reached in the worst days of the depression are yapping about wages paid workers under the federal government's civil works program. They complain that the very moderate civil works pay rates are too high and are taking workers away from private employers. There is little or no truth in the last assertion, as the government is taking great pains to give work only to men and women who have been on public relief rolls or to others who are without employment.

Gov. Talmadge, of Georgia, who does on publicity, is one of the objectors. He says that if the present civil works pay rates are maintained, "private business in Georgia will be up against it for labor next spring." To which Harry Hopkins, civil works administrator, retorted, "All that guy is after is headlines." He might have added that it is impossible to satisfy some "guys."

Talmadge and the other objectors are wrong. Civil works wages are not too high. What is wrong is that wages in private employment are too low.

New Plan Makes Good

The Labor World hailed inauguration of the federal civil works program as a long step forward in civilized and intelligent handling of the relief problem.

The program, we said, "is a big contribution to the maintenance of the national morale. Nothing is so demoralizing as charity. It saps initiative and self-respect and can only be justified if there is no other possible way to give help. Fortunately, the administration has found a way to remove men from charity lists and give them the work which they have so long desired and sought in vain."

Results of the civil works program justify this praise. It is giving renewed hope and courage to millions. One has only to see the faces of the civil works employes to realize what the program is doing for men and women driven almost to desperation by unemployment and its attendant train of evils.

Quick Relief Needed

The urgent necessity for swift action in providing adequate unemployment relief was forcibly stated by Senator Robert F. Wagner recently in appealing for continuance of relief work by private agencies.

"No future wave of prosperity," Wagner said, "will ever be able to wash away one-tenth of the evils caused by the depression. Spiritual disintegration and physical collapse must be checked before they become complete. Next spring will be too late in hundreds of thousands of cases. The tragic warning of the great classical poet resounds through the ages, 'Easy is the descent into the depths. But to regain the heights, alas, what a hopeless task.'"

Senator Wagner touched on a point that has not been sufficiently emphasized. Human deterioration can reach a stage beyond remedy. This has taken place in too many cases already. It is certain it will take place in even more unless relief comes quickly.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Happy New Year!

It's a nice wish, often said in passing just because it's the thing to say, just as so many say "morning," without any meaning whatever—sort of an off-hand pleasantry just to let passers-by know you're not sore at 'em. But there's a better chance that this year will be a happier one than there was a year ago.

Folks, there's work today—work is being done. That means payrolls and that means groceries and clothes that have been earned. Fundamentally, that's the foundation of happiness.

* * *

In thousands upon thousands of homes the year 1934 will start happy right off the bat because work again has shown up. Codes, scold them as you will, have put men to work. The CWR has put millions on payrols. Some call the CWA a camouflaged dole. It isn't. Not by a jugful. That's planned work, with definite fruits flowing therefrom.

A fellow can take a CWA job and call it a job. He can't call it charity, no matter how he tries. Well, not so bad; not so bad.

Happy New Year—and you can drink it down with a stein, too, if you want to, or, in most places even welcome it with a highball.

* * *

Whoever wants to can tie old 1933 up in a package with a zipper fastening and lay it away on the shelf. It saw the last of depression. It saw the end of going backwards.

Of course there is no new civilization yet in full flower. Plenty yet to kick about, but let's save the kicking until next week. This week, birthday week, is a good time to just take off all restraint and see the bright side, which is plenty bright when compared with, say last December, last January or last February. Unemployment is on the run, definitely and plenty.

* * *

It won't be long before the big fat fellows will be squealing and squawking at the cost of it. Unearned incomes probably are due for the sock of their life. That's all right with most folks. Let it come.

* * *

And here's a bright thought for closing this week's perpendicular perambulation:

If congress gets obstreperous about appropriations for the good works there'll be a lobby of the millions who have gone to work. Will they speak up? Ah, listen, my children, and you shall hear—plenty!

And so, Happy New Year!

Patronize our Advertisers.

Holidays are Busy days

There is a hustle and a bustle during the holiday season that keeps every member of the family busy. So many things must be done—trips to make—last minute purchases—suddenly remembered details—general confusion.

A time like this emphasizes the value and convenience of a telephone in the home. Almost magically, you can be everywhere at once. Your friends can reach you with equal ease.

As a practical present for the entire family—and practicality is an important consideration this year—the telephone is ideal. Every day in the year it will add to your family's comfort and happiness. In addition to its daily helpfulness, telephone service is an assurance that the doctor, fire department, or police department may be quickly summoned if needed.

Probably the idea of giving a telephone as a present for the whole family is new to you, but it is worth thinking over. For information about the service, just get in touch with the business office or ask any telephone employee.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Appreciation!

On behalf of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and its forty-two affiliated craft unions, we desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the progressive local business firms which have by their patronage made the continued operation of our paper possible.

We bespeak for each and every one the most thoughtful consideration of our membership in spending their wages, and wish for all a most happy and prosperous New Year.

CHATTANOOGA
TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

A. C. KAMIN, President **T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary**

100 Per Cent. Home Owned

52 Weeks in the Year

You'll Find Our Ad in The Labor World

365 Days in the Year

You'll Find Us 100 Per Cent. for Organized Labor

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

HAPPY NEW YEAR

May Bountiful Health and Prosperity be Yours for the Year 1934

H. G. HILL STORES

We Wish You All a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year

We invite you to call and see us at our new home

Chattanooga Motors
BUICK - PONTIAC DEALERS
309 BROAD STREET

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

SAM ERWIN

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT BACKED BY JURIST

Justice Black, of New York State Supreme Court, Holds "General Welfare" Clause Gives Congress Power to Enact Legislation to Meet the National Emergency Caused by Millions of Unemployed Workers and Wholesale Reduction in American Living Standards.

New York, Dec. 27.—In the opinion of Justice William Harmon Black, of the New York state supreme court, the national recovery industrial recovery act is in entire accord with both the spirit and letter of the federal constitution. For his legal grounds Justice Black said he relied on Article 1 of Section 8 of the constitution, which confers on congress the power "to provide for the commone defense and the general welfare."

Justice Black gave his opinion at a dinner of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity of Columbia University Law school at the Princeton club. After his speech the students and faculty members present adopted a resolution indorsing his views.

Why Congress Enacted the Law.

In the policy declaration of the recovery act, congress siad:

"A national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate and foreign commerce, affects the public welfare and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist."

To meet this emergency and "to provide for the general welfare," congress declared that it was its policy, among other things, "to eliminate unfair competitive practices, * * * to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

Government's Right to Relieve Distress.

In amplification of his opinion that the recovery act does not controvert the constitution of the United States, Justice Black said:

"The other evening at the state chamber of commerce dinner former Representative Martin W. Littleton paid glowing tribute to the permanency and binding power of the constitution. But if I understood his remarks right he followed his tribute to the constitution with a defiance of the recovery program. I gathered that his objection to it was based on the fact that the recovery program invaded the rights of citizens.

"A state or a government under a charter or a constitution too rigid too allow the succor of its people in times of distress does not deserve to endure. Such a government is the victim of creeping paralysis, and is simply 'dead and don't know it.'

"Congress has power to declare war. Can it be seriously contended that congress can declare war and cannot provide for peace by preventing cut-throat competition?

"Every government has the inherent right to provide for the commonweal and do just what our government is doing today. The only thing that ought to keep a government from looking out for itself is some technical provision in its charter or constitution."

LABOR ATTACKS PROPOSED CODES FOR CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES

Secretary Davison, of Machinists, Protests Idea of Master Code, Charging Labor Taken Unawares by Machine Institute.

Washington, Dec. 27.—A general labor attack on codes for the capital machinery industries was launched at hearing on a code for the conveyor and material preparation equipment industry. The codes are being fostered by the Machine and Allied Products institute, known as the MAPI.

E. C. Davison, secretary of the International Association of Machinists, protested against the idea of a master code for all the capital goods industries, asserting that labor had been taken unawares and "had no conception of handling these industrial codes as a mass proposition."

He went on to enumerate the labor demands, which were substantially the same as in the Diesel engine hearing. He asked a 35-hour week and minimum wage for common labor of 50 cents per hour. He declared the code, as worded, would permit work for an unlimited number of hours except that in one six weeks' period the employes could not work more than forty-eight hours a week, and he assumed this was an error or misprint.

Col. Horner, assistant deputy administrator, who conducted the hearing, asked Mr. Swift, the legal adviser, for a legal interpretation of the clause, and Swift said it meant that a 40-hour rule would be observed except in peak seasons when the industry might work forty-eight hours for a six weeks' period. Horner said the provision would be clarified so that there would be no doubt about the establishment of a 40-hour work week for all save the rush season.

Fred Hewitt, labor adviser on the code, made a lengthy statement over the protest of Col. Horner, on behalf of labor's position in connection with MAPI codes. He said he wanted it understood that organized labor wished to co-operate in working out uniform labor provisions in capital goods codes—that MAPI was trying to obtain uniformity and labor agreed this was desirable.

Hewitt said there would be "all sorts of trouble" unless the capital machinery codes were written in language not susceptible to differing interpretations as, he contended, was the case with the code under consideration. "We are having trouble holding our men in shops all over the country," he declared. "They want to strike in industries now operating under NRA codes, but we are asking that they remain at work until we can iron out these matters in Washington."

We hope your New Year diary may begin with "Happy" followed by "Ditto" on every page throughout the year!

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

To Readers of The Labor World

Louis Phillips
GROCER

1600 E. Third St.

Phone 2-7153

Six-Hour Day Asked By Railroad Unions

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The officials of the Railway Labor Executives' association, representing twenty-one standard rail unions, in session here, will conduct an aggressive campaign for the six-hour day for railroad employes, it was announced by Alexander F. Whitney, chairman of the association.

In explaining the demand for the six-hour day, which the association holds should be applied without reduction in pay, Mr. Whitney said investigation by the unions has revealed that, beginning with 1920, the railroads were foremost in creating a large army of unemployed workers.

Since then, he declared, more than 300,000 rail workers were displaced as a result of technological changes in the industry, and this number was further augmented by 500,000 men laid off as the result of the industrial depression.

Any program for improving the efficiency of the railroad industry, according to Mr. Whitney, must comprehend a progressive shortening of the working time, without any reduction in compensation in order to provide work for railway men. Unless the industry shortened the work he saw no hope for the 600,000 unemployed rail workers.

MORE ABOUT

CLOSING YEAR

(Continued from First Page)

of the act, gave a great impetus to organization of the workers, resulting in the addition of many thousands of new members to the American Federation of Labor. Organization is still going on at a rapid rate and 1934 is expected to see the A. F. of L. reach record membership.

Labor Loyally Supports Act.

Labor, though not entirely satisfied with the recovery act, gave it loyal and unswerving support from the beginning and has been a great factor in its success. Labor has insisted the act must be upheld and has been a big force in preventing its violation. Great strides were made in bringing all industry under the NIRA codes and 1934 finds the act the dominating influence in the American business and industrial scene.

The recovery act was hailed as marking a new policy and outlook in American life, opening the way to higher standards of life for the masses and spelling a "new deal" for the entire nation. The intent of the act was stated by congress to be "to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of co-operative action among trades groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

In October came the great convention of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, of vital interest to all organized workers. The convention accomplished much effective work, placing itself squarely behind every sound effort to better the condition of labor. President William Green and all officers were re-elected by unanimous vote.

The 30-hour week was set as the goal for immediate attainment for all industry, the convention declaring that if the NIRA does not bring about reemployment through the operation of codes reducing hours and increasing wages, a bill providing for a compulsory 30-hour maximum work week will be introduced in congress this winter.

As a means of improving the operation of the recovery act, and extending full co-operation, the convention demanded inclusion of labor representatives on all recovery act boards and agencies, whether national, state or local. Following the convention, the A. F. of L. pressed the fight for adequate NIRA labor representation.

Prominent among the actions of the convention was its declaration of a boycott of German goods and services, in protest against Hitler's destruction of German democracy and trade unionism. A feature of the convention was the dedication of the Samuel Gompers memorial. President Roosevelt was the chief speaker.

In the closing weeks of the year came the inauguration of the government's civil works program, which took 4,000,000 men and women off of public relief rolls and put them to work. Also in the closing weeks, came the approval of scores of NIRA codes and greater progress in the government's public works program, which had been slow in getting started, failing to give the expected employment and proving a disappointment to its friends.

When we ask a friend for his candid opinion what we really want is his candied opinion. . . The modern bathing suit has taken all of the kick out of strip poker. . . Use discretion or your sins will find you out on the front page. . . Grab at too much and you're morally sure to get nothing. . . A worm is a caterpillar that has been out playing strip poker.

Happy New Year
and may the year 1934 hold 365 prosperous days for you

Kate Rice Hat Shop

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore · 622 East Ninth St. · T. F. Ware

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LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
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MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
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NRA

HAPPY NEW YEAR
to
Our Friends Everywhere

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
A CHATTANOOGA INSTITUTION

NRA

May 1934 Bring Peace and Happiness to You and Yours

J. Avery Bryan Co., Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Ambulance Service
747 McCALLIE AVENUE

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers

When the last legislature enacted the Craig bill, which suspended interest and penalty up to and including December 31, 1933, if paid on or before that date, on delinquent taxes of the 1922-1931 levies, it provided taxpayers with an unparalleled opportunity to save money on their delinquent taxes.

Beginning January 1, 1934, the delinquent tax attorney will be forced to collect these taxes by law, including all interest and penalty, and the taxpayers will have no recourse.

If your net unpaid tax for 1929, for instance, is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $47.00 more the next day, or

If your net unpaid tax for 1930 is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $33.50 more the next day, or

If your net unpaid tax for 1931 is $100.00, and you don't pay it by December 31, 1933, it will cost you $22.00 more the next day.

(On older levies proportionately more.)

I deem it my duty to convey the above information to the taxpayers, that they may not fail to take advantage of this great saving, if it is at all possible for them to do so.

The tax is payable at the Clerk and Master's office.

Sincerely,
WILL CUMMINGS ,County Judge.

100 PER CENT. UNION
Now Is the Time to Have Your Shoes Rebuilt at
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—5c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

No. 49143
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ardella Hudgins vs. Hardy Hudgins
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hardy Hudgins, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of December, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. B. White, Atty. 1-6

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Leading Scorer

NAT HICKEY

The cage wizard pictured above is Nat Hickey, speed merchant of the Celtic champions. Hickey is leading scorer of the team to date this season. Many basketball experts have said Hickey was the fastest man in basketball. On Jan. 8 Hickey will show his wares at the Memorial auditorium when the world champion Original Celtics, of New York, clash with the Ford V-8's. Manager Tommy Thompson, of the Ford Flyers, has given orders to forget everything in basketball but the Celtic game, and he said, "Boys, if you lose every game this season and win over the Celtics, we will have had a great year." Reservations can be mailed to the Memorial box office now and will be filled as received.

A bishop who was feeling very ill called on his doctor.

Doctor—You must spend the winter in Florida.

Bishop—Haven't the time.

Doctor—Well, I'm afraid it's a case of either that—or heaven.

Bishop—All right. I'll go to Florida.

DURAND'S LUNCH
No. 1 East Ninth St.
WHERE UNION MEN MEET
Offering Draft and Bottled Beer---Sandwiches---Chile
YOU'RE WELCOME HERE

Happy New Year
To Our Many Friends and Customers

A. E. Spradling Coal Co.
Phone 2-5122

Happy New Year
To Every One Is the Sincere Wish of
Sol Moyses & Co.

LABOR THROUGHOUT COUNTRY PLUNGES INTO PLANNING BIG ROOSEVELT BIRTHDAY PARTIES

Committee Named to Bring All Organized Workers Into National Celebration on January 30 to Honor President and Aid Infantile Paralysis Sufferers Throughout Nation.

Washington, Dec. 28.—With tremendous enthusiasm, central labor bodies throughout the country have plunged into the planning of a presidential birthday celebration on January 30.

President Green and Vice-President Woll, as chairman and secretary of the labor division of the national committee, have received more than 400 responses already, with the probability that the response will be almost unanimous within this week.

Three committees have been organized for the arrangement of labor's participation in the national program in every city and town throughout the United States.

A labor advisory committee has been appointed, consisting of officers of national and international unions; a labor co-operative committee consists of officers of state federations and central bodies; a labor press committee consists of labor editors.

One Big American Party.

The national committee has arranged for a one-hour national broadcast on the evening of Jan. 30, so that a program of the best talent obtainable may join the local celebrations everywhere into one great American party.

Warm Springs Foundation, which will benefit by a portion of the proceeds of each ticket, is designed to bring together the whole national effort for treating and combating infantile paralysis and for rehabilitating those crippled by the dread disease. Its work will be tremendously broadened, for the benefit of the masses of the American people, as a result of this enormous birthday celebration. President Roosevelt will address the parties throughout the nation during the broadcast.

Big Celebrations Planned.

Cities already laying plans for tremendous celebrations include New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, Miami, Pittsburgh, Galesburg, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Grand Island, Neb.; Muncie, Ind.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Buffalo, N. Y., and many other cities. It is expected that by the end of the week plans will be under way in scores of cities. On the basis of replies already received, Secretary Woll estimates there will be more than five hundred local celebrations as a part of the national president's birthday ball.

PRESIDENT GIVES NLB GREATER POWER TO DEAL WITH RECALCITRANT BOSSES

Washington, Dec. 28.—The national labor board has been given a more definite status, and its powers and functions defined in an executive order issued by the president. The action is preliminary to the attorney-general giving consideration to the case of Weirton Steel company, but leaves open the question of the adequacy of the previous record on which the attorney-general is asked by NRA to take action. The NLB has been acting under the general terms of Section 7 (a) of the recovery act.

The president in his order states that the NLB was created Aug. 5 to "pass promptly on any case of hardship or dispute that may arise from interpretation or application of the president's re-employment agreement," and prescribes that it "shall continue to adjust all industrial disputes, whether arising out of the interpretation and operation of the PRA or any duly approved industrial code of fair competition, and to compose all conflicts threatening the industrial peace of the country." Then he adds that "All action heretofore taken by this board in the discharge of its functions is hereby approved and ratified."

The latter sentence is believed to clear the way for the attorney-general to proceed with the Weirton case, and to make possible a test of the law on the record as it stands.

The NLB has been proceeding as an NRA unit vested with power designated and defined by Gen. Johnson, and acting with his authority, to adjust through arbitration labor disputes and grievances arising in connection with the president's re-employment agreement, or such industrial codes as have been promulgated and approved. In recent weeks the board has assumed more of a judicial status, and its authority and powers have been directly challenged by the Weirton Steel company, of Pittsburgh, and the E. G. Budd company, of Philadelphia. The Budd company declined to appear at a hearing on grievances presented by its employes.

The president's order gives NLB a definite status of its own and removes it from the scope of a unit of NRA acting solely on power and authority delegated by Gen. Jhonson and coming within his sphere as administrator of the recovery act.

Senator Wagner has always held that the NLB possessed all the powers now defined by the president; it has preferred not to use those powers in its arbitration work because voluntary agreements were better than decisions enforced by the government. The Weirton and Budd cases have forced a showdown; the president takes this method of letting recalcitrant employers know that there is to be no trifling with the NLB.

By its retroactive features, the executive order confirms also the operations of the NLB in supervising elections and more or less outlawing company unions.

Mayors Urge 8,000,000 Be Given Jobs Under Civil Works Program

Washington, Dec. 28.—As Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief and civil works administrator, announced that 4,000,000 men had been put to work on the civil works program up to Dec. 15, the United States conference of mayors, in session here, recommended that 8,000,000 be employed on civil works projects.

"There should be a doubling of the quota to be distributed on the basis of need to be determined by the civil works administrator," the mayors' conference urged.

"If work and wages to 4,000,000 additional people are provided, we feel that national recovery will be accelerated, if we are to judge the future by the accomplishments obtained to date through the civil works administration."

Hopkins estimated that of the $500,000,000 appropriated for relief there would be left by Jan. 1 about $170,000,000, which "should last until about March 15." Grants to states for relief and other expenditures have totaled about $320,000,000.

Under the revised rules and regulations governing hours of labor, wage rates and conditions of employment, made public recently, Hopkins estimated that the average pay of civil works employes would be $50 a month.

15,000 PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN LEAVE JOBS FOR SCHOOL DESKS

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 7.—Approximately 15,000 boys and girls have been returned to the schools because of NRA codes barring children under 16 from industry, Dr. James N. Rule, superintendent of public instruction, reports. Since the opening of schools in September these children, who otherwise would have been working and attending school only about eight hours a week, have been in schools on full time.

Visitor—I should think, by the look of things, that nothing ever happens here.

Brushville Native—Oh! It's a pretty lively place for its size. Why, it's not two weeks since we had an eclipse of the moon.

Phyllis—Sometimes you appear real manly, and sometimes you are effeminate. How do you account for it?

Phillip—I suppose its heredity. Half of my ancestors were men and the other half women.

Prospects Dark For City Schools, Dr. Zook Declares

Survey by Commissioner of Education Shows Few Bright Spots.

Washington, Oct. 28.—City schools are badly affected by the depression, a survey by Dr. George F. Zook, federal commissioner of education, reveals.

"Prospects reported by city superintendents for the current year," Dr. Zook said in his second recent study of the effect of the depression on schools, "are, as a whole, dark, although there are some bright spots in the national picture.

The commissioner said reductions in current operating budgets for schools had averaged almost 20 per cent since 1921.

"School budget reductions in small cities of the north, central, south central and western states averaged 33 per cent between 1931 and the present school year," he said.

"Very few cities have not made some reduction in teachers' salaries since 1930. The reductions run as high as 40 and 45 per cent. The average increase is probably about 14 per cent. Further reductions are reported in prospect for the current year."

Dr. Zook summarized some of his findings as follows:

"City schools are operating with about 18,000 fewer teachers now than in 1930.

"Enrollment is up sharply—probably 200,000 more than in 1930.

"Expenditures are down. City schools are now running on approximately $133,000,000 less for current expenses than they did in 1931-32.

"Few school buildings are being built. Few old ones have been repaired. Expenses for capital outlay have dropped considerably."

"The school term was reduced in length in one out of every four cities," the commissioner said of the budget slashes. "Kindergartens were reduced or eliminated in eighty cities out of 404 reporting. Playground activity was seriously curtailed at eighty-five out of 502 cities. The supply of free textbooks was reduced in 106 cities and new books eliminated altogether in six of 604 cities which replied."

TEACHERS FAVOR STRIKE FOR UNPAID SALARIES

Scranton, Pa.—Vigorously protesting because the school boards refused to pay them back salaries, 146 teachers in two Lackawana and one Luzerne county communities threatened to join the strike already declared by thirty teachers and close the schools until the salaries are paid. Over 900 school children are already on "vacation" because of the thirty teachers' strike, and the proposed walkout will release 4,000 more boys and girls from classes.

"COMPANY UNION" MEN STRIKE.

New Orleans.—Efforts by the NRA industrial relations board failed to settle a strike of a "company union" longshoremen employe by the Munson line, plying between this city and New York. Work had been done on three ships and the men demanded pay in full. The company refused, but made an arrangement to pay off on two. The men refused to accept the offer and strikebreakers were secured to break the deadlock. The Munson line refused to treat with organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but it could operate satisfactorily with a "company union."

LOTTERY LOAN TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Vienna, Austria.—Austria is floating a new 50-year 4 per cent internal lottery loan for 330,000,000 schillings (about $55,000,000), which is to be used in part for public works to give jobs to the unemployed. The lottery plan, combined with the loan, will provide prizes amounting to 3,000,000 schillings a year for the first ten years. These will be distributed twice annually, in March and September. The principal annual prize is 1,000,000 schillings and there are 2,200 smaller prizes.

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat — to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

To our many friends and customers, we extend thanks for a continuous patronage, and a sincere wish that the New Year will be filled with pleasant moments and many of them at . . .

GEORGE'S PLACE
HATTERS AND DRY CLEANERS
SHOE SHINE PARLOR
838 Market Street Phone 6-944

We Wish You a HAPPY NEW YEAR
May 1934 be a Year of Prosperity for You
Chattanooga Steam Laundry
63 WEST MAIN ST.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

THINGS TO REMEMBER
CHECK THIS
The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products
Also Fowler Furniture Stores
Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"
LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 5, 1934 — Number 37

ABOR BOARD TAKES UP CASE MILL STRIKERS

arriman Affair To Be Probed To Bottom.

RROGANCE OF BOSSES CONTINUES

efiance of Regional Board, Jailing of Workers To Be Investigated.

News that the national labor board s assumed entire jurisdiction over e case of the Harriman Hosiery ll strike was received in Chatta-oga Friday morning with gratifica-n by members of organized labor. The Harriman case has been one of e most troublesome encountered by uthern workers, the mill manage-ent having openly defied the orders the regional labor board.

That the mill barons have lost none their arrogance is indicated in a ws item quoting a spokesman for e employers, who states that the mpany "will not agree at any time recognize the union, arbitrate upon opositions we are unable to agree on, or to enter into contracts indi-dually or collectively with the work-s."

Several hundred workers at the arriman mill struck some months o following alleged discriminations d discharges of employes for join-a newly organized union, and the ll management subsequently flatly fused to comply with the aerms of settlement agreed upon by the re-onal labor board. The employes are ll out.

The name of J. Harvey Wilson, lo-l mill spokesman, was connected th the Harriman case, but mill own-there denied that Wilson had any terest in the Harriman mill.

An indication of the "co-operation" ven the president's program by the rogant bosses of the Harriman con-rn is seen in the following news ory, carried this week by Interna-nal Labor News Service and its 0 affiliated labor publications:

Harriman, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Not only s the Harriman Hosiery company fused to follow the advice of the eional labor board that the com-ny deal collectively with its union-d employes, but has demonstrated contempt for the NRA still fur-r by having enjoined and arrested r contempt of court more than enty of the workers and H. Han-h, counsel for the local union.

Organizer Fred G. Held, discussing e Harriman situation, says the mpany tried to pretend to the re-onal labor board that it had paid ges no worse than others in the ea. Its pretense appeared in the bor board's report.

Then the company used the pre-se as a basis for a bill of com-aint before the Roane county chan-ry court. An injunction was se-ed prohibiting picketing and other ful strike activities.

Later an effort was made to have court ratify the injunction so as permit picketing, which was done. returning to Harriman from the unty seat, the strikers were in-rmed the court order had been al-red and several workers went back o the picket line.

Immediately over twenty strikers re arrested with Attorney Hannah d charged with contempt of court.

Motor Bus Jobs And Payrolls Up

Washington. — Increases of ap-oximately 30 per cent or at the te of $25,000,000 a year in payroll sts and more than 25 per cent in ployment in the motor bus indus-—operators of intercity service—der the recently adopted Motor s code, were reported to National overy Administrator Hugh S. nson by the industry's code au-ority.

Complete statistics on the adjust-nts of hours and wages will not available until after Jan. 1 and e report was a preliminary state-nt of progress, filed by J. M. ighan, secretary of the code au-ority. The code became effective Nov. 13.

Letter Indicates Wonderful Spirit At Andrews Co.

President of Local Concern Expresses Appreciation for Esteem of Workers.

Copy of a letter furnished The Labor World this week, written by O. B. Andrews to all employes of his company, indicates a wonderful spirit of co-operation and mutual good will at the huge local plants of the O. B. Andrews company.

The letter is in appreciation for a splendid Christmas gift presented the executive by employes in all departments of the company, and offers a moral which might well be noted by other large employers of labor.

Mr. Andrews, who is one of the largest employers of Chattanooga workers, has religiously observed the code covering all departments of the company, and in return has gained the respect and esteem of all his employes, who indicated same in a slight token presented the manufacturer as a Christmas present.

Mr. Andrews' letter follows:

When I returned to my home last night after ten days' absence in New York I was surprised and mystified at the exquisite radio I found resting in my sun parlor. I just couldn't believe my own eyes until I saw the greeting from the employes which was fastened to the gift.

This was so unexpected and such an exquisite present I hardly know how to express my thanks. I can say, however, that I appreciate just as much the sentiment and good-will prompting this present as the gift itself, and both together have made me very happy.

I do not believe there is anyone who enjoys a radio quite as much as I do. I have had all kinds of different makes of them and run mine constantly when I am at home. I had been wanting very much to have a short wave set and somebody must have read my mind.

I wish that everyone of you could see this machine and hear it in operation, as it has the most exquisite tone of any radio I have ever listened to and I was greatly thrilled last night to be able to get foreign countries on it. It is simply perfect in selectivity of tone and appearance. I think I am a pretty good judge of a radio and this one is simply the last word.

I wish it were possible to have each and every one of the several hundred factory employes see and hear this radio, personally, but as this is impossible I hope you will all take this communication personally, as thanks for your good wishes and your thoughtfulness. I am very, very grateful.

I hope that the New Year will bring to you all everything that you desire. I hope that business conditions will continue to improve and that we will all have plenty of time, plenty of money and be happy.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
O. B. ANDREWS.

Alfred Cofer Submits To Major Operation

Alfred Cofer, son of C. E. Cofer, of the Cofer Electric company, and a member of 175, Electrical Workers, is resting easy following an operation last Sunday afternoon for appendicitis. The operation was performed at Erlanger hospital, at 6 p.m. last Sunday, and "Dad" reports the young Cofer as resting fine and rapidly recovering from the effects.

Furniture Workers Change Meeting Date

Announcement is made that regular meeting dates for Local 1882, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, have been changed from the second and fourth Saturday of each month to the second and fourth Tuesday, at 4 p.m. Next regular session will be held at Roosevelt hall on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 4 p.m.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD FORCES 'HARD-BOILED' BOSSES TO SIGN UNION CONTRACT

Declares Employer Who Refuses to Make Written Agreement With Employes Is "Paying Lip Service at Most" to NRA—"Only Signed Contract Can Give Both Parties Sense of Certainty and Security Essential to Industrial Peace."

"The employer who protests his willingness to deal with the representatives of his employes, but who categorically refuses from the outset to make any written agreement with them, is paying lip service at most to Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act."

Thus did the national labor board pillory those employers who are professing to believe that the N. R. A. actually prevents contractural relations between them and their employes. many industrial leaders, desirous of keeping "their skirts clean" regarding cooperation with the national administration, are publicly proclaiming their approval of the recovery program while they "burn the midnight oil" privately to discredit and destroy the president's plan.

Answering an appeal by the Pierson Manufacturing company, of Quincy, Ill., employing 450 members of the United Garment Workers, that the company "could not make a written agreement" with its employes, the board ordered the concern to make such signed agreement, stating that

"The disadvantages of basing a business relationship upon verbal understandings are too obvious to require comment by this board. Only a written agreement can give both parties the sense of certainty and security which is essential to lasting industrial peace."

The Pierson company workers went on strike on Oct. 16 in protest against the company's rate of piecework wages and its refusal to deal with the United Garment Workers as the representatives of the employes. The plant has been under the cotton garment code since Oct. 2.

Soon after the strike began, the case was referred to the St. Louis regional labor board, which endeavored to mediate the dispute. Upon the request of the national labor board, the striking employes returned to work on Nov. 15, pending and in reliance upon a settlement of the matters in controversy by the board. A subsequent hearing was held in St. Louis at which the employes' representatives sought only a written contract, assuring them that the company would negotiate with them in the future, and that all unsettled disputes would thereafter be submitted to a jointly selected arbitrator. The St. Louis board made a recommendation for settlement which included such a proposed agreement, but this was rejected by the Pierson company.

The national labor board thereupon called a hearing in Washington. The company's vice-president stated that while it was willing to deal with the employes' representatives, "we cannot and will not sign a written agreement with our employes." The company rejected the national labor board's suggestion that an arbitration clause be included with a proviso that it would be canceled by either side upon thirty days' notice.

The national labor board made a sharp criticism of company's refusal to sign a written agreement, saying in this connection:

"The disadvantages of basing a business relationship upon verbal understandings are too obvious to require comment by this board. Only a written agreement can give both parties the sense of certainty and security which is essential to lasting industrial peace. The employer who protests his willingness to deal with the representatives of his employes, but who categorically refuses from the outset to make any written agreement with them, is paying lip service, at most, to Section 7 (a) of the national recovery act."

Offer Sympathy To Former President

Tragic death of little Mary Jean, 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Rose, who received fatal burns when she fell into a pot of hot water on Friday, Dec. 22, from which she succumbed on Sunday, Dec. 24, was noted at the regular weekly meeting of Local 74, Carpenters, and sincerest sympathy was offered to the relatives of the little one. Mr. Rose, the father, was formerly president of Local 74, and has been an active member and official of that organization for a long time.

The Carpenters' expression, offered by a committee consisting of Z. B. Bender, Ed Tucker and A. V. Cordell, follows:

Whereas, on Friday, Dec. 22, 1933, little Mary Jean, daughter of Brother and Mrs. Tom Rose, met with a tragic and fatal accident, and departed this life on the following Sunday, Dec. 24; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Carpenters' Local 74, extend to Mr. and Mrs. Rose our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement, and individually and collectively offer sincerest condolences in their hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished Brother Rose, and The Labor World for publication.

The Labor World speaks for the entire trades union movement in adding our condolences to the bereaved relatives.

Producer—If I make you a star you must lead a life of strict decorum.

Actress—But can't my double do that?

Hosiery Workers Get 5 Per Cent Weekly Pay Raise

National Labor Board Hands Down Award in Wage Dispute Which Nearly Led to General Strike Last September.

Washington, Jan. 5.—A general pay increase of 5 per cent has been granted by the national labor board in deciding the wage dispute between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

The case was brought before the national labor board in August when the union notified the board that a strike of the industry had been called for Sept. 1.

Complaints dating from July 10 against manufacturers in four or five states, alleging refusal to renew the agreements with the union, had already been placed before the board. Manufacturers also requested the intervention of the board.

The board succeeded at a hearing on Aug. 31 in averting the strike through an agreement whereby negotiations were to be carried on for twenty-two days, with the understanding that the board would arbitrate the wage dispute in case of failure of negotiations. On Sept. 19 both sides agreed to submit the case to the board's arbitration and on Sept. 29 the board held a hearing as an arbitrating body.

The decision constitutes a detailed settlement affecting all matters of wages and their adjustment in the industry.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Deplore Passing Of Charles Leonard, Sr.

Local 53, Plumbers and Steamfitters, at its last regular meeting adopted resolutions deploring the passing of Charles Leonard, Sr., father of a well-known member of the local, and expressing sympathy for the surviving relatives of the deceased gentleman.

The resolutions, prepared by H. F. Brown and John T. Cotter, are as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to his last reward Charles Leonard, Sr., father of our brother, Charles Leonard; and,

Whereas, this local deeply sympathizes with Brother Leonard in his great loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy and sorrow for this brother's loss, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Leonard, and to The Labor World for publication.

The Labor World joins the Plumbers and Steamfitters in extending sincere condolences to Brother Leonard.

Higher Purchasing Power Under NRA Aids Big Stores

New Orleans.—Despite the fact that the NRA has hoisted the overhead expenses of the big department stores in New Orleans approximately 35 per cent over those of previous years, both in hours of labor and the increased number of employes to comply with the code, and last but not least, the uniform wage of $12 a week for the clerks, business has increased owing to the increased purchasing power brought New Orleans workers by code wages.

C. W. Pfeiffer Again Chosen President of Machinists' Lodge

Railroad Union Names Officers for 1934—Installation Set for Next Thursday.

New Recorder

CHARLES POSEY

C. W. Pfeiffer, who has been president of Lodge 1450, Machinists, for the past several years, was re-elected to that position at the annual election in December, and Thursday night, Jan. 11, has been set as the date for installation of the official family.

Ed Seagle, vice-president, was also re-elected, and Reece Davis was named to succeed J. C. Rogers, who had served fourteen consecutive years as financial secretary of Lodge 1450, and four years previous to that time held the same position with Lodge 56, a sister organization. Another experienced official who was replaced is Bert Smith, who had been recording secretary four years, and who will be succeeded by one of the younger members, Charles Posey.

Floyd Parks was re-elected treasurer.

Delegates to Central Body will be appointed following the instllation next Thursday night. Mr. Posey, newly-elected recorder, left Dec. 24, with Chester Smith, another member of 1450, for a vacation trip through Old Mexico. It is thought these gentlemen will return in time for the installation.

Musicians Again Name Geo. Rodgers

At the annual election of Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, practically the same officers, headed by George Rodgers as president, were named to serve during 1934.

Officials of Local No. 80 state that business has been considerably improved during the past year, and prospects are bright for a successful year during 1934.

The complete list named by the local is as follows:

President—George Rodgers.
Vice-President—Earl VanArsdale.
Secretary—W. H. Dodd, Jr.
Treasurer—Lester D. Cohn.
Sergeant - at - Arms — Everette O'Neal.
Governing Board—I. R. Summers and Harold Cadek.

Kamin Presides As Textile Union Elects

The following notes on the activities of Local 1785, United Textile Workers of America, are contributed by a member of that organization:

At the last meeting of Local 1785, United Textile Workers of America, officers for the new year were elected and installed. A. C. Kamin, president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, acted as chairman of the election.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman F. Wade announce the birth of a daughter, Monica Joan, Dec. 19, at their home on Vance avenue. Mrs. Wade was Miss Edna Young before her marriage.

* * *

Miss Ella Pitts has returned home after spending the holidays with relatives and friends near Atlanta, Ga. Miss Pitts is a delegate to the Trades and Labor council.

BAKERS WIN MAJOR BATTLES ON TWO FRONTS

Higher Wages, Shorter Hours, Awarded.

LABOR BOARD ENDS STRIKE OF WORKERS

New Unions Secure Recognition and Benefits Through Organization and NRA.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Higher rates of pay and shorter hours of work are given bakers and bakery drivers in a decision of the national labor board.

The case came before the board following a strike last September over the refusal of the companies to recognize unions formed by the inside bakers and the wagon drivers.

The award provides for increase of wages; wholesale and retail salesmen are guaranteed a minimum of $28.00 per week; truck drivers from $27.50 to $32.50; the work week is fixed at 44 hours. The union's claim for vacations with pay is disallowed. The award recognizes the men's rights to organize and specifies the form of written agreement.

For inside bakers wage rates for a 44-hour week are fixed at 40 to 80 cents an hour.

Any further disputes arising under the agreement and award are to be referred to the Philadelphia regional labor board.

PITTSBURGH BAKERS GAIN UNDER LABOR BOARD AWARD

The national labor board followed up its Philadelphia bakery decision with a decision covering Pittsburgh bakeries, including inside bakery workers and drivers. Substantial gains are given the workers under the award, which covers union-employer contracts, running for one year.

Wholesale and retail drivers are guaranteed $27 per week, truck drivers the same. The work-week is fixed at 44 hours. If the permanent bakery code provides better hours or wages, such hours and wages shall prevail. Time and a third overtime is to run between 44 and 48 hours, time and a half over 48. Inside men are given substantial wage increases in scale running from 60 cents an hour for mixers, oven men and bench hands to 45 cents an hour for packers and 40 cents for girls.

Dairy Workers Meet With Employers

Representatives of Dairy Workers' Local 428 met with local employers from the principal dairies in a dinner at a local hotel last Tuesday night and discussed matters of mutual interest.

According to members of the new union, a better understanding came from the informal session, and it is believed much good was accomplished by the exchange of ideas looking to the betterment of conditions of this trade.

Representing the union were President J. H. Bannister, Secretary M. L. Wilson and Business Agent Arnold Morgan.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, also were present and participated in the discussions.

Roy Lee Improves After Bad Attack

R. R. Lee, well-known official of Local 79, Brewery Workers, was reported Friday morning as somewhat improved following a severe illness at his home. Mr. Lee was first attacked by ptomaine poisoning, followed by a siege of intestinal influenza which has confined him to his home almost continuously for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee are planning a trip to Florida, where it is believed the hot sun will "boil the illness out" of the victim.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—I have seen references to guilds as forerunners of modern trade unions. What were the guilds?

A.—They were associations or corporations of persons engaged in kindred pursuits, formed for mutual protection, aid or co-operation and known in England from the seventh century.

* * *

Q.—Who are the labor members of the national labor board?

A.—William Green, George L. Berry, John L. Lewis, Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman, NRA labor advisory board, and Rev. Francis J. Haas, director, National Catholic School of Social Service.

* * *

Q.—What did the term, "iron clads," as used by labor, mean?

A.—The term was applied about fifty years ago to contracts resembling the "yellow dog" contracts. Labor men said that this name came from the fact that when a worker signed such a contract he temporarily gave up his privilege of exercising his fundamental rights.

What Next!

Umbrellas made entirely of waterproofed paper—handles, ribs and all—will soon be on the market. "Costing only a few cents," the Nation's Business remarks, "they'll reduce the overhead of lending umbrellas to friends."

Wisdom

It is not the Almighty but we who are responsible for the vice and misery that fester amid our civilization. God showers upon us His gifts—more than enough for all; but like swine scrambling for food, we tread them in the mire, and rend each other.—Henry George.

Johnny (Oct. 15)—Aw, you're always picking on me. Why don't you let sis do it?

Johnny (Dec. 15)—Say, ma, ain't there something more I can do to help you?

Draft BEER
TASTES BETTER AT
HICKEY'S
DODDS AND MAIN
Sandwiches--Best Chile in Town
NRA
100 PER CENT UNION

QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF *from use of*
Black-Draught

"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."
P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Try the Shop in Your Neighborhood
MAC'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
White Oak
Only First-Class Union Workmanship
2219 Dayton Boulevard

Snore This One Off

When you hear a "snorer" wheezing nasal lucubrations, croaking dismally and darkly that the NRA is breaking down, don't waste your time trying to wake him up. He is one who cannot get an idea in his head and must therefore, perforce, get it in the neck.

The obituary writers will have a difficult job in getting over the second-quarter earning reports showing conclusively that 1932 deficits are being turned into 1933 profits. A compilation by the New York Sun reveals that the third quarter net income of 150 industrial companies was $98,914,115, compared with deficits of $17,686,722 sustained in the third quarter of 1932. All but four of the 25 companies which reported their quarterly net showed a substantial increase in earnings per share.

Another tabulation by Standard Statistics and covering the operations of 89 companies during the first nine months of 1933, shows a gain of 160 per cent. over 1932. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 these same firms earned 11 times as much as they did in 1932's comparable period.

For some industries, notably textiles, the entire September quarter was operated under NRA codes. Backing up these good reports of earnings is the announcement that collections are better than they have been in two years.

All this may be hard on the Jeremiahs, but it strengthens the confidence of the public that there is a lot of good in the Blue Eagle after all.

N. R. A. Wages Too Low

Too many reports are being received of workers unable to earn a decent living under NRA code minimum wages. One instance is that of workers in a Minnesota packing plant who were forced to strike because their earnings under the code resulted in a weekly income which, in the words of the Minnesota Industrial Commission, were "inadequate to maintain American standards of living."

It becomes increasingly evident that NRA codes, by shortening hours of work and not making adequate compensating increases in hourly rates, have resulted in many cases in lowering wages. This will not bring recovery. The situation was summed up well by Elmer E. Milliman, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, who told the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems at Detroit:

"Progress has been made under the NRA along the lines of shortening hours and increasing wages, but in a great many cases it has been a question of only placing a small portion of the unemployed to work and on a minimum wage basis; and there has been a great, glorified 'share the work' program carried on which has helped to pauperize thousands of our workers who, before the application of the recovery act, were working longer hours.

"Despite the intent of the NRA, the earnings of such employes have decreased rather than increased under this program. Consumptive power cannot be built up in this manner."

A Notable Victory

The day-to-day achievements of organized labor in protecting their members from victimization often remain unknown outside the immediate circle where the workers are benefitted. Many of these achievements merit larger publicity. One of them is the victory won by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for forty-two molders who were discharged by the Glenwood Range company, of Taunton, Mass., on April 27, 1933.

Union officials alleged that the American Mutual Insurance company forced the range company to dismiss the men because of their age and put up a vicious fight against the victimization accompanied with a demand for wages for lost time. After six months' struggle, forty-one of the molders (one having died in the interim) were paid $18 per week for lost wages, amounting to $17,750, and returned to work with all of their rights under the workmen's compensation law reserved.

Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer and legislative representative of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, who handled the case, expresses the opinion that the terms of the settlement "will have a tendency to prevent the discharge of men because they have grown old in industry."

Social Justice Legislation

The twelve-point program of social justice legislation which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urges all subordinate organizations, representing more than five million workers, to support, is both an expression of high idealism and an example of pragmatism as applied to labor legislation.

The twelve points follow:

Workmen's compensation laws.
Unemployment insurance.
Anti-injunction legislation.
Child-labor laws.
Ratification of the Child Labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.
Minimum wage laws for women and minors.
Improved standards for teachers in public schools.
Shorter work day and work week for workers in public and private employment.
Safety legislation.
Inspection and sanitary legislation.
Convict labor laws.

In the language of Mr. Green, in his letter urging all affiliated bodies to use every effort to secure the enactment of the program into law: "The measures are all important, as they relate to the social and economic life of the working people in the different states and throughout the nation."

The necessity of this legislation to protect the economic interests of the workers of America is so apparent that the entire program, which has been drafted and endorsed by conventions of the American Federation of Labor, should be accepted by all progressive persons as an immediate goal without close scrutiny and consideration.

Railroads "Consider" Company Unions

An Associated Press dispatch announces that the Southern railroad regional co-ordinating committee met in the office of W. R. Cole, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky., to consider what action was to be taken in reply to charges made by Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, that "railroads are violating the labor provisions of the emergency transportation act." It is announced that executives of the eastern and western roads are also "considering" the charges.

Specifically, Mr. Eastman charged that many railroad corporations are financing and otherwise supporting company unions, intimidating employes for activities in connection with bona fide unions and resorting to other antiunion schemes which, Mr. Eastman said, are violations of the emergency transportation act signed by President Roosevelt on June 16 of this year. He not only told the railroad executives that they were violating the labor section of the act, but warned that unless they discontinued these subversive practices forthwith he would cite them to the attorney-general of the United States for prosecution as law violators.

Inasmuch as the railroad executives have consciously violated for more than six months the provisions of the act which outlaw company-controlled "labor" groups, it would seem that the time has come for them to stop "considering" their unlawful actions and obey the law as interpreted by Mr. Eastman.

They should promptly abolish their corporation-conceived, corporation-organized, corporation-financed unions, and thus get in touch with the new deal in industrial relationships which underlies the labor sections of both the emergency transportation act and the national industrial recovery act. The company union is dead in spirit, condemned by the law, and denounced by public opinion. It should be killed in fact.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

As we plunge into this brand new year it is just as well that we try to get our minds clear on the direction we are taking. We may not continue in our present direction, but at any rate there is a direction at this time which may and probably will continue. If there is change it seems at the moment likely to be to the left.

Getting the boiling all over with and putting it in sugar form, the whole story is this:

Hitherto money and credit have been lavished on the top of the heap—the big bankers, the promoters, the pilers-up of holding companies, combines and paper structures. Today money and credit are being put into circulation and operation through the masses of the people and very soon, if plans aren't wrecked, a lot of the top will be lopped off entirely and left to roll over and go dead.

* * *

In the circles where secrets are kept it is being said that the government program is to oust the exploiter, to get rid of the tribe that lives by taking profits for performing no service.

Undoubtedly the trend is in that direction, and it is mighty good. But of course we must not fool ourselves that this will be done in 1934. If substantial progress is made that will be all it is reasonable to expect.

* * *

Well, it's a pleasant road to be traveling. Much pleasanter than the old road, when the takings went so largely to the "big shots" of Wall street and LaSalle street, and the lesser streets of the plutocrats.

Much pleasanter than the days when we were reading of the vast foreign "loans" that were being floated and of the vast plants that were being built abroad with the money that had been gypped out of American wage earners.

True, there are millions for whom there has yet been no change. Millions still have no jobs. But the tide has turned, and they will get their return. The hope is that once it comes to them it will stay with them.

Plenty of flaws in the program, to be sure, but it is a program that looks in the right direction, which is something, at any rate—in reality it is so much that we cannot just now put a proper rating on it.

The average American today takes a look at the wolf of Wall Street and breaks into song—a lilting tune.

"Who's afraid of the Big Bad Wolf" didn't come along just because a chap had a bright idea—or was it a girl who wrote that ditty? And if it came that way, that doesn't account for its sweeping popularity.

Today the nation is laughing at the predatory beast, looking out for chance gashes from desperate fangs, but feeling very confident that there is nice bold handwriting on the wall for him and that the door opens outward.

Not so bad, this 1934 outlook. Anyway, let's go have a look-see.

CUT IN SILK TEXTILE PRODUCTION IS ASKED

Washington.—Proposed modification of the silk textile code to permit 25 per cent curtailment of production for 30 days and to give the code authority the right to require temporary shortening of hours of machine operation within any group was presented to NRA at public hearing before Deputy H. B. Ludlum, Jr.

James A. Goldsmith, general secretary of the code authority, said the amendment was proposed to eliminate unwarranted overproduction in industry. Merchandise is selling at lower prices today than before the code was approved, he claimed.

Frank Schweitzer, of the American Federation of Silk Workers, said his organization would not object to the proposed modification if workers' wages were not reduced. He said that skilled workers were now receiving $13 per week minimum and curtailment might bring wages as low as $9 per week.

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TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
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INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers
NRA

The Commercial National Bank
of Chattanooga
Z. C. PATTEN, President

Condensed

Report of Condition

At the Close of Business Dec. 30, 1933

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$ 974,084.85
Overdrafts		463.64
Furniture and Equipment		8,998.50
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		22,500.00
State of Tennessee Bonds		191,062.50
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		3,213.14
Interest Accrued on Bonds		23,024.18
Customers Liability—Letters of Credit		550.00
U. S. Government Bonds	$1,916,167.14	
Cash and Due From Banks	2,832,361.43	4,748,528.57
TOTAL		$6,222,425.38

LIABILITIES:

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preferred	$400,000.00	
Common	250,000.00	$ 650,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided Profits—less expenses		39,806.35
Unearned Discount		4,849.46
Letters o fCredit		550.00
Circulation		250,000.00
DEPOSITS		5,177,219.57
TOTAL		$6,222,425.38

DIRECTORS:
Cartter Lupton, President Dixie Mercerising Company
Hardwick Caldwell, President Tennessee Stove Works
Peyton L. Carter, Vice-President and Treasurer Carter Bros., Inc.
J. H. Davenport, Secretary-Treasurer Davenport Hosiery Mills
Edward Finlay, Attorney
Robert L. Hall, Executive Vice-President
C. L. Hardwick, President Hardwick Stove Company
Fred W. Lupton, Capitalist
Burkett Miller, Attorney
Z. C. Patten, President Chattanooga Medicine Company, President St. Elmo Bank and Trust Company
Geo. H. Patten, Vice-President Chattanooga Medicine Company
J. S. Poindexter, Capitalist
Mark H. Senter, Capitalist
Clarence S. Steward, President D. M. Steward Manufacturing Company, President Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association
D. H. Wood, President Southern Chemical Cotton Company, President Converse Bridge and Steel Company

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation!

STATEMENT
of the
Hamilton National Bank
CHATTANOOGA, TENNNESSEE
As of December 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$12,277,368.03
Overdrafts		1,970.46
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,046,406.70
Band Buildings (five offices)		1,463,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		122,687.23
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		504,924.27
Other Real Estate		78,818.30
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		321,657.85
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	$2,121,874.13	
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	7,263,800.16	
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	5,718,602.88	15,104,277.17
Total Resources		$32,011,351.64

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,054,255.24
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	321,657.85
Deposits	**26,635,438.55**
Total Liabilities	$32,011,351.64

Member Federal Reserve System

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Business Is Extra Good!

And It Makes EASY WAY Very Happy to Feel That, to Some Extent at Least, They Have Been Successful in Their Sincere Effort to Please the Public in Every Respect.

THE EASY WAY FOLKS DEVOTE MUCH TIME and EXTRA EXPENSE

In Trying to Obtain the Very Best and Freshest of Everything for Their Customers.

AND INSTEAD OF CHARGING MORE, THEY TRY TO ARRANGE THEIR PRICES TO AS TO "ALWAYS AVERAGE A LITTLE CHEAPER"

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

SHOP EASY GROCERY STORES

No. 1 Store—12-14-16 Frazier Ave.
No. 2 Store—629 Spears Ave.

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Green Beans, nice and tender ..... 3 lbs. 10c
Meal—Hood's Special or Crystal Pearl ..... 12-lb. bag 25c
Flour—Orient ..... 24-lb. bag $1.15
Wesson Oil—Pint ..... 18c; Quart 35c

IN OUR MEAT MARKET

Tender Steak ..... lb. 15c
Home-Made Pork Sausage ..... 2 lbs. for 25c
Clover Bacon, Sliced, Rindless ..... lb. 15c
Wisconsin Full Cream Cheese ..... 2 lbs. 25c

Business Gains Made During 1933

Prove the Staunch Condition

of

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Which Was Able to Go Forward Despite All Obstacles

(Watch for Annual Financial Statement on Jan. 31)

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Steel Workers Win Strike for NRA Right To Organize and Bargain Collectively

Dover, Ohio.—Twelve hundred employes of the Greer Steel company and the Reeves Manufacturing company here voted to end the strike against both concerns on the announcement by the officials of the two companies that they would employ all former employes without prejudice or discrimination and bargain collectively with representatives of the workers in accordance with Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act.

The company officials also agreed to meet with any official of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers who may be chosen by the employes to represent them, and promised to cease interfering with the right of the workers to unionize the plants.

No wage dispute was involved in the controversy. Locals of the Amalgamated association were organized here last summer. Officers of the unions alleged that company officials repeatedly attempted to prevent their employes from organizing and discharged a large number of workmen on account of their union activities. Finally union officers, accompanied by Organizer John McKeown, asked the officials of both companies to reinstate the discharged men. This request was refused. The local unions then declared a strike and picketed both plants, permitting none to enter except foremen and office workers who were given passes to get through the "lines."

City officials requested the intervention of the conciliation bureau of the U. S. department of labor, which sent Fred Keightly and Robert Fox here to effect a settlement. After a number of conferences officials of both companies agreed to re-employ all discharged employes, stop interfering with the workers' right to organize, and to meet with the duly elected representatives of the employes.

The strike was settled in less than a week.

Wagner Upholds Right of Workers to Name Spokesmen

Freedom of Contract Justifies Abolition of Interference by Employers, Chairman National Labor Board Declares.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The doctrine of freedom of contract justifies the idea that American working men and women are entitled to elect their representatives for collective bargaining without employer interference as prescribed by the labor section of the National Recovery Act, Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the act, and chairman of the National Labor Board, declared in an interview. In accordance with the well defined views of organized labor, he said "freedom of contract exists only when equalization of bargaining power exists," and completed this declaration with the statement that "it is the duty of the government to see that there is freedom of contract."

Senator Wagner pointed out that from its inception the National Labor Board has insisted upon elections, supervised by the board, to determine whether the employes wanted a national trade union or a company union to represent them when that point was raised. Dozens of such elections, he said, were held before the Weirton Steel company, with plants at Weirton and Clarksburg, West Va., and Steubenville, Ohio, and the E. G. Budd company of Philadelphia challenged both the National Recovery Act and the National Labor Board by refusing to permit them to be held by their employes.

Freedom of contract, he declared, has been a factor in many major labor cases carried to the courts in the past. He used as an instance a New York state law forbidding women to work at night in factories, which the courts held unconstitutional because it took away the women's right to contract to work at any time they pleased.

WAREHOUSE WORKERS STRIKE.

Gulfport, Miss.—Demanding a wage scale on a parity with payments under the CWA, warehouse laborers on the Gulfport steamship pier went on strike, following their action by delegating a group from their ranks to convey notice of their demands to J. R. Dent, president of the Dent Stevedoring company, Gulfport. The dock laborers, both white men and negroes, asked 40 cents an hour for their work, declaring that the 40-cent rate had been "established by the government for all common labor."

Barney Finds Moral In Labor World Quip

Editor The Labor World:

You can't kill a fly that is smart enough to sit on your fly-swatter. There must be a moral to this rather important discovery of ours, but we're hanged if we can provide it.

The above paragraph, clipped from a recent issue of The Labor World, is truly a subject for deep thinking. It may be applied to all walks of life. I am going to attempt to draw a moral for union men: You cannot kill a fly that is smart enough to sit on your fly-swatter. You cannot harm a union man that is smart enough to avoid entangling alliances (the fly-swatter). He cannot be hit when he is not there to be hit.

The union man has no real friends outside of union men. Theirs is a common cause. So Mr. Union Man, do not be misled by any alliances that may be "fly-swatters." All men have affiliations of some kind or other. All affiliations have a specific object peculiar to their organization. Union men affiliating with organizations foreign to union principle are getting right under the fly-swatter—and have they not been swatted by the company unions?

Union men should be smart enough to sit on that fly-swatter. If they are not, they should study unionism more and more until they are able to hit that swatter every time.

To union men there can be no question as to which organization they owe the most. Other organizations may promise (bait with honey, etc.) and then the fly-swatter. Mr. Non-Union Man well knows the fly-swatter. Why he does not see the union man sitting on the swatter is for the union man to answer.

Mr. Union Man, what does sitting on the fly-swatter mean to you? Only that you pay your dues promptly and let George do it all? No!

Mr. Union Man, your sworn duty as given in your obligation is all that is asked of you. Study unionism, talk unionism, breathe unionism, personal activity in all meetings you can attend of your organization.

Demonstrate to the public that your unionism has produced the best type of citizen obtainable. By making yourself a real union man you are fitting yourself for future social and civic leadership and then you are always on that fly-swatter, never under it.

WM. R. BARNEY.

No man has so many secrets as the married man who attends a convention and fails to get in on any of the meetings.

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ALLMAN SIGN CO.

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The Dixie Bakery

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Child Labor Causes Adult Unemployment

Harrisburg, Pa.—In signing the bill which made Pennsylvania the twentieth state to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, Gov. Pinchot characterized the measure as "a part of the forward movement in social legislation that is under way throughout the country."

"This is a great day in a great cause," he continued. "Because of Mrs. Pinchot's interest in eliminating the sweat shop and improving conditions in industry, I take a personal satisfaction in the victory.

"In Pennsylvania alone there are 1,000,000 unemployed and a definite percentage of them are without employment because of the employment of children."

FARM HOMES WORTH LITTLE.

Washington.—Bureau of census figures show that 44 per cent of the homes owned by farmers are worth less than $1,000 and only about 4 per cent are valued at more than $5,000. Sixty-five per cent of tenant farmers' homes are valued at under $1,000 and only 1 per cent over $5,000. Average value for owned farm homes is $1,135 and for tenant farms $500.

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Walter D. Moore — T. F. Ware

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Announcing
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J. M. HORTON GROCERY
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HAMES GROCERY
111 Chickamauga Ave. Phone 3-2076

ALGOOD BROS.
205 Chickamauga Ave. Phone 3-9170

CASH MEAT MARKET
1404 Dodds Ave.

DUTCH & TOM ALLGOOD CASH STORE
4924 Rossville Blvd.

ARCHIE DALE
4808 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-0079

S. J. EDWARDS
2199 Dodds Ave.

S. J. EDWARDS
2310 McCallie Ave.

S. J. EDWARDS
2219 Rossville Blvd.

S. J. EDWARDS
2106 East Main St.

ECONOMY CASH STORE
5013 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-0273

J. M. HORTON
1901 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-1146

W. F. HUDSON
2016 Chamberlain Ave.
Phone 2-3165 Phone 2-3166

M. F. McDONALD'S Cash Grocery Co.
2602 E. Main St. Phone 2-3125
3448 Brainerd Road Phone 2-1136
5002 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-0841

NOBILE CASH GROCERY
901 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-6212

L. A. PRICE & SON
1509 Rossville Ave. Phone 7-1169

PALACE MEAT MARKET
210 E. Main St. Phones 6-9581 6-7851

K. C. ROBINSON CO.
415 Market St.

RUSSELL'S CASH GROCERY
3312 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-9230

J. C. STRINGER
2300 Bailey Ave. Phone 2-5415

R. D. WALLIN GROCERY
103 Chickamauga Ave. Phone 3-1023

M. A. STOREY
2451 Broad St. Phone 6-9679

ECONOMY CASH STORE
2522 S. Broad St. Phone 6-9940

MORGAN'S CASH GROCERY
2329 S. Broad St.

G. & M. JONES, Q. S. S.
2016 McCallie Ave. Phone 2-9223

NEW DEAL GROCERY
4802 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-9117

W. F. HUDSON
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220 W. 45th St.

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Market and Second Sts. Phone 6-2367

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
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Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
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HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Ford Violates Recovery Act, Green Charges

Workers in Edgewater Plant Not Permitted to Exercise Right of Collective Bargaining, Gen. Johnson Is Told.

Washington, Jan. 5.—In presenting to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, a detailed statement on the strike of Ford Motor Car company workers at Edgewater, N. J., President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, charged the Ford company with violation of the collective bargaining section of the National Recovery act.

"Neither before the strike, nor September 28, the date on which the strike took place, were the employes of the Ford Motor company permitted to engage in collective bargaining for the settlement of grievances and disputes through representatives of their own choosing as provided for in the Industrial Recovery act," President Green said. "Not only has the management of the Ford Motor company refused to bargain collectively with its employes at Edgewater, as required by law, but in addition it has stated that its employes who stopped work for the purpose of redressing grievous wrongs are no longer considered employes of the company and can only be re-employed through personal application and rehiring individually.

Government Challenged.

"This attitude of the Ford Motor company constitutes a challenge to the government. Either the government is supreme or the Ford Motor company is outside the pale of the law and subject to its own corporate rules and procedure. **It is inconceivable that the government would surrender to the Ford Motor company or to any other corporation.**"

Mr. Green announced he was requesting General Johnson and Senator Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, to take such action as may seem necessary to make the Ford Motor company comply with the collective bargaining provisions of the National Recovery Act.

"The government can utilize its legal machinery to require the Ford Motor company to observe the law relating to collective bargaining," he continued. "It can deal with the Ford Motor company just as it deals with any violator of the nation's laws.

A. F. of L. to Act.

"The American Federation of Labor can supplement such action as may be taken by the government, by advising organized labor units of the attitude of the Ford Motor company toward its employes, that working people and their friends throughout the nation may refuse to purchase Ford cars until such time as the Ford Motor company engages in collective bargaining with its employes and deals fairly with them, as is required both by the spirit and the letter of the National Recovery Act."

N. Y. Fire Fighters Win Eight-Hour Day

New York.—The board of estimate branch of the municipal assembly passed the bill, previously adopted by the board of aldermen, providing an eight-hour day for city firemen, beginning on Jan. 1, 1935.

Vincent J. Kane, president of the Uniformed Firemen's association, affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters, declared that the change could be accomplished for as little as $100,000 at the beginning. The citizens' budget commission, which opposed the bill, estimated that it would make necessary the addition of 3,000 firemen and computed the increased cost at $7,500,000 for the first year.

Under the law the mayor is required to hold a public hearing before deciding whether to sign the measure. Mayor LaGuardia's signature, however, is regarded as certain. During his campaign for mayor he said he favored an eight-hour day for firemen, which he believed was in accordance with principles of the NRA.

The bill had the firm support of the American Federation of Labor. During the 1933 convention of the federation, the New York Uniformed Firemen's association presented William Green, president of the A. F. of L., with a handsome tie clasp in recognition of his work for the Fire Fighters of New York City in their efforts to secure the shorter work day. The presentation was made by Vincent J. Kane, president of the association.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

No. 49142
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ardella Hudgins vs. Hardy Hudgins
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hardy Hudgins, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of December, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. B. White, Atty. 1-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49190
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Agnes Bell Pursley vs. Wade Pursley
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Wade Pursley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February Rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 3rd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. B. Mack, Atty. 1-26

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

RAIL OFFICIALS' PAY ROSE AS EMPLOYES' WAGES FELL

New York City, Jan. 5.—"Higher ups" of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad are receiving larger salaries than in 1925, when the railroad increased fares 40 per cent, but the wages of the rank and file of employes has fallen, it was revealed in testimony before Public Service Commissioner George R. Lunn. The facts were brought out in hearings on application of Westchester county communities for a 19 per cent reduction in commutation rates.

Information on wages and salaries was given by Patrick J. Rooney, corporation counsel of New Rochelle, reading from reports filed with the public service commission for the seven-year period, 1925-1932. George T. Carmichael, general auditor of the road, said the reports were correct.

The pay of officials increased 11.95 per cent, the reports showed, while the pay of employes and laborers dropped 6.8 per cent. The daily wage reduction of the laborers was from an average of $8.05 a day to $7.52 a day.

At Rooney's request Carmichael gave the salaries of the higher officials. John J. Pelley, the president of the road, receives $37,000; Edward G. Buckland, chairman of the board, receives $13,469. The other salaries, according to Carmichael, are: Vice-president in charge of purchases, $10,411; executive vice-president, $12,292; vice-president in charge of finance, $10,886; vice-president in charge of traffic, $10,154; vice-president and general manager, $10,360; general counsel, $7,685; secretary, $6,031; treasurer, $6,830.

Carmichael explained that these salaries are received from the New Haven road itself, and not from the various subsidiaries. It was shown that the New York, Westchester & Boston railroad, a subsidiary, has not for two years paid its rental of $291,373 a year for tracks to the parent corporation.

"The New Haven officers got their salaries from the New York, Westchester & Boston road those years, though, didn't they?" Rooney asked.

"Oh, yes," said Carmichael.

ABOLISHING THE NRA WILL 'SCRAP' OUR CIVILIZATION, RICHBERG SAYS

Boston, Jan. 5.—In a speech blistering with frankness, Donald R. Richberg, general counsel for the national recovery administration, told a meeting sponsored by the Massachusetts state recovery board that to reject the plan for administering industry according to the principles underlying the NRA codes of fair competition means "scrapping" both civilization and the present federal constitution.

Charging those who urge the people to "scrap the N. R. A." with failure to state their alternative, Mr. Richberg said there are obviously only two alternatives, adding:

"The first alternative is to scrap all effort at a planned economic recovery, to scrap all effort to bring order and justice into our industrial civilization, to relapse into anarchy or unrestrained self-seeking, to return to the law of the jungle and to let the most ruthless and selfish of our breed survive—in a word, to 'scrap civilization.'

"The second alternative is to establish a new government endowed with power to own and operate essential industries, free from the obligation to preserve individual liberty of action or individual rights of property—in a word, to 'scrap the constitution.'"

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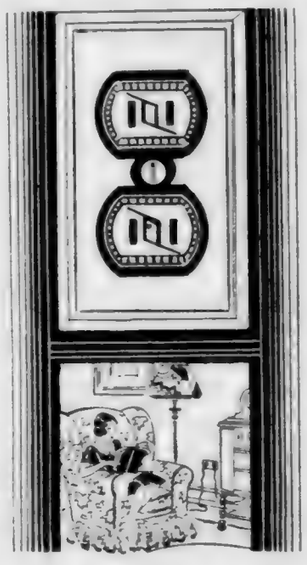

Baseboard Outlets not only make it easier and more enjoyable to use your electrical appliances . . . but they also make it possible for you to arrange your furniture just like you want it . . . without having to string unsightly wires around the room to reach your lamps, your iron, toaster or other appliances.

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DUPLEX (TWO-PLUG) OUTLETS
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and Terms as low as
$1.00 *Down - Balance Monthly*
Visit or phone our nearest store for complete details
THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Ottawa.—For the eighth consecutive month a gain was shown in employment in Canada on Dec. 1, H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, reports. The number of employed at the beginning of the month was 850,486 compared with 845,793 on Nov. 1, an increase of 4,693.

Helped By Cardui

Here's the true story of how Cardui helped Mrs. H. E. Dunaway, of McComb, Miss., as written by herself:

"I was sick and rather discouraged. I was so weak and thin, I was not able to do my work as it should be done. This made me fret a good deal, and did not help my condition.

"I had pains across my back and lower part of my body. My nights were spent in rolling from one side of the bed to the other, hoping I would soon go to sleep. Then when morning would come, I would be just as tired as when I went to bed. A neighbor, seeing how badly I felt, told me to try Cardui. After I had taken one bottle, I was much better. I kept on taking Cardui, and I was stronger and slept much better at night."

DURAND'S LUNCH
No. 1 East Ninth St.
WHERE UNION MEN MEET
Offering Draft and Bottled Beer---Sandwiches---Chile
YOU'RE WELCOME HERE

PAY AS YOU RIDE ON
McClaren Tires
and
Gould Batteries
McClaren Tires are Guaranteed Against Stone Bruises and Blowouts.
A Small Down Payment and Weekly Payments on the Balance.
Chattanooga Rubber Tire Works
7th and Chestnut Streets
Phone 6-3169
Rex Byrne, Pres. Chester Hatfield, V-P

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

THINGS TO REMEMBER
CHECK THIS
The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products
Also Fowler Furniture Stores
Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"
LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Atlantic Ice and Coal Co.
And Its Subsidiary
Southeastern Brewing Co.
Distributors of
Lions Pilsener Beer
Have Been Declared
"UNFAIR"
To Organized Labor
By
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 12, 1934 | Number 38

ELECTRICIANS SIGN NEW PACT WITH BOSSES

All Large Contractors in Agreement.

NEGOTIATIONS END IN FINE SPIRIT

McDaniels Declares Outlook for Trade Best in Years.

E. E. McDaniels, business manager of Local 175, Electrical Workers, announced Friday morning the completion of negotiations with Chattanooga electrical contractors, which had extended over a period of several months. All the downtown contractors are signatories to the new agreement, which has only to receive formal approval of the international union, Mr. McDaniels said, to be complete.

Membership in Local 175, Mr. McDaniels said, has increased practically 100 per cent. during the past ninety days, and employment conditions are steadily improving.

"Prospects for employment," he declared, "we believe are brighter now than they have been for several years, and our members are enthusiastic in their optimism.

"Negotiations with our contractors, while marked by considerable delay caused by the economic conditions, have been most pleasant at all times, and the spirit of the sub-title preceding our agreement, 'Basic Principles,' we think was and is concurred in by our employers as well as ourselves. This paragraph reads as follows:

"The employer and the union have a common and sympathetic interest in the electrical industry; therefore, a working system and harmonious relations are necessary to improve the relationship between the employer, the union and the public. Progress in the industry demands the mutuality of confidence between the employer and the union. All will benefit by continuous peace, and by adjusting any differences by rational, commonsense methods. To these ends this agreement is made."

Firms signing the agreement, which includes all the downtown contractors, are: Chattanooga Electric company, by W. A. Jewell; Curtis Electric company, by Paul W. Curtis; Terrell Electric company, by C. E. Terrell; F. P. Sweet company, by Philip Sweet; Central Electric company, by W. H. Ashmore; W. C. Teas company, by Herbert Haile; Hall Electric company, by L. A. Hall; Cofer Electric company, by C. E. Cofer.

Mr. McDaniels said that while the above list contains the names of all downtown contractors, there remain a few smaller concerns in the outlying sections which have not yet signed. If and when these agree to the contract notification will be given through The Labor World, he said.

LONG HOURS, LOW WAGES, CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

"Unemployment is the result of business and commercial stagnation, due to the lack of purchasing power on the part of the masses of the people, resulting from over work and under pay," declared the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor. "Shorter hours and higher wages as a means of spreading employment and increasing purchasing power are economic essentials, as necessary to trade and commerce as they are to the workers themselves."

Pay Cut Asked as Price Of Resuming Mine Work

Halifax.—A coal company in Pictou county, going into receivership, demands a 20 per cent wage cut as the price of resuming operations. The Halifax Daily Herald charges that this is part of a plot to bring about a general cut in miners' wages. Under this threat, the men who formed a dual union sometime ago, have mostly flocked back to the United Mine Workers of America.

Heads of Great Railroads Seek Conference on Legislation With Brotherhood Officials

New York, Jan. 11.—Alarmed by the militant determination of the executives of the railway labor unions to secure the 30-hour week for railroad employes as a remedy for the wholesale unemployment which afflicts the rail transportation workers, L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson company and president of the Eastern Railroad Presidents' conference, appointed a group of eastern railroad executives to represent the managements in this region at a joint conference with railway labor officials on a legislative program.

It was reported that the following presidents had been appointed for the parley: W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania; F. E. Williamson, New York Central; J. J. Pelley, New York, New Haven & Hartford; Daniel Willard, Baltimore & Ohio; J. J. Bernet, Chesapeake & Ohio.

The gesture was approved by the railroad presidents of this region at the suggestion of President Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania railroad. He expressed the idea that the purpose of the railroad brotherhoods in agitation for the six-hour day, which is to provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of idle railway workers, might be met by legislation that would equalize the conditions under which the railroads and competing forms of transportation—automobiles and waterways—operate. Legislation for railroad pensions was also listed as a proper subject for discussion.

Completion of the railroad presidents' committee awaits action by railway managements in the west and southeast. The appointees will not discuss wages, the labor officials having stated that they have no authority to consider pay of the workers at the proposed meeting.

CHURCHMEN RAP PRIVATE PROFIT AS BASIS OF ECONOMIC ORDER

Welfare of People Must Be Paramount in Recovery Program, Says Federal Council of Churches, Calling for Nation-Wide Moral and Spiritual Advance.

New York, Jan. 11.—The nation is called upon to face courageously 'the cause and cure of our present situation in terms of the Christian principle that the aim of any economic system should be the welfare of the people" in a statement issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"Private profit as the cornerstone of the economic order appeals to men to be selfish when the Christian Gospel bids them to be unselfish and seek the common good," the statement added.

The present break-down, says the statement, is spiritual as well as economic, and "our new powers of machine industry and our unrivaled technical skill have failed because they have been controlled by the motive of private acquisitiveness instead of public service."

The statement was signed by the heads of thirty Protestant denominations, with an aggregate membership of more than 27,000,000. It was signed also by the Rev. Drs. Albert W. Beaven and Lewis S. Mudge, president and vice-president, respectively, of the council.

The statement resulted from an informal conference convened by Drs. Beaven and Mudge in Washington, Dec. 6, the day President Roosevelt addressed the council there.

"As representatives of the many millions of devoted God-fearing citizens of this nation," said the statement, "we unite in assuring the leaders of government that we rejoice in every evidence that great social ideals of Christianity are being woven into the fabric of our national life. We have read with deep interest the declaration of President Roosevelt in his address to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America that 'the churches are the greatest influence in this world of ours to overcome the present tendency toward greed.'

"We have welcomed his statement that 'while the churches remain wholly free from even the suggestion of interference in government they can at the same time teach their millions of followers that they have the right to demand of the government of their own choosing the maintenance and furtherance of a more abundant life.' In the light of this challenge we unitedly voice our conviction that alongside all plans for recovery that are made in our economic and industrial life there should be a nation-wide effort for moral and spiritual recovery and advance.

"To this end we commit ourselves and for that same program of moral and spiritual strengthening we ask the interest of all who are in places of leadership."

Whitney Favors United States' Ownership of Rails

Head of Railroad Trainmen Says Such Step Must Be Taken Unless 6-Hour Day Is Enacted.

New York, Jan. 11.—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and chairman of the Railroad Labor Executive association, said in a statement here that he would favor government ownership of the railroads if existing conditions continue, which in the past four years have resulted in railroad officials throwing 1,000,000 railroad workers into the unemployed army.

He stated that an immediate effort to provide work for the jobless would be made through federal legislation providing for the six-hour day under the basic wage rates of 1929, with government ownership as a final solution if the unemployment situation is not otherwise remedied.

Whitney voiced definite opposition to consolidating the railroads because of the injuries it would impose on the workers and said he felt keenly "the exclusion of the railroad industry from the national recovery act."

CHICAGO BANK OPPOSES INSURANCE OF DEPOSITS

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11.—Officials of the Harris Trust and Savings bank hinted in a letter to the stockholders that it might withdraw from the federal reserve system rather than submit to the deposit insurance plan to which 13,423 banks out of 13,564 have agreed. The plan, backed by the federal government, compels banks to contribute to a fund partially financed by the government to guarantee the safety of deposits up to $2,500.

Officials of the Harris concern declare that this insurance "throws an unlimited liability upon the banks." They should have added that the sole liability imposed on the banks is the guarantee that when they borrow money from depositors that money shall be returned to the depositors in full regardless of either the inefficiency or dishonesty of bank officials.

3 PER CENT. IS LIMIT FOR BANK INTEREST

Washington, Jan. 11.—The federal Deposit Insurance corporation announced a rule prohibiting member banks in the corporation from paying more than semi-annual compounded interest on deposits. The order applies to all deposits whether they are insured or not on which interest accrues after Jan. 2, the effective date for the new insurance system, with the exception made for deposits contracted for prior to that date. For each violation of the order the corporation may impose $100 penalty, the penalty applying to each individual deposit.

Notice, Bakers!

Local 25, Bakers and Confectionery Workers, will meet Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, at Roosevelt hall. All members are urged to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

DISPUTE AT WILSON PLANT CONTINUED

Despite reports to the contrary, it was announced Friday morning by representatives of Local 18766, Oil Refiners, that the controversy at the local plant of the Wilson Refining company, which has threatened to develop serious proportions through discharge of union members and other alleged code violations, has not been adjusted.

Following the "firing" of several members of the union recently, intervention of governmental agencies was sought, and the controversy has since been in the hands of these authorities.

It was said that, although a number have been "laid off" for alleged "slack business," the remaining forces are working overtime on production.

Local labor officials expressed the hope Friday morning that telegraphic and telephone communications then being held with Washington government and labor officials might bring an early adjustment of the difficulty.

NATIONAL BODY HEARS STORY OF MILL STRIKE

Employers Maintain Arrogant Attitude.

ORDERED BY BOARD TO END WALKOUT

John L. Lewis Expresses Disgust With Attorney's Attitude.

Harriman, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The strike situation at the Harriman Hosiery mills was given a hearing before the National Labor board Jan. 4. The mill management was represented by Mr. T. A. Wright, attorney and vice-president; Polk Wright, attorney and director, and James Tarwater, son of the president of Harriman mill. The strikers were represented by Mr. W. M. Hannah, attorney, of Harriman, Fred G. Held, vice-president American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and a committee of strikers. This case had been transferred from the regional labor board of Atlanta, Ga., to the National Labor Board, after the regional labor board found that the mill management would not agree to collective bargaining or to any kind of procedure of arbitration. The members serving on the National Labor Board at this hearing were: Pres. Wm. Green, of A. F. of L., chairman; Dr. Wolman, Mr. DuPont, industrialist, Maj. Geo. eBrry, president Printing Pressmen's union, Father Haas, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The case of the strikers was presented by W. M. Hannah giving a picture of the entire situation from its inception, showing how the mill management had refused repeatedly to come to some kind of an agreement with the strikers in reinstating workers who had been discharged presumably for joining a labor union. After hearing the strikers' side of the situation, T. A. Wright commenced to read from a brief he had prepared giving their side of the situation. Before getting very far with this reading several members of the board asked Mr. Wright the question of how the mill management stood in reference to arbitration and were answered to the effect that the management refused most unequivocally to consider arbitration. When confronted with the question as to whether the management understood that it was the purpose and spirit of the NRA and the president's wishes that all industrial disputes must be arbitrated by the National Labor Board or some other machinery set up for that purpose, Mr. Wright questioned the authority of the National Labor Board and the president to force them to arbitrate or make any kind of concession to their workers. In fact, they defied the board in every way to interfere with the mill's problem, claiming that the whole program was unconstitutional. The defiant attitude assumed by the representatives was so clear that President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, wanted the board to call a halt to the entire proceedings and did finally walk out, as he was disgusted by this attitude of the firm. It was significant that the board did not allow Mr. Wright to finish reading his brief that he had prepared, but finally persuaded him to meet with the representatives of the strikers in another room to try to arrive at some kind of an agreement and report back to the board later in the day.

This was done, with the committee of strikers drawing up a modified agreement embodying an arbitration clause, which was flatly turned down by Mr. Wright.

The matter was then turned over to the National Labor Board, which handed down a decision Wednesday providing for an ending of the strike and re-employment of all strikers with seniority rights.

The Richmond Hosiery Mill, of Rossville, Ga., was called before the hosiery code authority on Tuesday, Jan. 2, in New York to explain several violations of the hosiery code. This firm is said to have been violating the code ever since its inception and it finally became so flagrant that even the manufacturers became so disgusted with their actions that they had to do something about it.

It was regarded as very sifinificant that the Richmond mill was represented by John Chambliss, of Chattanooga, at this hearing in place of J. Harvey Wilson, who has been so vociferous in his denunciation of the whole NRA program and the hosiery code. Is it possible that Mr. Wilson is losing his prestige in his fight against this progressive movement? labor men here are asking. Firms of the type of the Richmond mills and men of the type of J. Harvey Wilson have no place in the new where they truly belong, is the way local workers view this situation.

Labor Exploitation and Child Labor Have No Place in New Deal, Roosevelt Says; Useful Social Values Are Saved

Washington, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt in his message to congress expressed a militant and profound faith in the effectiveness of his industrial agricultural and monetary program to bring about the readjustment of our national life so as to save everything that, socially considered, is worth saving and discard every form of waste. He stressed "ruthless exploitation of labor," child labor, and "speculation with other people's money" as practices whose complete abolition was sought. He said:

"It is an integrated program, national in scope. Viewed in the large, it is designed to save from destruction and to keep for the future the genuinely important values created by modern society. The vicious and wasteful parts of that society we could not save if we wished; they have chosen the way of self-destruction.

"We would save useful mechanical invention, machine production, industrial efficiency, modern means of communication, broad education. We would save and encourage the slowly growing impulse among consumers to enter the industrial market place equipped with sufficient organization to insist upon fair prices and honest sales.

"But the unnecessary expansion of industrial plants, the waste of natural resources, the exploitation of the consumers of natural monopolies, the accumulation of stagnant surpluses, child labor and the ruthless exploitation of all labor, the encouragement of speculation with other people's money, these were consumed in the fires that they themselves kindled. We must make sure that as we reconstruct our life there be no soil in which such weeds can grow again.

"We have ploughed the furrow and planted the good seed; the hard beginning is over. If we would reap the full harvest we must cultivate the soil where this good seed is sprouting and the plant is reaching up to mature growth."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP SUGGESTED BY LEHMAN

Governor of New York Asks Legislation Permitting Municipalities to Own and Operate Public Utilities.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Municipal ownership of public utilities was approved by Gov. Lehman in his message to the legislature as a means of protecting the public against the extortionate rates and allied excess charges which those who own and control these essential services impose on consumers. In a nine-point program of suggested laws covering public utilities, which he said he hoped and expected the legislature would enact, he gave the following first importance:

"Legislation permitting any municipality to construct or acquire a public utility plant and sell its service to its inhabitants and any surplus to residents outside of its territorial limits. This bill should also provide that one or more municipalities may combine in the formation of a public utility district.

"It should not be mandatory but purely permissive legislation, to become operative only after the whole project, including all the details of the financing, construction and operation, shall have been submitted to the residents of the municipality for their approval."

Court Enjoins Fake Union in NRA State Test

Judge Restrains Theater Owners and Employers From Violating Motion Picture Code.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Independent Theater Owners' association and the Allied Motion Picture Operators' Union, Inc., a "company union," set up and fostered by the employers, were enjoined temporarily from violating the motion picture code, in a decision by Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins upholding the legality of the Schackno act, New York state law similar to the national recovery act.

The injunction was granted at the request of Harry A. Sherman, president of Local 306, International Alliance of Motion Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators, who charged that employers discharged members of his union and created the "company union" in an endeavor to evade the motion picture code. A hearing was set for Jan. 29, when the complainant will ask for a permanent injunction and for $1,000,000 damages.

Sherman declared that the Independent Owners' association entered into a ten-year contract with the "company union" and that the association then began discharging members of the plaintiff union. Hours of work were increased beyond the 40 hours a week set by the code and wages were cut below the code minimum, it is charged.

Justice Collins said that he would bring the case to trial within the month "because of the importance of the issues, to speed up their final determination, and to minimize any harm which the preliminary injunction may occasion."

"If the president's program is to be vitalized and efficacious, if it is to be more than a rostrum entreaty, then all who come within its purview must adhere to its mandates," Justice Collins said. "The code seeks to invest the recovery program not only with lips but with a heart and a conscience, and a strong arm to bludgeon —with legal process if need be—the timid, the recalcitrant, the shirker and the dodger.

"The president defined his re-employment agreement as 'part of a nation-wide plan to raise wages, create employment and thus increase purchasing power and restore business.' Paragraph 8 of the P. R. A. contained the pledge that the subscribers thereto (including associations) were 'not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement, which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis."

"This laudable and expedient agenda cannot be accelerated or achieved by the simple process of subscribing to codes. Unless the program is made to work, it will remain a program—impotent and dispirited and unavailing. The word must become the deed. And the deed—if need be—must be compelled."

ATLANTIC ICE AND BEER ROW IS LIVE TOPIC

Sale of Lion Pilsener Declared Light.

PROBABLE INCREASE IN ICE PRICE SEEN

Attitude of Non-Union, Cheap-Wage Corporation Condemned.

Situation respecting the position of the Atlantic Ice and Coal company continues one of the livest topics at meetings of Central Body and of the various local unions—in fact, wherever organized workers congregate the attitude of the huge chain corporation toward labor is a matter for discussion.

Although the Chattanooga public in general has joined heartily into the protest initiated by the workers against the policy of the concern, officials apparently are maintaining the purpose which a representative of the corporation is said to have announced, to "make the people of Chattanooga like it."

It is said that sale of the Lion Pilsener Beer, which is handled by the ice, coal and fish company under the trade name of Southeastern Brewing company, has practically stopped locally, and reports from various cities in the southeast where the chain corporation operates indicate that working people in this territory are preparing to add their protest to the non-union, cheap-labor policy of the wealthy chain.

The company is said to handle in all cities where it operates the same commodities which are marketed in Chattanooga—ice, coal, beer and fish, besides doing a general storage business. It has not been reported whether "ice wars" similar to that started locally have been initiated in other cities where the chain operates. It will be recalled that the retail price of ice in Chattanooga was slashed in half recently, and local citizens are expecting to be "shook down" for vastly increased prices for this commodity during the coming summer. It is held that from 75 cents to $1 per hundred may be expected as the rate to householders when hot weather returns.

BREWERY WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, last Thursday named officers for a six-months term, this being the policy of the local, and very few new names are seen in the official family. The list follows:

President—O. B. Kelso.

Vice-President—Ed Steiner.

Corresponding Secretary—R. R. Lee.

Financial Secretary—W. F. Strickland.

Treasurer—R. L. Lee.

Trustees—Tom Ellis, Victor Divver and R. W. Burkes.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will remain in office during the next six months, it was announced, all having been re-elected by acclamation.

Thomas—I hope we'll agree after we're married.

Tess—Maybe you won't at first but you'll soon learn, dear.

TEACHERS STRIKE FOR BACK PAY

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 11.—Demanding part or all of the six and a half months' back salary due them, thirty-two school teachers in Mayfield borough went on strike and the schools did not open after the holiday vacation. More than 1,100 pupils were affected by the strike.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934.

The President's Birthday Ball

What an idea! The President's Birthday ball. Not one, but hundreds of them, all over the country. And all linked by the magic of radio.

Labor, to its everlasting credit, is sharing in this tremendous and unique celebration. Perhaps in as many as 500 cities there will be celebrations by labor. Certainly there will be if labor is alert and awake to its opportunity.

Never was there a finer chance to promote good will toward labor, while doing a fine and decent thing. Of course some don't think so, which is to be expected. Most do.

* * *

President Green is chairman of the labor division of the nattional committee, which is fitting. Labor shares generously in the membership of the national committee, of which Henry L. Doherty is chairman. That is fitting, too; and it is an indication of labor's status and the recognition it has won.

Labor cannot afford to fail in making its share a great success. Labor cannot afford to have to say it couldn't. And there is more to this plan than honoring the man, fine as that is.

There's the benefit to Warm Springs Foundation, the only thing outside the presidency in which the president retains an interest. It is hoped that Warm Springs, which is to be a great clearing house and coordinator in the fight against infantile paralysis, will be forever removed from need.

A part of the price of each ticket to each ball must go to Warm Springs.

* * *

There is no way of knowing how many little tots from the families of workers will be saved by this great institution. No sufferer will be turned away. Altogether there is something big and magnificent about this whole thing. First of all, honor will be done a man for his own sake and the sake of his good works, without politics. Men of all beliefs are joining in the planning of this great tribute. The president of the United States is to be honored by his countrymen on his birthday.

In a way, he will be honored by his neighbors, because every American who has heard his voice over the air feels himself his neighbor.

What Next!

The American Locomotive company is prepared to build stream-lined locomotives for railroad service capable of making a top speed of 120 miles an hour. These new locomotives are offered in two types—those fully streamlined and those so built only in part. In the complete model, sand box, steam dome, bell, whistle and safety valve are sunk into the jacket of the boiler; the headlight is stream-lined, but the driving wheels and running gear remain exposed.

Draft BEER
TASTES BETTER AT
HICKEY'S
DODDS AND MAIN
Sandwiches--Best Chile in Town
100 PER CENT UNION

Use This Laxative made from plants

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come up from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act — just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its proper use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily.

Find out by trying Black-Draught what a good medicine it is for constipation troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry).

P.S. — For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

Come Forth, You Leaders, and Lead America On!

There can be a whole New Day if the wage earners of America get together and plan it. The Old Gang that brought us to the big smash will never engineer us into a new day. That's Labor's job.

Right now the old gang is divided. Some are humble, knowing they failed, ready to "go along" and rebuild a decent social order. Some are fighting like tigers to get back to the big feed trough.

Labor has only ONE proper goal. Labor must go forward.

* * *

Millions more Americans ought to be in unions. The man who walks around by himself is no good in this great struggle to rebuild an empire. He is actually in the way of progress. The man foolish enough to get into a company union helps to build a log jam against going ahead. Today there is a great and crying need for men who will stand forth and say to the multitudes, "This way lies deliverance."

There is a crying need for the kind of leaders who can make the multitudes see a great vision. What a day lies just ahead, if only we can see it and make up our minds to go there!

* * *

There are some who see vision and then clutter up the road with details. There is a sweep to this vision — a magnificent sweep that reveals power and glory, which, translated into the plain and necessary things of life means food for all, homes for all, clothese for all, schools for all and a great more of joy for all than humanity ever knew before.

The program now under way looks forward. At last common sense is getting to work. At last there is a deliberate planning to get goods into the hands of people. Mistakes are being made by the dozens. Gen. Johnson does some of the craziest things a man ever did. But the main drift is right, the main direction is the right way. We are going down the right road.

* * *

But we falter and hesitate because the masses are not organized. Ten millions ought to be in unions today, twenty millions tomorrow. If men would spring to arms in millions, why not spring to the war for prosperity in the same millions. Here is a great crusade, not for death, but for life.

* * *

Think not too much on the old ways, dwell not too lovingly on the old routine. There is need for audacity in a day that has given us more audacious action than any other age ever knew.

Count this as true: Once let the captains of the old order once more entrench themselves in one-half of their old power and we shall lose all that we have gained. Then we shall go into a smash that will smash all things.

Today all advantage lies with those who want a human race that is the master of its machines, that thinks in terms of democratic freedom.

* * *

All over the nation are men and women capable of action to cement and weld the masses in great and powerful unions, with an ideal and a goal. Stand forth, you who can lead. Lead into unions and then lead on through this reconstruction of America!

America is leading the world, as it is. What has been done is but the beginning. Lead on! Let the fire and the ardor of a great ideal possess the masses of our people. We go forward in a great crusade.

Come forth, you fighters, and fight! Come forth, you leaders, and lead! Follow your captains and your general into a great tomorrow!

Long Fight in Prospect

Malcolm Muir, division administration of the National Recovery Act, expressed the opinion that two large classes of persons will be disappointed in 1934. The first of these is composed of those who expect a miraculous return to prosperity, the second, of those who prophesy disaster to the recovery program.

Common sense says that Mr. Muir is right. A depression which has lasted as long as the one which began in 1929 cannot be overcome in a few months. It will be a long, hard fight, but the upward march has begun and with the help of every American, recovery will be achieved and further disaster avoided.

Hours Must Be Further Cut

Labor legislation of great importance to every wage earner will be discussed at a conference of trade union representatives in Washington on Jan. 24. One of the most important proposals to be taken up will be the question of the shorter workday and week. Shorter hours under the NRA have helped re-employment but have fallen far short of giving jobs to all the unemployed.

What has happened has overwhelmingly vindicated organized labor's stand for the 30-hour week and points strongly to the necessity of further drastic cuts of working hours. Labor can be depended upon to take the lead in this and insist that Congress take cognizance of the situation and act to bring relief.

Will North Force Change?

Northern employers are showing increasing signs of dissatisfaction with the differential wage rates given southern industry by NRA codes. At first there was no strong opposition by northern employing interests to the differentials. Apparently they were not wise enough to realize that the lower southern wage rates provided by the codes would handicap northern industry.

Now northern employers are beginning to wake up and there are indications that dissatisfaction will grow fast as time proves the differentials are giving the south a decided advantage in production costs.

Will the dissatisfaction grow until northern employers go on the warpath and attempt to force equalization of code wages between the north and south, as advocated by organized labor? Stranger things have happened.

Buying Legislation by Contributions

The practice of corporation officials of resorting to indefensible methods to secure the election of state officers who in turn will favor legislation for the financial benefit of the corporations, is revealed in the senate investigation of alleged violation of federal laws in the election of United States Senator John H. Overton, of Louisiana.

According to press reports of the inquiry, S. D. Hunter, of Shreveport, a gas and oil well capitalist, opposed to the election of Overton, admitted on the witness stand that he contributed $75,000 to the campaign fund of Dudley Le Blanc, one of the candidates for governor, because Le Blanc had agreed, if elected, to amend the "severance tax" which was a financial burden to Hunter's oil and gas interests.

Hunter also admitted that the International Gas Products company, of which he was a large stockholder, had been fined $6,000 for "stealing gas" by a process known as "meter-jumping."

Hunter claimed he knew nothing about the gas stealing and experienced a "shock" when he heard of it. He also said the company demanded that the executive employe who worked the meter trick plead guilty personally and pay a fine. Of course the layman is inclined to draw the conclusion that no junior executive would resort to "meter-jumping" for the benefit of the corporation which employs him without a suggestion along that line from higher officials.

Evidently Louisiana needs more stringent election codes against corrupt political practices as well as higher standards of business practices by corporation officials.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Controversies about the NRA and its effect are like the waves on a rockbound coast. There is an inward and outward surge, and nuiances run the gamut from the deep diapason of dissent to the loud peals of praise. A crescendo of commendation has recently drowned out the sour notes of criticism and the hisses of critics.

No industry was more difficult to bring under a code than bituminous coal. Administrator Johnson and his aides struggled with it for months. Today the National Coal association, composed of bituminous operators, is on record as believing its code will be very helpful to the industry. The association has discovered that established wage scales have introduced a much needed element of stability in the industry.

A few weeks ago the Iron and Steel institute publicly acknowledged benefits it has received under a code. Now the steel casting industry follows with a statement that its code has proved of "pronounced value" in speeding the industry's return to "normal, satisfactory and profitable operation." The shoe industry reports stabilization for the first time in history.

Louis Kirstein, retiring chairman of the NRA industrial recovery board, reports that "in practically all cases coming to the attention of the board the early experiences (of industry codes) have been beneficial."

These words of praise do not come from theorists or radicals, but from practical, profit-seeking men. They are therefore all the more impressive.

There is, incidentally, food for thought for other business men in the coal association's indorsement of established wage scales. The bituminous code does not stop with fixing a minimum wage. Instead, operators bargained with the United Mine Workers and a uniform scale for all kinds of work was agreed upon. Employers who are afraid to bargain with their workers similarly should be encouraged by the satisfaction of a group that was once frankly skeptical of such an orderly course.

* * *

In a Georgia textile mill, a large proportion of the workers are using increased leisure under the cotton textile code to attend a school opened in the mill. The teacher is supplied under the federal plan of providing employment for jobless teachers and giving opportunity to adults for further education.

This use of increased leisure ought to satisfy the folks who have been worrying how the workers would use increased leisure time given them by NRA hours. The Georgia mill workers are showing they are fully capable of using increased leisure with benefit to themselves and society. As a matter of fact, the workers of America don't need any "uplifters" to tell them how to spend leisure time. They are no more apt to spend the time in evil pursuits than any other class of the population, which is something some folks apparently don't realize.

Interstate Trade in Convict Labor Goods Prohibited by Law in Seventeen States

Washington.—The unremitting efforts of the American Federation of Labor through its state branches in favor of state-use of convict labor goods and forbidding interstate commerce in them have resulted in the enactment of the A. F. of L. convict labor bill in seventeen states, according to information made public at the federation's headquarters here.

Twelve of the seventeen states enacted the law in 1933, and it is confidently expected that the Hawes-Cooper act, which becomes effective on Jan. 19, 1934, will persuade many more states to join the honor list. The act enables each state to forbid the sale, within its own borders, of convict-made goods from other states.

The states now having laws in conformity with the Hawes-Cooper act are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

After Jan. 19, when the federal act becomes effective, no convict-made goods can be shipped into these seventeen states for sale on the open market. Creditable as this achievement is, labor officials point out that unless the laws of the state provide that none of their own convict-made products shall be sold in the open market, they cannot forbid the sale of convict-made goods from other states. State federations of labor in the thirty-one states which have not enacted legislation providing for the state-use system are therefore urged to put forward special efforts during the coming sessions of the legislatures to have this important measure written into the statutes.

It is expected that the restricted market for convict goods caused by the seventeen states which have already barred such products will speed up the adoption of the state-use system in the backward states.

The only real attack on the Hawes-Cooper act was recently made by the attorney-general of Alabama, who asked the supreme court of the United States for an injunction restraining the seventeen states from enforcing their convict labor laws, alleging the unconstitutionality of the act. The case will be argued before the supreme court on Jan. 9. Officials of the American Federation of Labor look for a strong decision from the court denying the validity of Alabama's attempt to uphold convict labor competition with free labor.

During the past year contracts for shirts in Kentucky and Wyoming prisons were canceled because the Hawes-Cooper act would become effective during the life of the contracts.

1,000 Men to Be Given Work Under CWA Planting Oysters

New Orleans.—Employment is to be given to 1,000 men planting oysters on the Mississippi coast, Senator Pat Harrison stated after a conference with officials at the civil works administration. This is made possible by a correction of the quota to which Mississippi is entitled under the regulations of the CWA. Senator Harrison took to the administration proof that Mississippi had not been allowed its proper quota of civil works funds. The work of extending the oyster beds along the Mississippi coast will be conducted as a state project. It was pointed out at the civil works administration that no additional allotments are being made for the improvement of oyster beds, but that this is a permissible activity if the states wish to employ the funds allotted to them for that purpose.

Cigar Makers Show the Way

The Cigar Makers' International union, which has been at the forefront of every labor advance since the days of its organization, is again taking the lead in labor progress.

The Cigar Makers are proposing that when the machine displaces workers in the cigar industry, it must bear a share of the burden of that displacement, by a contribution of cash per machine to help tide the displaced workers over until they can be placed in other occupations.

"We contend," said President Ornburn of the union, "that the time has passed when a machine can come along and throw workers into the discard without compunction and without relief."

The proposal is well described by President Ornburn as the first constructive plan for meeting the issue of unemployment caused by the introduction of machines. It shows the way for all industry and it merits the most serious consideration by those administering the national recovery plan.

Lynchings vs. Strikes

Comment of a student of world revolutions and of the industrial situation in the United States: "These lynchings are like volcanoes, in that they reflect internal turbulence that must have some outbreak. Fundamentally the cause of the turbulence is industrial, a seething resentment against wage reductions.

"Strikes are forbidden by government officials fearful of developments. Lynchings are a substitute emotional outlet, especially in sections where labor has not been permitted to organize freely as an outlet for self-expression. Governors and clergy who approved the California lynching can generally be counted upon to use all their power to attack a group of employes that dares to declare a strike.

"It's reminiscent of the waning days of the Old Roman Empire; they threw Christians to the lions to divert the attention of the seething multitudes from economic and political conditions that were steadily getting worse. Personally I would rather have a few more strikes than a few more lynchings."

NRA HIGHER PAY AIDS NOVA SCOTIA MINERS

Halifax, N. S.—Some benefits to Nova Scotia coal miners have accrued from the national recovery act as a result of the fact that higher wages paid under the ... United States miners has eased ... competition of American coal ... Nova Scotia coal has to meet ... Montreal market, says Pres... Morrison, of District 26, United ... Workers of America.

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Business Is Extra Good!

And It Makes EASY WAY Very Happy to Feel That, to Some Extent at Least, They Have Been Successful in Their Sincere Effort to Please the Public in Every Respect.

THE EASY WAY FOLKS DEVOTE MUCH TIME and EXTRA EXPENSE

In Trying to Obtain the Very Best and Freshest of Everything for Their Customers.

AND INSTEAD OF CHARGING MORE, THEY TRY TO ARRANGE THEIR PRICES TO AS TO "ALWAYS AVERAGE A LITTLE CHEAPER"

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

Business Gains Made During 1933

Prove the Staunch Condition of

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Which Was Able to Go Forward Despite All Obstacles

(Watch for Annual Financial Statement on Jan. 31)

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products

Also Fowler Furniture Stores

Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

LABOR CHARGES AGAINST FORD SENT TO COMPLIANCE BOARD

Washington, Jan. 4.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, has turned over to the NRA compliance board for investigation the charges by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, that the Ford Motor company had specifically violated the collective bargaining provisions of the recovery act at its Edgewater, N. Y., plant. A strike of 1,600 employes of the Edgewater plant has been in progress since Sept. 28.

If the compliance board finds there is ground for action against Ford, Johnson said, he will have conferences with the federal trade commission and justice department before proceeding.

Public Printer Asks 5-Day Week For Government Printing Office

Washington, Jan. 11.—Public Printer George Carter renewed his recommendation for a five-day week at the government printing office in his annual report to congress.

Mr. Carter explained that under the first economy act he was able to effect a five-day week at the G. P. O. from July 1, 1932, to last Sept. 9. After that date, the second economy act with its 15 per cent pay cut reestablished the Saturday half-holiday.

"The Saturday half-holiday," Carter said, "is difficult of administration and disturbing to the work routine by requiring compensatory time off on another day if employes work more than four hours on Saturday.

"Therefore the public printer's recommendation of a five-day work week is renewed in the interest of more efficient operation of the G. P. O. and in justice to its employes, who are entitled to a shorter work week in accord with the NRA."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

When a girl goes shopping for a husband, she doesn't always find a bargain. . . After a woman lives with a man for ten years, he's about as hard to figure out as a three-piece jig saw puzzle. . . Instead of trying to patch up a quarrel some couples don't seem to give a rip. . . A girl can love every hair on a girl's head and yet, at times, feels like pulling every one of them out. . . If a girl could read her boy friend like a book, she probably couldn't resist reading the last chapter to see if she marries him. . . Love flies out the window, when too many bills come in the door. . . Probably the reason so many women put their husbands on a pedestal is because they expect them to be a bust. . . About the only time some girls will meet a boy half way is when they want a kiss. . . A woman's intuition that tells a girl when the boy friend is falling for her, is the same instinct that tells a fisherman when he has a nibble.

* * *

A man approached a stranger upon the street, stopped him, and said:

The Man—If a train left Chicago for New York and average 59 miles an hour, and another train left New York for Chicago and averaged 64 miles an hour, and they passed, how old am I?

Stranger—Why, you're 38.

The Man—That's right; but how in the world did you figure it out?

Stranger—Well, you see, I have a cousin that's half crazy, and he's 19.

* * *

Dont's for the bride who wishes to get along with her mother-in-law:

Don't begrude waiting on her.

Don't criticize her personal habits.

Don't criticize her "old-fashioned" ideas.

Don't forget to practice tolerance always.

Don't belittle her real or fancied ailments.

Don't (out loud) resent dealings she has with her son.

Don't try to reform her methods of household management.

* * *

Junior—Where are you going, mother, dear?

Mother—Your daddy and I are going to a surprise party.

Junior—Can't I go, too—and can't we take Bobbie and Susie along, too?

Mother—No, you were not invited.

Junior—Well, don't you think they'd be lots more surprised if you took us all?

* * *

What Every Infant Knows.

How big he is.
That he mussen ky.
How the rooster goes.
Where his curls are.
How the mooly-cow goes.
That he is knowing for his age.
That he is gramma's b'essedest angel.
That he has rosy-posy tootsy-wootsies.
Who's a tunnin' itsy bitsy lump o' sooda.
That he must pat-a-cake pretty for the ladies.
That he is a boofie-oofie, lumpsy-dumpsy, so he is.
But the infant of today does not know how the horsie goes!

* * *

It's hard for a woman approaching 40 to make up her mind to be her age . . Making hotels homelike would be fine if they didn't make them like modern homes. . . They say a man whips his boys for the same kind of foolishness his dad couldn't whip out of him. . . A woman gets all run down worrying about what her husband refuses to take seriously. . . Some minds are so open that they can't hold anything. . . Just like most relations, our foreign ones are poor. . . Keep your feet on the ground is a good motto. When a fellow gets up in the air his rudder refuses to work properly.

* * *

Doctor—Medicine won't help you any. What you need is a complete rest and change of living. Get away to some quiet country place for a month. Go to bed early, eat simple foods, drink plenty of good rich milk, and smoke just one good cigar a day.

A month later the patient walked into the doctor's office. He looked like a new man and the gratified doctor told him so.

Patient—Yes, doctor, your advice certainly did the business. I went to bed early and did all the things you told me. But, say, doctor, that one cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's no joke starting to smoke at my age.

* * *

A judge was pointing out that a witness was not necessarily to be regarded as untruthful because he alters a statement made previously.

Judge: For instance, when I entered this court today I could have sworn I had my watch in my pocket, but then I remembered I had left it in the bathroom at home.

When the judge got home that night his wife said:

Wife: Why all this bother about your watch, sending four or five men for it?

Judge: Good heavens, what did you do?

Wife: I gave it to the first one who came. He knew just where it was.

* * *

The telephone bell rang in the fire department. The operator plugged in for the call.

Timid Voice—Is this the fire department?

Fireman (eagerly)—Yes, that's right.

Timid Voice—Well, I've just built a new rock garden and I've just put in some new fall ferns——

Fireman (roaring)—Where's the fire?

Timid Voice (going on)—Some of these ferns and other fall plants are very expensive and—

Fireman—Look here! You want a flower shop.

Timid Voice—No, I don't. I was coming to that in a minute. My neighbor's house is on fire, and I don't want your clumsy firemen treading over my new rock garden when you come here.

* * *

Birthstones.

For laundresses, the soapstone.
For architects, the cornerstone.
For taxi drivers, the milestone.
For soldiers, the bloodstone.
For Irishmen, the blarneystone.
For borrowers, the touchstone.
For stockbrokers, the curbstone.
For pedestrians, the paving stone.
For burglars, the keystone.
For tourists, the Yellowstone.
For beauties, the peachstone.
For editors, the grindstone.
For realtors, the hearthstone.

AFL Council Is Sustained In Salesmen Charter Case

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor sustained a decision of the Executive Council refusing to grant a charter to a group of outside salesmen and collectors in Alleghany county, Maryland. The matter came before the convention on an appeal of the Allegany Trades council from the decision of the Executive Council.

"No action heretofore taken either by the Executive Council or the convention in any way precludes the organization of this group of workers by the affiliated organizations having jurisdiction over them," the convention said.

All Business Suffers From Low Wage Policy, Richberg Asserts

Washington, Jan. 5.—A conference between the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the United National Association of Post Office Clerks broke up in Washington through the abrupt withdrawal of the U. N. A. P. O. C. delegates because of their hostility to affiliations with the American Federation of Labor.

The "company union" president, John J. Barrett, declared that the persistence of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks in insisting upon affiliation with the organized labor movement was an insult to himself and to his membership. He refused to send the proposition of amalgamation for affiliation with the A. F. of L. to a referendum vote of the postoffice clerks. Upon a refusal of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks to surrender their charter with the A. F. of L. as the price of amalgamation with this minority outlaw organization, Barrett abruptly withdrew his conferees from the negotiations.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks has a membership of upwards of 45,000. The United National Association of Post Office Clerks has a paper membership of some 13,000, of whom at least fifty per cent are bosses. Supervisors are not eligible to participate in the national activities of the union organization. The Railway Mail Association and the National Association of Letter Carriers are both affiliated with organized labor and are not afflicted as are the post office clerks with a recalcitrant anti-A. F. of L. minority.

JACKSON LABOR BODY SERVES 500,000 FREE MEALS TO IDLE

Jackson, Mich.—The relief kitchen operated by the Jackson Federation of Labor has served over 500,000 free meals to the destitute unemployed of Jackson and their families, officials of the federation declared.

Hitherto most of the food supplies for the kitchen have been donated by sympathetic business concerns, organizations and individuals, while the committee in charge of the federation managed the kitchen. Hereafter the necessary food will be supplied by the Jackson county emergency welfare relief in order that this type of welfare work may come under county supervision. The officials of the federation of labor will remain in charge of the operation of the kitchen under the direction of Allan Leamy, county relief administrator.

GOTHAM PRINTERS ASK STRIKE VOTE SANCTION

New York City.—Typographical Union No. 6, biggest local of the International Typographical union, has petitioned international headquarters at Indianapolis to sanction a referendum strike vote.

Leon H. Rouse, president of No. 6, said the printers requested a 6½-hour working day or a 39-hour week and restoration of 1929 wage scales.

Rouse said he did not know when the International Executive council would take action on the petition.

PENNSYLVANIA RATIFIES CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania became the twentieth state to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution when the house approved the amendment, which had previously been passed by the senate. The legislature met in special session at the call of Gov. Pinchot, who urged approval of the child labor amendment.

Stone's Cafe
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MILLER BROS. CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS. CO.

A MOST SENSATIONAL SALE OF

MEN'S ROCKINGHAM TWO-PANTS SUITS

The entire floor stock of Friedman Harry Marks Clothing which we bought at prices that were sensational even before the days of the code.

The Manufacturers Wanted Room and Money which enabled the purchase to be made—and just to make this sale more interesting many of our own suits have been included.

Suits That Should Retail at $29.95 to $45.00

$19.95 - $24.50

Suits for NOW! Suits for SPRING

Suits for Men and Young Men . . . conservative models and collegiate ones . . . Single and Double Breasted models of all-wool worsteds, cassimers, in greys, tan, blues, browns and oxfords. Regulars, longs, stouts, stubbs and shorts . . .

Sizes for every man.

Plenty of blue double breasted models for the young fellows.

Sale Men's Sylklyke Shirts

Buy for Months to Come

$1

True economy and good sense will prompt you to lay in a supply of these smartly tailored collar-attached styles in

Pre-Shrunk Broadcloth, Fast Colors of Blue, Gray, Tan, Green and White

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49190
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Agnes Bell Pursley vs. Wade Pursley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Wade Pursley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February Rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. B. Mack, Atty. 1-12

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the first executive body of the American Federation of Labor called?

A.—It was known as the Legislative Committee and was composed of Samuel Gompers, Charles F. Burgman, Richard Powers, W. H. Foster and Alexander C. Rankin.

* * *

Q.—Are there any women trade unionists on code authorities set up under the national recovery act?

A.—There is one, Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union league, who was recently appointed as a government member of the code authority for the leather and woolen glove industry.

* * *

Who said: "Industry must organize to govern itself, to impose upon itself tasks and rules and to bring order into its own house?"

A.—This is an excerpt from "Industry's Manifest Duty," a declaration adopted by the 1923 A. F. of L. convention.

Wisdom

There is a destiny that makes us brothers—none goes his way alone.—Edwin Markham.

RUPTURE
E. J. MEINHARDI
OF CHICAGO HERE AGAIN

He will demonstrate the "Meinhardi Rupture Shield" privately in his rooms at the Read Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Saturday only, Jan. 13th, from 1:00 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.

Ask the Hotel Clerk for the numbers of Mr. Meinhardi's rooms. Only men are invited.

Mr. Meinhardi says: "The Meinhardi Rupture Shield contracts the Opening in 10 days on the average case regardless of the size or location of the Rupture — no matter how much you exercise, lift, or strain." The Meinhardi Rupture Shield is skillfully molded to each individual as a Dentist makes false teeth. (No leg straps and no cumbersome arrangements).

It is waterproof, sanitary, practically indestructible, and may be worn while bathing or sleeping (continuously day and night) until no longer necessary.

After twenty years of experience — seeing thousands of cases — Mr. Meinhardi will be glad to answer questions regarding all methods for Rupture.

Do not neglect to see him on the above date. There is no charge for demonstration. This visit is for white people only.

Chicago Office:
1551 N. Crawford Ave.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CHATTANOOGA FIREMEN'S CREDIT UNION
located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the close of business Dec. 30, 1933.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$1,949.00
Actual Cash on hand	$21.45	21.45
Total		$1,970.45

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in		$1,792.60
Undivided Profits less Expenses and Taxes paid		177.85
Total		$1,970.45

I, S. O. Kinsey, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and that the schedules on the pages of this statement fully cover and correctly represent the true state of the several matters contained therein, to the best of my knowledge and belief; and do further swear that since the last return made to the Superintendent of Banks, of the condition of the bank, that the bank, through its officers, has not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law.

Attest:
S. O. KINSEY, President.
S. A. CUNNINGHAM.
W. D. TATE.
Directors.

State of Tennessee, Hamilton county.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of January, 1934.
T. R. CUTHBERT, Notary Public.
My commission expires Aug. 19, 1937.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of March, 1919, by Mrs. Lilah Shepherd (widow) to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "W", Vol. 14, page 629 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934,

the following described real estate situated in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Containing 162½ acres, more or less, being a portion of Section 9, Fractional Township 6, Range 3 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, being all the N. W. Quarter of said Section, except about four acres in the S. W. corner thereof, and also about 6½ acres of the S. W. Quarter of said Section, the whole tract is bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. E. corner of the N. W. Quarter of said Section 9, and running thence N. 68 degrees 45 minutes West 18 chains to a stake in said Quarter Section line; thence South 76 degrees 30 minutes West 14.50 chains to a stake; thence North 5 degrees 15 minutes West 20.82 chains to a stake, crossing said Quarter Section line at 9.10 chains; thence N 60 East 2.77 chains to a point in the creek; thence North 4 degrees 15 minutes West 5.75 chains to a stake in the Western line of said N. W. Quarter; thence N. 21 degrees 15 minutes East 22 chains to the N. W. Corner of said N. W. Quarter of said Section; thence South 68 degrees 45 minutes East 40 chains to the North East corner of said North West Quarter; thence South 21 degrees 15 minutes West 40 chains to the beginning, in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 16th day of January, 1934.
W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee. 3-6

Standard Oil, With U. S. Aid, Sings Company Union Praises

Walter C. Teagle, Oil Chief and Member of NRA Boards, Expounds Alleged Merits of "Employe Representation" Schemes in Propaganda Outburst Issued by Department of Commerce in Guise of Report.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, Jan. 11.—Standard Oil has gone to bat, with the aid of the United States department of commerce, for the company union.

Mr. Walter C. Teagle, a very pleasant gentleman, who creates the impression of shooting square and who moves with something of the mien of a mid-west squire of older days, has issued through the department of commerce a blast supporting the company union, dolling up his message in language that strives to look like the language of a person who had no cards whatever up his sleeve.

"Thoughtful proponents of employe representation," said Mr. Teagle, the head of Standard Oil, "neither predict nor desire the destruction of the union labor movement," whereupon he proceeds to expound the beauties of "employe representation" as possessed of "special advantages."

Mr. Teagle got about two columns of space in the New York Times for his outbursts, which shows it was good news there, at least.

Raps "Philosophy of Conflict."

The Standard Oil chief, member of the industry advisory board of NRA and member of the national labor board, proceeds to declare that employe representatives should come from the shop, skirting the old story about the desirability of "outsiders," but forgetting to say anything about the equally old story that the man in the shop is so often fired for being aggressive in behalf of the rights of the workers.

Mr. Teagle does a bad job of trying to say that the philosophy of unions is a philosophy of conflict and that the philosophy of employe representation is one of co-operation. Mr. Teagle says there is a difference between employe representation and company unions, which will be news to the American Federation of Labor, but he holds that "the unqualified support of the employer" is necessary to the success of employe representation.

Why He Likes Scheme.

Mr. Teagle likes employe representation because "it settles local problems without getting involved in outside complications," which is a very good reason why he should like it and why workers should find it just another bond of enslavement. Such a plan, he declares, "became well nigh indispensable" when "wages and working time had to be reduced." That means that the employers could do as they pleased with "employe representation" outfits, while unions made their own decisions and fought against wage reductions.

Read properly, Mr. Teagle's outburst, issued as "a report" by Mr. Teagle, is complete proof of the value and need of real trade unions for workers and a complete expose of the fallacy of so-called employe representation.

But this question is not yet answered: "Why did the department of commerce use its machinery to distribute this propaganda outburst?"

ROOSEVELT TELLS CONGRESS NRA IS PERMANENT POLICY

Washington, Jan. 11.—A positive denial that the provisions for the operation of industry contained in the national industrial recovery act are temporary characterized the message which President Roosevelt delivered to the United States congress.

After reviewing generally the work of his administration since last March, he turned directly to the recovery act with the following declaration:

"We have made great strides toward the objectives of the national industrial recovery act, for not only have several millions of our unemployed been restored to work, but industry is organizing itself with a greater understanding that reasonable profits can be earned while at the same time protection can be assured to guarantee to labor adequate pay and proper conditions of work.

"Child labor is abolished. Uniform standards of hours and wages apply today to 95 per cent of industrial employment within the field of the national industrial recovery act.

"We seek the definite end of preventing combinations in furtherance of monopoly and in restraint of trade, while at the same time we seek to prevent ruinous rivalries within industrial groups which in many cases resemble the gang wars of the underworld and in which the real victim in every case is the public itself.

Governmental Supervision.

"Under the authority of this congress we have brought the component parts of each industry together around a common table, just as we have brought problems affecting labor to a common meeting ground.

"Though the machinery, hurriedly devised, may need readjustment from time to time, nevertheless I think you will agree with me that we have created a permanent feature of our modernized industrial structure and that it will continue under the supervision, but not the arbitrary dictation, of government itself."

Postoffice Clerks' "Union" Refuses Labor Affiliation

New York City, Jan. 5.—General recognition of the social value and industrial service which only labor organizations could perform had to be recognized in drafting the National Industrial Recovery act, Donald Richberg, NRA counsel, told the National Consumers League in session here.

Two other principles which had to be recognized, he said, were:

"First, industry could be made self-governing only upon the acknowledgment and acceptance of obligations of public service. But instead of setting up regulatory commissions with hampering restrictions upon the exercise of private judgment and heavy burdens of expense and delay, a more flexible machinery of government enforcement of obligations to the public must be devised. For this purpose trade and industries adopt codes for self-government with the sanction and supervision of the federal government.

"Second, there must be definite limitations upon the powers of combined action, so that machineries of cooperation in serving the public could not be transferred into conspiracies to exploit the public."

A fair reward for labor is the first requisite of a fair exchange of labor products, Richberg said. "A few business men," he added, "may profit, at least temporarily, from low wages and long hours. But all business suffers in the long run from any general acceptance of that policy."

After pointing out that the Consumers' League has sought to have consumers use their buying power, their economic and political power, to compel the payment of decent wages, Richberg said:

"I hope that the consumer advisers of the National Recovery Administration will always bear in mind that the ultimate consumer interest does not lie in low prices, but in prices adequate to maintain, not only the economic health of trades and industries, but also the physical and mental health of the workers who are that large and important body of consumers upon whose welfare depends the welfare of the nation."

Sales Tax Opposed By Retail Code Head

New York.—Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the New York City retail code authority, knocked the proposed 2 per cent state sales tax clear out of the ring in a letter to Seabury C. Mastick, chairman of the New York state tax commission, for the revision of the tax law.

"From the consumers' point of view," Mr. Whalen said, "the sales tax is the most obnoxious form of taxation that exists. For the consumer, the sales tax is an income tax with a reverse twist. It taxes not according to ability to pay, which is the underlying principle of the income tax, but according to the people's consumptive requirements."

Referring to the $130,000,000 that would be raised from such taxation, Mr. Whalen pointed out that this actually would be taken away from New York City's present buying power. The diminishing of buying power on such a large scale, he said, would prove injurious to President Roosevelt's recovery program.

The code authority is composed of representative merchants of New York City and supervises the functioning of the retail code among 50,000 merchants.

FARM HOMES WORTH LITTLE.

Washington, D. C.—Bureau of census figures show that 44 per cent of the homes owned by farmers are worth less than $1,000 and only about 4 per cent are valued at more than $5,000. Sixty-five per cent of tenant farmers' homes are valued at under $1,000 and only 1 per cent over $5,000. Average value for owned farm homes is $1,135 and for tenant farms $500.

Danger Is Ahead, Despite '33 Gains, Warning of Labor

Unemployment, Lack of Economic Balance and Threat of Inflation Seen as Menaces.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Progress toward recovery has been made and labor's prospects for employment and earnings are brighter for 1934, but recovery will be short lived unless there is a balance between production and consumption, the American Federation of Labor says in its monthly survey of business.

Three important advances were made by workers in 1933, the survey says. These were:

"(1) Greater employment; 1,800,000 who were out of work last year-end now have jobs in industry, and 4,000,000 have temporary work under CWA, PWA and CCC.

"(2) Shorter hours: Average weekly work hours in industry generally are shorter by 4½ hours per week than at the end of 1932.

"(3) Organization: Workers are better organized to handle their problems and share in industrial control than they were last year."

The recovery program was credited with having increased the income of all workers in industry by 11.7 per cent, or $243,000,000 monthly plus another $300,000,000 monthly put into workers' pockets temporarily through jobs provided by the PWA and the CWA.

As a result of this increase in workers' buying power, the report said, business activity at the opening of 1934 was at least 10 per cent above last year.

Hourly wage rates had averaged higher by 5½ cents per hour, but in many cases this was not enough to compensate for shorter hours and in no case for higher prices.

Millions who got jobs were better off, but those who had already had jobs at more than a minimum wage lost ground.

Workers' total income had risen so much, however, that business had been much stimulated.

"All these gains show progress," said the survey, "but we must not forget that in November 10,702,000 workers still had no industrial employment, that CWA funds giving temporary work to 4,000,000 will be exhausted by February 15, that business is still 30 per cent below normal, that the outlook is overshadowed by a danger which might destroy all progress made — inflation by fiat money."

Warning Is Sounded.

The warning that production and consumption must be balanced was given to an outline of "Progress Under NRA."

"Recovery will be short lived unless we start now to plan for control of industrial processes so that balance may be kept in future between production and consumption," the survey said.

The fact that under most codes workers had not received representation on the code authority was called a "serious omission," which might make the code mechanism ineffective as a means of securing economic balance.

Must Share Wealth Equitably.

"Unless this omission is promptly remedied, there will be no agent on the code authority to see that wages and buying power increase proportionately with productive power," the report declared.

"We can make a few people wealthy by limiting the goods we produce and selling them at high prices; but to make every one richer and raise living standards in general we must produce for all at the lowest possible prices and distribute the wealth created so that all may share."

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Nagging Pains are WARNING SIGNALS

TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

When periodic pains, due to a weak, run-down condition, distress you, treatment for the cause of the trouble should be started without delay.

Take Cardui to build up against the nagging symptoms of ordinary womanly ailments. It has been in use for over 50 years. So many women praise CARDUI, it must be good to have the widespread use that it has today. Sold at drug stores.

DURAND'S LUNCH
No. 1 East Ninth St.
WHERE UNION MEN MEET
Offering Draft and Bottled Beer---Sandwiches---Chile
YOU'RE WELCOME HERE

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 19, 1934 | Number 39

BOSSES' UNION PLANS DRIVE ON LEGISLATURE

"Co-operation" of Candidates to Be Sought.

TO BE ACTIVE IN 'OTHER MOVEMENTS'

Gilbert Declares NRA Giving State Manufacturers Concern.

The National Recovery Act is giving every manufacturer in Tennessee concern, according to a letter sent to members of the state employers' union by the secretary, and the manufacturers "must look in every direction for a means whereby a saving can be effected."

Therefore, according to the letter, the association "expects to be energetically active in several movements affecting industry, individually and collectively, in order that cost of production might be held to the lowest possible level."

Says Gilbert:

"During 1934 members of the Tennessee legislature will be elected to serve during the session beginning the first Monday in January, 1935. Experience has taught us that the time to secure co-operation and assistance of public officials is during the period of campaigning. Consequently, we expect to have a definite program to place before every candidate for public office in Tennessee in 1934 with respect to a further reduction in governmental expenditures of every kind and description."

The association expects to make 1934 the most active period of its existence, says the business agent of the bosses' union, and beginning at once will start out to accomplish many things.

Local trades unionists to whom the letter was shown expressed confidence that, with the present greatly increased memberships, the various locals and central bodies in the state, working through the Tennessee Federation of Labor, will be in better position than ever to combat the scheming of smart lawyers and politicians to control governmental machinery in the interest of the crowd that has the money and against men and women who work in mill, mine and factory.

"I think we should start a little activity on our own hook," a well-known local unionist said. "We may also want to ask candidates for public office some questions about industrial conditions, and, strange as it may seem to some, we may have some ideas of our own respecting governmental expenditures and who should be the ultimate beneficiaries—the whole people or a small and selfish group."

Plumber Brown Has Another Birthday

H. F. Brown, veteran member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, admits that last Sunday he celebrated another birthday, although the old-timer flatly refused to indicate how many of these occasions he has noted. "They are getting more and more numerous every year," he told The Labor World, "I have lost track of them. They are a nuisance."

The Labor World's guess is that Brown is about 96, but anyhow he is still able to give a good day's work for the CWA, for which we are all glad. Congratulations, Hal.

George Laws Named President Local 43

George D. Laws, veteran member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, has been named president of that local for the coming year, with the following "assistants:"

Vice-President—T. B. Walker.

Financial Secretary—A. C. Robinson.

Recording Secretary—P. L. Willmite.

Hosiery Workers Plan Open Meeting At Roosevelt Hall

Circular Urges Mill Employes to Attend Session of Local Union Saturday.

Officers of Branch 53, American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, have issued a circular urging local workers in this industry to attend a special meeting called for Saturday, at Roosevelt hall, 2 p.m.

The circular calls attention to the fact that manufacturers of the south are organizing solidly in order to attempt to secure a major differential in the wage rates for the south under the codes. Manufacturers, the circular declares, are becoming more brazen every day in their defiance of the NRA, due to the apathy of the workers, and an invitation is extended employes of local mills to attend the meeting Saturday and help to plan a campaign which will insure maximum benefits for the workers under the national recovery act.

The circular addressed to the hosiery workers of Chattanooga follows:

> The manufacturers of the south are organizing more solidly each day, and due to the apathy of the workers, are becoming more brazen in defying the purposes and spirit of the national recovery act.
>
> Their purpose is mainly to undo what little you have gained through the hosiery code and the NRA. They are not satisfied with the 10% differential that already exists between the northern and southern worker. They want at least 30% differential. Are you going to continue to stand idly by and allow this to happen, or are you going to get into your labor union and help fight these unscrupulous employers? Many of you have been misled by your bosses to drop your affiliation, while they are secretly plotting and scheming to bring back the deplorable conditions that prevailed before the hosiery code became effective. Get back into the fight before it is too late by attending your meeting next Saturday, Jan. 20, 1934, at 2 p.m., at the Labor hall, Seventh and Market streets (over Liggett's Drug store, on third floor.)

Operating Engineers Call Special Meeting

Local union of Operating Engineers has called a special meeting for members Sunday afternoon at 2:30, at Roosevelt hall, Seventh and Market streets.

Officers of the union announce that a representative of the international organization will be present, and will bring a message of interest.

Every member of the local is requested and expected to be present, it is announced.

Kelly Urges Shorter Hours and Higher Pay

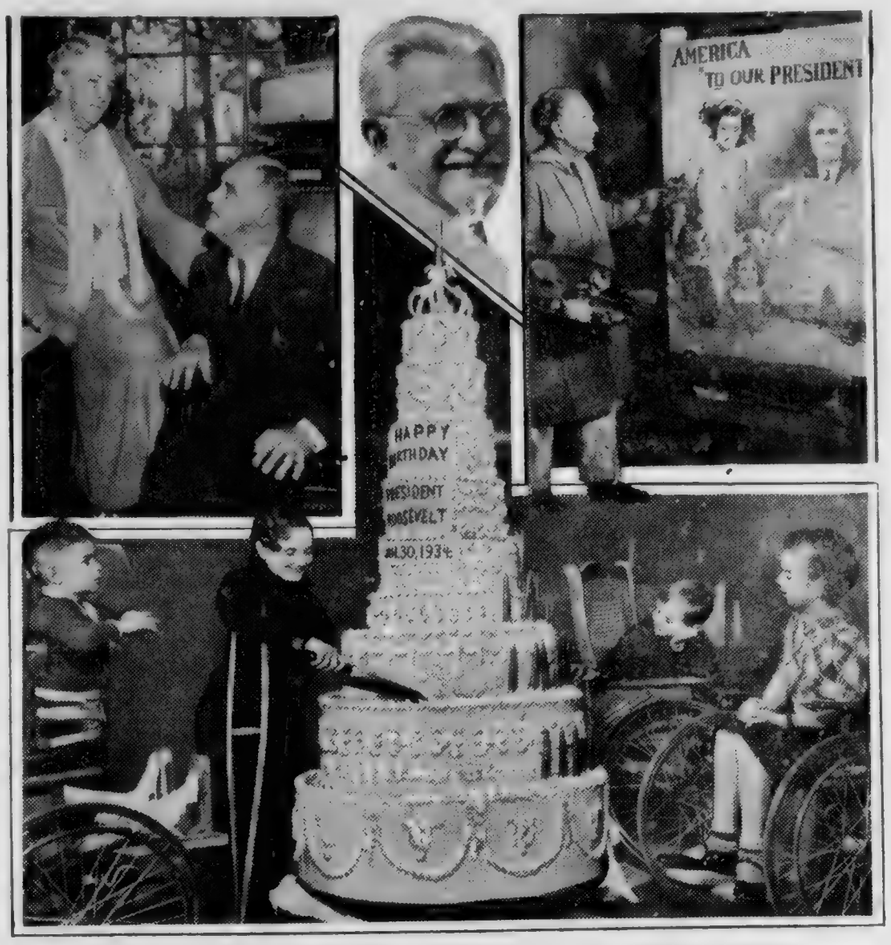
Pennsylvania Representative Says Large Mass Buying Power Is Necessary for Decovery.

New York.—Shorter hours, higher wages, and control of production and prices must materialize under the national recovery act, if its main object to increase mass purchasing power is to be achieved, Congressman Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, told members of the Advertising club here in an address on economic conditions.

In addition to these three changes, Representative Kelly included the following steps as necessary to make the administration of industry under the fair practice codes more in line with the public interest: administration of the labor section of the recovery act as congress intended, with full right of the workers to choose the form of their organizations and their representatives; immediate coordination by the planning and research agency planning efforts made through separate codes, and the collection of complete statistics on production, prices, employment and payrolls.

Representative Kelly said the recovery act does not give either employers or the workers a distatorship. He called it a three-way agreement with the government acting as an umpire in the public interest.

5,000 Birthday Balls to Honor President January 30 And to Help Finance Fight on Infantile Paralysis



GETTING READY FOR THE BIGGEST BIRTHDAY PARTY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Every community in the nation will honor President Roosevelt when he becomes 52 years old on Tuesday, Jan. 30, by giving a local ball to help endow an extension of the nation-wide work of the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in which the President is so deeply interested. Upper left, the President and his mother, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, who bought the first box sold for the New York ball in the Waldorf-Astoria, upper center, Colonel Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the committee of leaders arranging the observance of the President's anniversary; upper right, the official poster contributed to the movement by the famous artist, Howard Chandler Christy; lower picture, child patients at Warm Springs sharpening up knives and appetites for the largest observance of the President's birthday ever held at that health center. The cake, weighing 344 pounds and said to be the largest birthday cake ever made, was presented to the children for their party by Chairman Doherty.

Nation Joins Movement To Honor Birthday Of President Roosevelt

Number of Fetes May Even Exceed 5,000—Proceeds to Help Create Fund for Nation-wide Work of Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Victims.

New York, Jan. 18.—With more than 5,000 birthday balls for the president to be held on Jan. 30, Mr. Roosevelt's 52nd birthday, in nearly 3,000 communities scattered throughout the Union, Carl Byoir, general director for the national committee of the presidential birthday balls, announced that early returns from the nation already indicated that the last Tuesday in January would mark one of the greatest birthday parties in all history.

From every walk of life and every type of organization have come declarations that the biggest and best presidential birthday balls of them all would be given in such and such a city, town or hamlet in order that due respect might be paid the chief executive on his birthday and as a means of helping to raise a permanent endowment for Warm Springs Foundation for infantile parlysis.

Metropolitan areas are reporting scores of plans under way for numerous birthday balls, while word from the national capital indicates that the observance there of Mr. Roosevelt's birthday will rival the inaugural ball in brilliance and number of famous patrons and patronesses drawn from Washington's official and social life.

Not to be outshone by the larger cities, even the smallest hamlets in the land are reporting by the hundreds to national committee headquarters that everyone, including leading citizens everywhere, is cooperating to give the largest affair of the year in honor of the president and as a public-spirited means of helping endow the Warm Springs Foundation with sufficient funds to intensify and expand the health-restoring facilities of the institution throughout the country.

Fraternal groups, under the leadership of Joseph T. Fanning, chairman of the division, are 100 per cent strong behind the movement aimed with both barrels at awakening the public to the need of caring for the thousands of children and adults crippled each year by the dread infantile paralysis.

Civic organizations, including every major group of this character, daily add their quotas of birthday balls to the rapidly growing roster at national committee headquarters. In cases where fraternal or civic groups desire to give some other type of entertainment than a ball, every effort is made to assure the sponsors that other observances of the day may be approved by the national committee.

As more and more communities report their progress in the effort to give outstanding birthday balls for the president, earlier figures on the total number of observances Jan. 30 are being hurriedly revised. Where 5,000 balls were expected to prove the top number originally, enthusiastic news of plans rapidly nearing completion in every state of the Union show that the total number the end of this month may exceed 6,000, in about 4,000 communities.

LABOR BOARD FIRM FOR SIGNING ALL WORK CONTRACTS

"The disadvantages of basing a business relationship upon verbal understandings are too obvious to require comment by this board. Only a written agreement can give both parties the sense of certainty and security which is essential to lasting industrial peace. The employer who protests his willingness to deal with the representatives of his employes, but who categorically refuses from the outset to make any written agreement with them, is paying lip service, at most, to Section 7 (a) of the national recovery act."

—From a decision rendered by the National Labor Board in the case of the Pierson Manufacturing company, of Quincy, Ill.

Labor Board Orders Reinstatement Of Real Silk Workers

Maneuvering of "Company Union" Advocates Effectively Checked.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18.—The Real Silk management must take back two hosiery workers fired for union activity, the regional labor board here so ruled.

The ruling was a victory awarded the American Federation of Hosiery Workers which has been bitterly fighting the underhanded and anti-labor activities of the Real Silk mill management.

The two workers are Mrs. Savage and Mr. Taylor.

Said the board in a curt letter to J. A. Goodman, president of the concern, who had defied and ignored the board that it "has duly considered the evidence submitted in the case concerning the dismissals" and finds "it was proved by the evidences presented that the same rule was frequently violated by other employes, and considering this fact, the board finds that the punishment was too severe for the offense, and it has rendered the following decision: that Mrs. Savage (and Mr. Taylor) be reinstated as a full-time employe at the Real Silk Hosiery company immediately."

The orders, one for each of the workers, were signed by G. T. Watson, executive secretary of the board.

Goodman had been ordered by the board to present the management's side of the case.

But Goodman simply did not turn up at the hearing. Instead, he sent the head of his company union, Charles Leeke, president of the Employes Mutual Benefit association which, as its proponents insisted to NRA authorities not so long ago, represents the Real Silk workers.

But, instead of representing the workers, Leeke appeared against them. The union pointed out that Leeke and his company union was failing to perform the function they had insisted they could and would do—representation.

On the other hand, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers were really representing workers and were there at the hearing in defense of the two workers, "again proving the folly of the company union," declared Carl Linker, union representative.

Linker, who has been coming up from Fort Wayne at the insistence of Branch No. 35 members who want and intend to push a really representative organization, reported great progress in organization and much spirit among the workers.

The reinstatement was hailed by the Real Silk workers who are galled at the company's bold attempt to force the false company union down their throats.

Code Violators Warned of Trouble

Declares Recalcitrants Face Punishment Unless They Keep House in Order.

New York City, Jan. 18.—Col. R. W. Lee, deputy NRA administrator, speaking before the National Automobile Dealers' association in New York, said doubt exists in some quarters as to what the administration will do in cases of willful violation of codes. He said in such matters the administration has no choice. "The NRA is the law of the land," he said. "A violator is a lawbreaker, and must be dealt with as such. If industry can't keep its own house in order, there is in operattion right now a compliance machine to take over that job."

Union Machinist Appointed Texas Labor Commissioner

Austin, Tex.—Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson has appointed Charles H. Poe state labor and boxing commissioner to succeed Jack Flynn, who died recently. Poe has been in the labor department since February, 1933. He came from Houston, where he formerly was secretary-treasurer of Machinists' Union No. 12. He was traveling organizer of the machinists and at one time was president of the organization at Vicksburg, Miss.

Socialists Support Labor Boycott of German Goods

Chicago.—Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the socialist party of America, has written to all party organizations urging that immediate action be taken to co-operate with American Federation of Labor unions in making the boycott of German goods effective. The boycott was declared by the last A. F. of L. convention in protest against the Hitler government's attack on German democracy and trade unionism.

STRIKERS TAKE EXCEPTIONS TO BOARD RULING

Harriman Decision Not Firm Enough.

MILL BARONS AGAIN IGNORE NRA BODY

Workers Declare They Are Now Left "Holding the Bag."

Decision of the national labor board in the case of the strike at Harriman Hosiery mills was far from satisfactory to the workers, according to a letter addressed to John L. Lewis, labor member of the board, by Fred G. Held, representing the union.

The letter recalls the arrogance displayed by the mill owners, which is typical of a certain group of southern Bourbons, and also charges that T. Asbury Wright, who was nominated by the industrial captains to represent them at the hearing, is vice-president of the Magnet Knitting mills, of Clinton, Tenn., one of the largest manufacturers of non-union hosiery in the south, and also claims to be a director of eighteen different companies."

The reference to Wright is an indication that the attorney is representative of a group of southern mills which the hosiery workers have charged is banded together for the purpose of beating the NRA.

Mr. Held's letter follows:

Nashville, Tenn.,
Jan. 13, 1934.

Mr. John Lewis, President
United Mine Workers of America,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Am writing you in reference to the decision handed down by the national labor board, re: the Harriman Hosiery Mills vs. the strikers of the same name, this hearing being held Jan. 4, with yourself acting on the board.

After listening to Mr. Wright, attorney and vice-president of the Harriman Hosiery mill, state its position regarding the authority of the national labor board and also that they would never agree to arbitrate as long as they, the Harriman mill, remained in business, I cannot conceive how the board could come to such a farcial decision.

You, as a labor leader of long standing, should know what kind of a proposition we in Harriman are up against without an agreement of some sort. You ask the strikers to go back to work or, as I should say, call off the strike without any assurance that any of the strikers will get back to work. While the second and third paragraphs meet with the desire of us, the last one, in reference to—if an agreement is reached, it should be in writing—is just a joke, as we have attempted everything that is humanly possible to bring this about without success. At any rate, even as farcial as the decision seems, we attempted to get a conference with the management of the Harriman mill immediately upon receiving the official decision—and what was the result? They simply ignored our request and we are holding the bag.

It is now up to the national labor board to act. You were told quite plainly by Mr. T. A. Wright, of the Harriman mill, that they would not agree to anything the board would suggest and they mean it, unless the board really uses their authority such as they claim to have, and stop pussyfooting as they have up to this time.

We have tried to explain to the board some time ago in our communications that this fight is not only against the Harriman mill but against a group or chain of interlocking directorates and therefore some drastic action must be taken. If the board would look deeper into this situation they may be able to find this out. For instance, this Mr. T. A. Wright is also vice-president of the Magnet Knitting mills of Clinton, Tenn., one of the largest non-union manufacturers of hosiery in the south, and he also claims to be a director of eighteen different companies.

The management of the Harriman mills have induced some of the strikers to go back to work only by informing them that they would never agree to sign an agreement or take back those discharged, and mostly that the labor board could not force them to do so. If such is the case, we would rather have the national labor board come out directly with this information so the workers in this county would know how to act.

These workers organized their union on the assumption that they would not be discharged for their affiliation, due to Section 7 (a) of the national recovery act.

We hope that the board will act immediately on this situation before it is too late. If nothing is done now the whole labor movement in the south is in jeopardy and hope that

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1934

Excuse It, Please!

One of those aggravating typographical errors which are the bane of every newspaper man's existence occurred in last week's issue of The Labor World, and the editor has ever since been the "goat" of sarcastic jibes from all sides, and particularly from our friends among the Postal Clerks.

Two two-column headlines were transposed, one relating to the NRA and the other to an "ice cream" organization of postal employes. The latter head read, "Postoffice Clerks 'Union' Refuses Labor Affiliation," and, without the proper explanation, was taken by some as meaning the legitimate organization.

In connection with the incident, the editor offers the following plea in extenuation:

The Printer's Worry.

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly,
You can hunt until you're dizzy, but it somehow will get by,
Till the forms are off the presses, it is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down into a corner, and it never stirs or peeps,
That typographical error, too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.
The boss, he stares with horror, then he grabs his hair and groans;
The copy reader drops his head upon his hands and moans—
The remainder of the issue may be clean as can be,
But that typographical error is the only thing you see.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did American organized workers first begin to press for a universal free public education?

A.—In the 1830's. In 1830 the workers of Pennsylvania demanded republican education for all children. In 1834 a special convention of labor called in New York City to consider the professional monopoly of education urged "an equal, universal, republican system of education."

* * *

Q.—How many states now have minimum wage laws?

A.—Sixteen. Of this number, seven were passed in 1933.

What Next!

"Clock lamps" are now on sale in Germany. They are new table lamps with revolving shades which tell the time of day—night and day.

Wisdom

No country can afford to have its prosperity originated by a small controlling class.—Woodrow Wilson.

Draft BEER
TASTES BETTER AT
HICKEY'S
DODDS AND MAIN
Sandwiches--Best Chile in Town
NRA
100 PER CENT UNION

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT
For *Distress After Meals*

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

"Give and Take"

A letter to the members of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, signed by one Gilbert, manfriday for John Edgerton, reporting on the southern conference held in Chattanooga in December, called for the purpose of "assisting" the NRA, declares that the meeting was marked by a spirit of "give and take."

A local manufacturer to whom the letter was addressed handed a copy to The Labor World, with the following comment:

"There is but one construction to put on Gilbert's statement that the spirit of the session was marked by a desire to give and take. I believe it will be generally agreed that some of the leaders in the meeting referred to made themselves ridiculous, and this is backed by the puerile efforts of Edgerton himself to 'crawfish', and the fine spirit shown by some of the most progressive manufacturers in publicly disclaiming responsibility for some of the sentiments expressed.

"However, if a 'give and take' spirit dominated the meeting it could only have been:

"Give the workers hell, and take everything they have."

Let's Have a Hospital

In a recent conference between one of the City Commissioners and Secretary T. R. Cuthbert, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, the prospects of securing a general hospital for this section was brought forth by the secretary. Belief was expressed by the commissioner that had plans for such a project been prepared and ready to present at the time the CWA called for projects that a fine general hospital might have been secured.

It was further pointed out that only projects for which complete plans were actually existing were approved, and for that reason the hospital was "out" simply because there had been much talk about the need for same but no tangible preparation made.

Press reports from congress lead us to believe that even more public funds will be appropriated. Let us not be caught napping again! Let actual plans for a real general hospital for Chattanooga and Hamilton county be drawn up on the presumption that the money is all ready and that construction will be started immediately. Then, if congress so rules that public projects shall be extended, we will be in position to get our hospital.

Get busy, doctors! Take the lead, city and county officials! Think it over, citizens! We need that hospital!

Low Wages Endanger NRA

A menacing condition of affairs was revealed at a NRA hearing of complaints against the lumber and timber products industry code. Witnesses testified to payment of wages as low as 15 cents an hour in the south.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, charged that in many localities in the south workers were employed only 25 hours a week, with a resultant weekly earnings of $4.20. Mr. Green rightly declared that the situation was "absolutely untenable" and that when "an industry cannot pay decent wages it has no right to exist."

Most of the workers receiving the low wages are negroes, who have always been the victims of the worst kind of labor exploitation, both north and south. Apparently the compliance boards in the south are in too many cases not strictly enforcing the codes, with the result that many negroes are receiving shamefully low pay. Where they are paid code wages, they are often the victims of various kinds of "chiseling." One example is the increase of food and housing prices by mill owners to enable them to "recapture" the wage increases called for by the code.

The situation endangers the wage structure of the lumber code and because of the importance of the lumber industry (it is the fourth largest in the United States) it is a danger to the whole NRA effort to raise wages and purchasing power. It is a situation that demands immediate remedy. Will the remedy be forthcoming by prompt and vigorous action of the Recovery Act Administration?

Voluntary Agreements Sound

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the NRA National Labor Board, stated a profound truth when he said that voluntary agreements between employers and workers are always preferable to "agreements" forced by an outside agency, such as the labor board.

There is food for thought in his statement for those who have vociferously shouted for more forcible action by the board. By waiting until sober second thought has had a chance to function, the board has obtained more lasting agreements in many cases than it would have by compulsion.

Packing NRA?

A deputy administrator and a division administrator recently appointed by the National Recovery Act Administration are both men with pronounced employer and corporation affiliations. It seems almost certain that by the very nature of their previous life and environment they will look kindly on the employer side of things. However mightily they strive, it will be difficult for them to see things in terms of public welfare, which is what NRA is primarily designed to promote.

There have been too many NRA appointments of the kind just mentioned and if they are continued, they may bring forth the suspicion that NRA is being "packed" with men and women whose sympathies are with the "top dog" rather than the masses of the people.

Ford Duped Workers, Says Writer

Much Publicized $5 Daily Wage More of Catch Phrase Than Actuality, Real America Article Charges.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—A new angle on the character and industrial policies of Henry Ford is presented in an article, entitled "Henry Ford, Feudal Lord or Modern Moses," in the magazine Real America.

Touching on the highly publicized five-dollar wage scale, William Stanley Hamilton, writer of the article, remarks: "As a matter of fact the five-dollar wage was more of a catch phrase than an actuality. Five dollars a day is a nice chunk of money to a poor laborer used to half as much, but what if you get only three days' work a week? Other automobile plants paid just as good wages, if not better, but they didn't pay their publicity man so well."

According to Hamilton, the forges in Ford's plants are unbearable for more than six months, after which a worker is supposed to break down physically. In the article Ford is accused of juggling employment figures, often placing the cards of men who have been laid off under a heading of "resigned" or "discharged."

A great secret service is said by the Real America writer to be maintained by Ford, and this corps of stool pigeons is said to contain ex-convicts and other objectionable characters. Harry H. Bennett, nominal head of this body, is alleged to have obtained the lunch-peddling concession in the plant for Chester Lemare, known gangster who has since been slain by gangland. Thus, incipient gangsters trundled carts through the great plant, selling lunches to men who were not given time to go outside the plant to eat.

Bill Williams—Were you fired with enthusiasm when you tackled your first job?

Elmer Crosby—Was I? I never saw a man so glad to get rid of me in all my life.

Noted Artist's Tribute to President Whom Nation Honors at Birthday Fetes Jan. 30

A CALL TO THE COUNTRY TO HAIL HER LEADER

This striking poster was painted by the famous artist, Howard Chandler Christy, when he heard of the national movement to observe President Roosevelt's birthday on Tuesday night, Jan. 30, by raising an endowment fund for Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Presidential Birthday Balls given simultaneously in every community in the land. He gave it to the national committee as its official poster. Done in red, white and blue, the poster depicts Miss America at the left protecting two children who are looking up to President Roosevelt, shown above the capitol. The slogan across the top "America, to our President" was coined by Mr. Christy as a toast to Mr. Roosevelt from the nation.

Wiley Post Flies to Help Warm Springs

WINNIE MAE
OF OKLAHOMA
NR-105-W
LOS ANGELES TO CHICAGO - 9 HRS. 9 MIN. A SEC.
AROUND THE WORLD - 8 DAYS, 15 HRS. 51 MIN.
AROUND THE WORLD - 7 DAYS 18 HRS. 49 MIN.

FAMOUS AVIATOR HELPS PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY BALL

Holder of the record for girdling the globe twice, Wiley Post has thrown his famous plane, the Winnie Mae, into the nation-wide movement to honor the President on his birthday, Jan. 30, by holding a ball in every community in the nation to help raise an endowment for expanding the nation-wide work of Warm Springs for Infantile Paralysis. Post will fly members of the national committee from city to city in fast time to speed up the movement to honor the President.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Figures made public by the National Association of Postal Clerks prove the old adage that the little fellow always gets soaked. The figures show that pay cuts under the economy act fall heaviest upon the lowest salaried postal clerks. For regular clerks in the $1,700 per annum group, the percentage of deduction in the last six months of 1933 amounted to 25.86, while for the highest grade of veteran and expert "special" clerks the loss was 18.98 per cent.

The postal clerks' figures reveal the injustice of the government's wage cuts in general. In the case of the government workers, as well of workers in private employment, wage cuts cause more hardship to the little fellows than they do to the higher paid workers. Even if the percentages of deduction are exactly the same, the big fellows have more left after the deductions are made.

* * *

Vocational training for new trade skills demanded by the technological advance in all industries is an important factor in the program of industrial rocovery, Dr. J. C. Wright, assistant commissioner for vocational education, in the federal office of education, points out in his annual report. This is true, Dr. Wright says, because industry cannot resume activities on the new basis with a labor force untrained in the new technics.

"It follows," he says, "that as business resumes, the problem of recovery both for industries and for workers will not be a problem of getting the millions of unemployed workers back on their old jobs or on any other jobs for which their acquired training and experience has previously fitted them. For millions of those now unemployed traditional skill and occupational experience, acquired in the predepression period, will very generally have gone into the discard as part of the price society must pay for resumption of activities at all under the intensified competitive pressure for economy which always characterizes a period of recovery. Industrial recovery and elimination of unemployment will, accordingly, not be simply a placement procedure of returning labor to jobs for which they are fitted, but rather a training procedure of preparing labor for the new jobs that have become available."

The retraining of workers of all ages in the new technics is, in Dr. Wright's opinion, a prime responsibility of the vocational education system. "Vocational education," he says, "must function effectively as one social agency of industrial recovery."

* * *

Justice in Germany scored no triumph in the execution of Marinus Van der Lubbe, the hazy-minded Dutch youth who of all the defendants in the reichstag fire trial was found guilty. Through the weeks of the trial, Van der Lubbe, in the words of the United Press, "appeared a thick witted moronic youth of a mental age hardly more than five years." It is almost inconceivable that the man was the instigator of the fire. He must have been merely a tool in the hands of others. But now that Nazi Germany, clamoring for vengeance, has executed Van der Lubbe, the secret of the fire may never be known. Germany might better have spared Van der Lubbe, in the hope that finally he would have aided in solving the mystery. That he was put to death, apparently in haste and despite the plea of the Dutch government that his life be spared, lends strength to the suspicion that the Nazi government does not want the real facts of the reichstag fire revealed.

The cocoanut is the only thing that has to be milked with a corkscrew.

A certain man recently had a doctor give him a thorough examination. The doctor pronounced him "sound as a dollar!" Now the local man is wondering what he meant by that.

We may feel sorry for the man who loaned more money on a piece of property than it would or could ever pay, but that's about as far as we can go.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

See the New CHEVROLET
With Knee Action
HAMILTON CHEVROLET CO.
Call Us for a Demonstration
1600 Rossville Ave. Phone 7-2171

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Felt Base Floor Covering

29c sq. yd.
25 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM!
617 Market Dial 6-1915 **STERCHI BROS STORES INC.** Rossville Dial 8-0137
BROAD at SEVENTH DIAL 7-2151

Oh! I Wish We Had Our Telephone Back

IT'S a lonesome, isolated kind of life, trying to get along without a telephone. Out of touch with friends—seldom invited out, and unable to call friends to invite them over for an evening.

"It just doesn't pay," said a customer recently. "I want my telephone back. The happiness and comfort we've missed was worth far more than the small amount we saved by trying to do without it."

When you compare the numerous advantages that a telephone in your home affords with the small cost you will probably agree, too, that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

You can afford the few pennies a day that a telephone costs. Order yours put back now. Just call the telephone business office or give your order to any telephone employe.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Business Is Extra Good!

And It Makes EASY WAY Very Happy to Feel That, to Some Extent at Least, They Have Been Successful in Their Sincere Effort to Please the Public in Every Respect.

THE EASY WAY FOLKS DEVOTE MUCH TIME and EXTRA EXPENSE

In Trying to Obtain the Very Best and Freshest of Everything for Their Customers.

AND INSTEAD OF CHARGING MORE, THEY TRY TO ARRANGE THEIR PRICES TO AS TO "ALWAYS AVERAGE A LITTLE CHEAPER"

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

WHEN—

Accident or sickness disables you and expenses begin to pile up, which would you rather have—flowers sent by sympathetic friends or

A Monthly Check

from

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY

?

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co.
and All Mascot Products

Also Fowler Furniture Stores

Have Been Declared
"Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

**"United we stand,
Divided we fall."**

SLUGS

From the Hell Box

At the Times Chapel

Perhaps an explanation of the name of this column would be in order, for there may be a few people read it who are unfamiliar with composing room phrases. The modern explanation of the term "Hell Box" is a receptacle conveniently located near a saw for receiving scrap type metal, or near the correction bank in which lines, or slugs, of type in which there are typographical errors are thrown. All such metal is later melted and used again, over and over. In the Hell Box is also thrown "dead" type lines, or type which for any reason is not intended for use or has been used once and not wanted for further use. The name "Slugs From the Hell Box" is appropriate for this column, for in it will no doubt be many errors (of judgement) and many thoughts expressed which some people will think should have found their way into the real Hell Box instead of this column.

Thomas Blanford will preside over meetings of the Times chapel for the next six months. Phil Mandre, retired chairman, decided we were using too much soap and not leaving enough graft in the soap fund for him and declined to enter the competition. L. O. Beaumont was elected secretary and is to be commended on his willingness to take the post, as there is very little honor in such an unimportant job and no graft at all. He does not get to act as chairman on the chairman's nights off, however.

* * *

The Pica club, organized three months ago, has been doing a rushing business. At the first quarterly meeting of the stockholders it was disclosed that the shares are now worth $9.69 each.

* * *

The newest apprentice, Lapsley Gardner, son of Machinist Frank Gardner, didn't waste much time in getting his first injury, for soon after commencing his apprenticeship he was able to get a finger caught in the power proof press. They usually manage to get hurt in some way, and now Lapsley is all fixed up for the duration of his apprenticeship.

* * *

A new phrase has been coined by the ad room force to describe Tom Armistead, operator on No. 7. "Death Valley Tom, the Even Tempered Boy; He's Always Mad!"

* * *

Joe Espy, who was hit by an auto some three weeks ago, and who has since been laid up, is back at work.

* * *

M. M. Beavers reports the following incident which occurred in the store at which he trades, and which is located across the street from a Home Store: An elderly lady was experiencing a little difficulty in securing an article she desired, and said, "I sometimes feel like going over to that rat outfit across the street, but if I did my son would kill me!" We wish there were more ladies like her!

* * *

Dave Espy, chicken raiser by choice and bank man by necessity, has branched out into the duck raising business, but complains there is no market for duck eggs. Why don't you try raising pigeons, Dave?—they say the pigeons are gradually disappearing off Market street.

* * *

Johnny Dunn, who learned the trade on the Times, came back to town a couple of weeks ago. Had to visit his folks during the holidays. Johnny reports no increase in work in other towns, other than the normal increase caused by holiday advertising.

* * *

Ad room work is pocking up a little, but the first two weeks after Christmas there wasn't any. Machine subs are doing fairly well. Machine work is not governed by the amount of business so much as it is by the willingness of regulars to take time off. The regulars are catching up with their Christmas bills and can't lay off as much as they did before Christmas.

* * *

They say the obstinacy of mules makes wonderful "cussers" of mule skinners, but you ought to hear a printer when he gets hold of ad copy prepared by someone who thinks he is a born ad writer.

* * *

We note that the Radio Guide is being published in Chicago under unfair conditions and deserves the non-support of all good union men.

* * *

The non-union competitor of Spuds, the union-made menthol-cooled cigarettes, has started the use of coupons, for which premiums are given, in order to stimulate its sales. The Axton-Fisher company has never found it necessary to resort to this subterfuge to find a market for its Spuds and other union-made products.

* * *

Frank Gardner, machinist, has been transferred to the day side for a while in order to give each one of the linotypes a general clean-up and replacement of worn parts. This needs to be done at regular periods so that the machines may be kept in good working order. Otto Leber is holding down the night machinist job while Frank is doing the daylight trick.

* * *

Bill Marsh was mistaken for a burglar by policemen a couple of Sunday mornings ago and experienced a little difficulty in convincing them he was nothing more dangerous than a printer's devil. It seems a drug store on McCallie and Lindsay had been broken into and the police were investigating. As it was raining, Bill, who lives a couple of blocks away from the Times on Eighth street, was running to get home quickly, and to the police a person running in the vicinity of a burglary looks suspicious, so they collared him and demanded an explanation.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Yes, sir, Christmas has come and gone and also the month of January is nearly gone. Boys, don't time fly?

* * *

Alfred Cofer is improving very fast since he underwent an operation, but I am very sorry to learn that Alfred's mother was very badly burned several days ago. We hope that Mrs. Cofer will soon recover.

* * *

The fishing bunch reports that: We have noticed that the fishing never seems to be very good where there is a comfortable bank to sit on.

* * *

Wendle Worley has dropped electrical work and taken up the installation of window panes. He is reported to have a good business in St. Elmo. If anyone living in St. Elmo wishes to have any window panes installed, get in touch with Worley at once.

* * *

Pop Carroll—Son, stop pulling that cat's tail.

Little Son—I'm only holding; the cat's pulling it.

* * *

She—I heard a noise and got up, and there under the bed I saw a man's leg.

Another—My, my. The burglar's?

She—No, my husband's. He'd heard the noise, too.

* * *

Son of L. L. Lowe—"Daddy," the little fellow complained after having slept with his father that night, "there was an awful lot of static in your nose last night."

* * *

E. E. McDaniels—I'm going to speak my mind.

Me—Ah! Silence at last.

* * *

You can buy a dog with money, but it is kindness that puts the wag in his tail.

* * *

Frank Krug—What made your sister so mad?

"Aw, she don't know what she wants," returned her little brother in disgust. "She sent me to the drug store to get some cold cream. I got ice cream because that's the coldest kind they had an' now she's awful sore about it."

* * *

He—I understand your wife came from a fine old family.

Another—Came is hardly the word; she brought it with her.

* * *

Ira Patton—What's the row over at the carnival?

Dutch Lofty—A fake dentist sold the fire-eater a set of celluloid teeth.

* * *

Mrs. Nagger—It says here in the paper that there are 6,000,000 slaves in the world today.

Mr. Henpeck—Huh! No one can tell me there aren't more married men than that.

* * *

Well, happy days are here again, so I will see you later.

KING FISH.

A young Chattanoogan proved himself very wise the other day when a certain widow asked him how old he thought she was. He answered: "I am just doubtful about making you ten years younger on account of your looks, or to make you ten years older on account of your intelligence."

WAGNER CONTINUES AS NLB CHAIRMAN

Washington, Jan. 18.—At the request of President Roosevelt, Senator Wagner will continue indefinitely as chairman of national labor board. However, sub-chairmen will be named to carry on the board's active work, and Senator Wagner will give most of his time to work in the senate.

Wagner Will Remain Head of Labor Board

Washington.—The White House announced that at the request of President Roosevelt, Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, had agreed to remain indefinitely as chairman of the national labor board.

Senator Wagner recently declared that he desired to be relieved of the chairmanship because of his imperative duties in the senate. Following a conference with the president, the New York senator disclosed that subchairmen will be named to carry on the board's active work.

First Shoplifter—Does your sister still go in for shoplifting now she's married to a very rich man?

Second Shoplifter—No, she's rich enough to be a kleptomaniac.

Here's what the

NEW ELECTRIC RATES

mean to you!

1 AN IMMEDIATE SAVING for every residential customer on our lines . . . effective with bills rendered on and after February 1, 1934.* Although the small consumer gets the greatest dollars and cents saving, in some cases amounting to as much as 25% . . . everyone gets a saving. *No bills are increased by the new "Immediate" Rate.* The table below (under 1) gives examples of these savings.

2 MORE ELECTRICITY AT NO EXTRA COST Every residential customer gets more electricity for his money . . . and the great majority receive MORE electricity for LESS money. See the column headed "Additional Kilowatt-Hours at No Cost." It means exactly what it says . . . you can add more lighting, more appliances, or use your present equipment more freely . . . to the extent indicated as compared with your use of electricity for the same month of last year . . . **without** increasing your electric bill on the Immediate Rate **one cent!**

3 THERE'S A STILL LOWER RATE When you increase your consumption in any month of 1934 above your consumption for the same month of 1933 to the point where you use up all of these additional kilowatt-hours you are billed for ALL kilowatt-hours used during that month on the even lower "Promotional" Rate. This means that you can add an electric range or refrigerator or water heater or several other appliances that you've always wanted . . . and increase your monthly electric bill very little. For instance, just to use one example, the average size family, now paying an electric bill of about $4.00 a month, can add an electric range and refrigerator and under this rate the bill will only increase to about $6.75. In other words, it will only cost this family about $2.75 a month to cook and refrigerate electrically. This is truly a Bargain Rate for those who wish to further electrify their homes. The rate will be discussed in subsequent advertisements.

*Minimum bill customers, of course, will continue to pay $4.00 a month. However, the dollar will buy 15 kw-hrs. on the "immediate" rate as compared with 11 kw-hrs. under the old rate, a reduction from about 9c to 6 2-3c a kw-hr. The customer actually can use 4 extra kw-hrs. at no additional cost.

Study These Tables! See How the "Immediate" Rate Benefits You

HOW TO USE THE TABLE

Suppose your bill a year ago was $3.20. First, you find that amount under Column 1. Under the old rates, that much money paid for 40 kilowatt-hours. If you use the same amount of electricity this January, your bill will be only $2.38 (next column) a saving of 82 cents.

But for [illegible] bill of $2.38, you will be entitled to use an additional 5 kilowatt-hours at no extra cost (as shown in Column 2).

That means that you can now get 45 kilowatt-hours for $2.38, whereas you have been paying $3.20 for only 40 kilowatt-hours. In other words, you can now get 5 MORE kilowatt-hours for 82 cents LESS money.

Five kilowatt-hours, ordinary language, means that you can add such combinations of appliances as an electric Toaster and Waffle Iron . . . or a Mixmaster and Percolator . . . or a Washing Machine and Vacuum Cleaner . . . thereby using up your "no charge" kilowatt-hours without increasing your new reduced bill of $2.38.*

*We have used figures for the *average* consumption of these devices . . . assuming that you will use them about as much as the *average* family does.

KILOWATT-HOURS USED MONTHLY	1 *COST ON OLD RATE	1 COST ON IMMEDIATE RATE	1 SAVING	2 ADDITIONAL KILOWATT-HOURS AT NO COST
1 to 11	$1.00	$1.00	—	14 to 4
12	1.02	1.00	.02	3
13	1.10	1.00	.10	2
14	1.19	1.00	.19	1
15	1.27	1.00	.27	0
16	1.36	1.04	.32	0
17	1.44	1.11	.33	0
18	1.53	1.17	.36	0
19	1.61	1.24	.37	1
20	1.70	1.30	.40	1
21	1.77	1.37	.40	2
22	1.85	1.43	.42	2
23	1.92	1.50	.42	3
24	2.00	1.56	.44	3
25	2.07	1.63	.44	4
26	2.15	1.68	.47	4
27	2.22	1.73	.49	4
28	2.30	1.78	.52	4
29	2.37	1.83	.54	4
30	2.45	1.88	.57	4
35	2.82	2.13	.69	5
40	3.20	2.38	.82	5
45	3.40	2.63	.77	6
50	3.60	2.88	.72	6
60	4.00	3.38	.62	11
70	4.40	3.68	.72	16
80	4.80	3.98	.82	21
90	5.05	4.28	.77	26
100	5.30	4.58	.72	31
120	5.80	5.18	.62	41
140	6.30	5.78	.52	51
160	6.80	6.38	.42	74
180	7.30	6.98	.32	102
200	7.80	7.58	.22	130
250	8.55	8.33	.22	140
300	9.30	9.08	.22	150
350	10.05	9.83	.22	160
400	10.80	10.58	.22	170
450	11.55	11.33	.22	180
500	12.30	12.08	.22	190
600	13.80	13.58	.22	238
700	15.30	15.08	.22	288
800	16.80	16.58	.22	338
900	18.30	18.08	.22	388
1000	19.80	19.58	.22	438

*This is the rate that became effective July 1, 1933. For purposes of comparison in above tables we have assumed that this rate was in effect during 12 months of 1933.

We will be glad to go into further detail with you about the savings and advantages possible under these new low rates if you will phone or stop in at any of our offices.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Use Your Electric Service Freely — *It's Cheaper Now Than Ever Before*

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—10c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49190
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Agnes Bell Parsley vs. Wade Parsley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Wade Parsley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February Rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. B. Mack, Atty. 1-26

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Revolt Declared U.S. Peril Unless Youth Gets Work

Equal Opportunity Must Be Given to All to Avoid Revolution, New York Y. M. C. A. Secretary's Report Warns.

New York, Jan. 18.—Youth must be given an opportunity to earn a living or the nation will be confronted with revolt, Walter T. Diack, general secretary of the New York Y. M. C. A., declared in his annual report.

"The serious problems of the depression did not begin with the stock market crash," says the report, which deals with activities in the thirty Y. M. C. A. centers in Manhattan and the Bronx last year. "They began when young men, who had been taught to think, found the doors of employment closed to them. They began when these young men found that in a world of plenty they were unable to earn a living. This is a situation which cannot be solved by the bread line or the lodging house. It can only be solved by taking thought of the morrow of the youth of our country and endeavoring to adjust the economic structure so that it provides equal opportunity to all.

"In the past our country has afforded such bounteous opportunities for the gaining of wealth that by the slipshod method of trial and error men managed to achieve a comfortable position in life, many of them doing work that provided no personal satisfaction and for which they were not well fitted.

"That day has passed and if we do not wish to sow the seeds of revolution we must offer the same intelligence to the guidance of youth that we bring into play when a great war or a great depression descends upon us. Youth has the energy to accomplish what it sets out to do and it will not long be neglected."

BIGGEST CIRCULATION.

London.—The Daily Herald, organ of the British labor party, has announced that its certified net sales, excluding all voucher-returned copies, exceed 2,030,000 daily. The Herald claims this is the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the world.

Stone's Cafe
Dalton, Ga.
"WE STAND FOUR-SQUARE BEHIND ORGANIZED LABOR"

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of March, 1919, by Mrs. Lilah Shepherd (widow) to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "W", Vol. 14, page 639 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934,

the following described real estate situated in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Containing 162½ acres, more or less, being a portion of Section 9, Fractional Township 6, Range 3 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, being all the N. W. Quarter of said Section, except about four acres in the S. W. corner thereof, and also about 6½ acres of the S. W. Quarter of said Section, the whole tract is bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. E. corner of the N. W. Quarter of said Section 9, and running thence N. 68 degrees 45 minutes West 18 chains to a stake in said Quarter Section line; thence South 76 degrees 30 minutes West 14.50 chains to a stake; thence North 5 degrees 15 minutes West 20.82 chains to a stake, crossing said Quarter Section line at 9.10 chains; thence N 60 East 2.77 chains to a point in the creek; thence North 4 degrees 15 minutes West 5.75 chains to a stake in the Western line of said N. W. Quarter; thence N. 21 degrees 15 minutes East 22 chains to the N. W. Corner of said N. W. Quarter of said Section; thence South 68 degrees 45 minutes East 40 chains to the North East corner of said North West Quarter; thence South 21 degrees 15 minutes West 40 chains to the beginning, in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 10th day of January, 1934.
W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.
2-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49231
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruby A. Nolin vs. Dave A. Nolin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Dave A. Nolin is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. G. B. King, Atty. 2-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49201
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jake Vandergriff vs. Ruth Goad Vandergriff

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Goad Vandergriff is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This sixth day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Givens & Henry, Attys. 2-9

NEED SEEN FOR SUPER-BODY TO OVERSEE ALL NRA CODES

Gen. Johnson Sees Co-ordinating Board Necessary to Harmonize Conflicting Decisions and Policies—Officials Have Difficulty Showing Benefits to Skilled Labor of Code Wages—Consumers "Kick."

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Jan. 18.—Increasing need for a co-ordinating body for the code authorities established under the 195 codes for industry that have been promulgated through NRA is felt by Gen. Johnson and his aides.

Decisions and policies in various industries are developing along widely different lines, and in some cases introducing elements of confusion. Furthermore, complaints arising among consumers over sharp price increases, which are not explained away by pleas of increased wages and shorter hours are giving emphasis to the need for a more effective mechanism of a directional nature for code authorities than exists at this time.

SUPER-CODE AUTHORITY:—Formation of a super-body, charged with general oversight of code authorities and boards, may be the result of the present conferences between Gen. Johnson and his staff. Such board, it is pointed out, would render rulings and decisions which stand as principles and precedents for the guidance of all code authorities, and intended in the long run to bring them, with their industries, to a standardized plane in relation to trade practices, definitions and accepted rules in business and industry. Gen. Johnson is turning the idea over in his head; he may spring it on the general meeting of code authority members which he has called in Washington the middle of February.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS: — NRA officials find little difficulty in discovering where wages in the lowest brackets have increased under effects of codes, and representing in the aggregate more pay for common and unskilled labor. Their difficulty is found in showing where skilled labor is experiencing similar benefits; in fact, there is evidence that the pay of skilled workers in many lines has actually declined through readjustments under codes.

Gen. Johnson has declined to publicly admit that indexes show price increases sharply out of line with wage increases and improvement in employment, but with him and his aides this is a disturbing topic of discussion.

So disturbing, in fact, that the most comprehensive economic study that has yet been made by NRA, is getting under way in connection with price advances, and lending color to the possibility of some strong efforts soon to better control them.

The administration is especially anxious that now the president has undertaken gold revaluation, the range of prices shall be at least within reach of earning and buying power.

Activities of Communists Pictured By American Federation of Labor

President Green's Demand for Soviet Pledge Against Moscow-Inspired Propaganda Here as Condition of Recognition Charges Communists With Causing Strikes, Preparing for Revolution, and Disrupting Bona Fide Trade Unions.

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor is giving serious attention to the possibility of the recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the arrival of Alexander Troyanovsky as first soviet ambassodor, being accompanied by the encouragement of communist activities in the United States by the Moscow regime.

On Nov. 16, while negotiations for recognition were under way, Maxim Litvinoff, representing the Soviet union, made the pledge to our government that no Moscow-sponsored propaganda would be carried on here. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a document submitted to President Roosevelt, requested that these terms be included in the recognition pact, but until now the scope of the document and its convincing facts were not revealed.

The memorandum consisted of 180 pages and 80 exhibits of pamphlets attributed to the communist party including a chart describing an alleged communist network covering twenty districts and the major industries.

Communist Organizations.

"The workers party, the United States section of the Communist Third Internationale," the document said, "is the father of the red movement in our midst, the active branch being the Trade Union Unity league with twenty-eight subordinate divisions. Our government should warn American wage-earners from joining these camouflaged unions, by placing a catalogue of these revolutionary organizations in the home of every American worker."

"OGPU Moscow spies are in American factories and in the trade union movement," the document read. "A former member, Bessedowski, when giving an astounding account of the OGPU intrigue, stated that its expenses in the United States 'would not exceed $50,000,000 per year.'

"Cases of assassinations in the United States under its auspices by name, date and place are recited. United States government departments are penetrated by the OGPU subterranean organization, obtaining and utilizing state confidential information for the benefit of the soviet regime.

Training for Insurrection.

"Communist rules for demonstrations, such as the hunger march, the bonus march, the Illinois coal march and a chain of others, are unquestionably designed for military training, gradually leading up to an armed insurrection.

"Evidence accumulated by the American Federation of Labor shows the existence of a criminal group under communist control comprising a skeleton terrorist force, trained, instructed and ready for expansion at short notice. Mutiny is advocated in the United States army and navy."

Communist Work in Unions.

The document recites instances of strikes in the Mahoning valley and in the steel and coal industries in opposition to NRA codes.

"The United Textile Workers," it declared, "have been forced to expend much money and some lives have been sacrificed."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers and many of the building trades were also described as struggling against communist activities.

ASKS UNION-MADE LICENSE PLATES

Chicago, Jan. 18.—A resolution requesting the Illinois State Federation of Labor to take "immediate action" toward the future manufacture of Illinois automobile license plates by union labor was passed at a regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Charles F. Wills, of Building Service Employes' Union No. 34, who is the circulation manager of the Federation News, introduced the resolution.

Edward J. Hughes, secretary of state, who has charge of the issuance of automobile license plates, caused the 1934 plates to be made in the Illinois State penitentiary.

SHOP EASY GROCERY STORES
No. 1 Store—12-14-16 Frazier Ave.
No. 2 Store—629 Spears Ave.
SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY

COFFEE	Maxwell House or J. F. G. — Lb.			28c
SNOWDRIFT	3-Lb. Pail	37c	6-Lb. Pail	72c
LETTUCE	Nice Firm Heads			5c
CABBAGE	Nice Green Heads— Lb.			3c
GREEN BEANS	Fresh and Tender— Lb.			5c
CELERY	Nice Firm Stalks			5c

MORE ABOUT HARRIMAN

(Continued from First Page)

you will do everything in your power to get some real action. We also ask your advice as to what procedure we should take now.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRED G. HELD,
Vice-President American Federation Hosiery Workers, in charge strike situation.

The order of the board follows:

"1. Those of the employees on the company's payroll on Oct. 25, 1933, who shall apply for re-employment by Jan. 17, 1934, shall be reinstated without discrimination or prejudice as rapidly as possible. Those who cannot be absorbed immediately shall be placed upon a preference list and be reinstated before any new employes are engaged. The employes, when reinstated, shall be restored to seniority and similar rights and benefits as were enjoyed at the time of discharge.

"2. The national labor board recommends, in the interest of national recovery, that the employes who were discharged during July, before this board was created, be reinstated or placed upon a preference list on the same basis as those designated above.

"3. In the event an agreement is reached it shall be reduced to writing and a copy of the agreement signed by an official of the company and a duly selected representative of the employees, shall be posted upon the bulletin board of the mill."

TEACHERS' UNION PROTESTS.

New York City.—Strong protest was voiced against enforced furloughs for teachers, further retrenchment in school outlays and additional curtailment of state aid to education, at a mass meeting of the Teachers' union. The union is fighting the enforced furlough of civil service employes and teachers on the ground that it amounts to a wage cut of 8 1-5 per cent.

PAY AS YOU RIDE ON
McClaren Tires
and
Gould Batteries
McClaren Tires are Guaranteed Against Stone Bruises and Blowouts.
A Small Down Payment and Weekly Payments on the Balance.
Chattanooga Rubber Tire Works
7th and Chestnut Streets
Phone 6-3169
Rex Byrne, Pres. Chester Hatfield, V-P

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition—this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

DURAND'S LUNCH
No. 1 East Ninth St.
WHERE UNION MEN MEET
Offering Draft and Bottled Beer---Sandwiches---Chile
YOU'RE WELCOME HERE

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 26, 1934 | Number 40

ATLANTIC ICE ASSUMES ROLE LABOR'S FRIEND

Tells Neighbor Central Bodies Corporation Is Fair.

OFFICIALS 'GRIEVED' AT LOCAL ACTION

Chattanoogans Recall Cheap-Labor Attitude of Chain Concern.

The Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation, after the manner of such concern, is posing, in other cities, as a friend of labor, according to letters being received by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and professing to be greatly aggrieved at the charge of unfairness lodged against the concern by Chattanooga labor after many weeks of fruitless effort on the part of the latter to induce corporation representatives to employ members of local organized crafts.

Central bodies in other cities are also being told by representatives of the chain corporation that the company is observing the code, although nothing is said about the local compliance board having forced the wealthy chain to pay back time to a worker because of rank violations.

Communications from other cities in answer to letters sent by Chattanooga Central Body with reference to the attitude of the cheap-wage corporation have so far contained nothing concerning the price of ice in other cities where the chain operates, and it is not known whether citizens in other localities are enjoying the temporary benefits of an ice "war." A careful check-up is being planned, however, and the ice market in the various cities where the chain operates will be watched with interest locally during the coming summer.

CHARGE LOCAL CODE VIOLATIONS.

Rumors emanating from reliable sources during the past week or ten days charge that the Atlantic company locally ignores the code, with the exception of work on the local brewery plant, which is being fitted out for the bottling of Lions Pilsener beer, under the trade name of Southeastern Brewing company. It is said that employes of the company and its various affiliates are compelled to work "from can till can't," and the experience of ice wagon drivers recently who attempted to take advantage of the law giving them the right to organize is pointed to as an example of what might happen to anyone who protested against violations of the code.

Local labor officials were inclined to give credence to reports that the chain is violating generally the code, recalling the incident before the local compliance board, the discharge of ice wagon drivers for attempting to organize, the maneuvering and manipulations of company representatives when non-union, cheap labor was employed in the construction of the bottling plant, the experience of members of the Brewery Workers' local, the price of ice and other incidents.

Trades unionists in sister cities, it is suggested, may not be so gullible as some folks believe, and the true facts will be furnished each and every central body by Chattanooga trades unionists.

Middletown Unions Add 600 to Membership List

Middletown, Ohio.—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Middletown Trades and Labor council reported that 600 new members were added to the various trade unions here during the past year. Edith Miller, delegate of the Pulp, Sulphate and Paper Mill Workers' union, was elected recording secretary of the council. She is the first women chosen for that position.

Sock Mill Strikers Get Three Meals Per Day---At Last

Scores of Workers Apparently Enjoying Novelty of Warmth and Comfort.

That age-old rule of chivalry, "Women and children first," is being violated at Harriman, Tenn., where scores of men strikers are being given preference over women and girl strikers in a situation which assures to them three meals a day, a sound roof over their heads and a warm bed to sleep in.

Although the Roane county jail is said to be crowded with the men strikers, charged with violating an injunction which prohibited picketing, it is reported officers of the law steadfastly refuse to arrest women and girls said to be "guilty" of the same offense.

News articles coming out of the stricken district indicate that the men strikers are enjoying the novel experience of "comfortable living," and that no effort whatever is being extended toward securing their "freedom."

Recalling the attitude of the Harriman mill barons, who have arrogantly defied the regional and national labor boards, and the determined spirit of the workers to secure justice, local working men expressed the opinion that permaps many of those jailed are now enjoying for the first time since they were employed by the concern a fair degree of comfort, and reports that the sheriff and jailers are extending every courtesy to the prisoners is welcome locally.

Officers of the Harriman local were in Washington this week, conferring with various interests, and it was hoped that some plan might be worked out whereby the autocratic mill barons could be forced to carry out instructions of the United States government, acting through the national labor board.

Strike Warning Given Soft Coal Men by Lewis

United Mine Workers' President Visions Withdrawal of Men From Mines to Resist Price Cutting.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The national bituminous coal industrial board in session here adopted a tentative draft of plans for better enforcement of the soft coal code.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, recently appointed to the board by President Roosevelt, said it was obvious that the coal board would have to assume a large share of the government of the industry. He indicated that if some operators violated the code, he would consider it the union's duty to co-operate in resisting price demoralization by withdrawing men from mines where the code was broken.

The coal operators were warned by Donald Richberg, general counsel of NRA, that they were "at a very serious crisis in the affairs of the industry." He said:

"You have your code and you have your opportunity and if you do not take advantage of the code the industry will degenerate back into a lawless, anti-social state in which everybody tries to cut everybody else's throat. You will then have everything from economic to civil war in your industry." The board's plans will be studied by the legal staff of the NRA.

Hosiery Workers To Install Officers

At the regular meeting of Local 1744, Seamless Hosiery Workers, Saturday, Feb. 3, installation of officers recently elected will take place. President Iman asked The Labor World to request all members to be present at Roosevelt hall on this date, at 10:30 a.m., as other business of importance will be discussed by the members.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night, January 29, 1934, in special session, at Roosevelt Hall, 7:30. Business of importance will be brought before the body for disposition. Building trades delegates are specially urged to be present. Only matters pertaining to these crafts will be discussed.

A. C. KAMIN, President.
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.

Labor to Celebrate Birthday Of President Roosevelt in 300 Cities Throughout Country

Organized Workers' Participation in Great Nation-wide Observance on January 30 to Honor Chief Executive and Aid Warm Springs Foundation to Set Record for Attendance, Enthusiasm and Contributions.

Chairman T. S. Myers, of the local general committee preparing for observance of the president's birthday, announces that all is in readiness for the event, which will be held at Memorial auditorium on Monday, Jan. 29. Moving up of the date probably means that this city will be one day ahead of the entire country, the change having been made necessary by the fact that the auditorium had been contracted for on the 30th many months ago.

Labor members of the committee announced that a generous response is being had in the sale of tickets, substantial sums being given by those in position to contribute liberally to the good cause. George Rogers, president of Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, announces that there will be thirty-six members of the union on the floor at all times during the hours between 9 p.m. and 2 a.m., and it is expected that one of the greatest gatherings in the history of the Memorial will attend the event.

At 12:01 a telegram will be sent the White House, congratulating the president, which will probably be the first of such messages to arrive for the executive.

Washington, Jan. 25.—In approximately 300 cities throughout the United States and all except one state, labor will celebrate the president's birthday on Jan. 30.

President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, who is a member of the national committee and chairman of the national labor advisory committee, expressed himself as delighted with the reports thus far in. "I think labor's participation is magnificent," he said, "and I am wholly delighted. The idea was a splendid one and the manner in which the unions have responded is a great credit to them."

Secretary Matthew Woll was equally pleased. "Thousands of letters and telegrams have come to my office, established to care for this work," he said, "showing labor's enthusiasm. I cannot fail to pay tribute to the thousands of labor men who have helped lay these plans for success. Many international unions have asked their entire list of local unions to participate. Local officers have worked day and night and a great good will for our movement has been generated."

Labor Press Is Praised.

"The labor press has done magnificent work," said Chester M. Wright, chairman of the labor press committee. "Thousands of columns of space have been given to this notable event. That labor in some 300 cities should join in this unique celebration is a tribute to its genius for organization and its intuition for doing the right thing. Labor, backed by the labor press, will do its share toward creating the two million dollar Warm Springs Foundation fund."

Through the Washington headquarters of the labor division a constant stream of letters and telegrams have flowed. The office has been like a war headquarters, because of its bustle and its net of communication with points all over the nation.

Woll Serves as Treasurer.

Plans now are being made for transfer of the funds resulting from labor's participation. Instructions have gone out to all treasurers of local birthday ball committees, instructing them to forward the Warm Springs portion of receipts promptly to Matthew Woll, who has been asked to serve as treasurer as well as secretary.

When returns are complete arrangements will be made for a ceremony at which the proceeds of labor's total participation will be turned over to the president. Whether this will be done in connection with and as a part of the transfer of funds by the general committee, of which Henry L. Doherty is chairman, is not known, but that probably will be the arrangement.

Records to Be Broken.

Labor's participation in the birthday celebration has taken two channels. In most cities labor is holding its own independent celebrations, While in others it is joining, either with one or two other organizations, or with the entire community in one great celebration.

Some of the largest halls in the country will be the scenes of birthday parties. More music will be furnished free by members of the American Federation of Musicians than has ever been given for any other event in history. More free services have been given by electricians, printers, stage hands and other unions than for any other single event. In many cases every cent of admission fees will be turned over to the Warm Springs Foundation and in every case expenses have been held to a minimum.

President to Be Honored on Jan. 30 At Birthday Balls Throughout Land

THE GUEST OF HONOR AT 6,000 FETES NEXT TUESDAY

When he becomes 52 on Jan. 30, President Roosevelt will be honored at the biggest birthday party in American history. A national committee of leaders under the chairmanship of Colonel Henry L. Doherty called upon every community in the land to give a birthday ball in tribute to Mr. Roosevelt and to help create an endowment for extending and intensifying the work of the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The nation is responding with unprecedented enthusiasm.

Roosevelt Puts Lewis On Coal Code Board

Washington. — President Roosevelt appointed John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and F. E. Berquist, of the national recovery administration, as members of the national bituminous coal industrial board set up to administer the bituminous coal code.

Offer Support In New Movement To Stop 'Fee-Grabbing'

Central Body Is and Always Has Been Against Such Evil.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council "is now and always has been" opposed to fee-grabbing, a resolution adopted at Monday night's meeting declares, and any sound movement which has for its purpose the elimination of this evil will have the whole-hearted support of labor.

The resolution, reported by the legislative committee, which had been charged with the duty of inquiring into the extent of a local movement recently started, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this body is now and always has been opposed to fee-grabbing through justice of the peace offices and otherwise;

That we note with interest a movement now on foot to change the system whereby such deplorable practices will be made impossible, and if such movement is based upon sound principles, capable of attaining the desired end, we pledge our wholehearted support to those who are fostering it;

That we recommend to our membership a close study of any plan which may be presented to eliminate such indefensible and undemocratic procedure upon the part of so-called representatives of "justice," to the end that if a real plan for the abolition of the evil is proposed we may be in position to support and battle for its success.

R. M. COOKE, Chm.
W. E. ECKENROD.
STANTON E. SMITH.
J. L. CARPENTER.

Recovery Act Gave Bill of Freedom to The Coal Diggers

Williams Says NRA Was "Emancipation Proclamation" for Miners of U. S.

Passage of the National Recovery Act was a Godsend to the nation's coal diggers, according to Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, a special guest of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night.

The miners in a great many sections, Mr. Williams recalled, had been reduced to a state of stark misery by repeated wage cuts and company exploitation through commissaries, company-owned houses and other conditions which constituted a state of slavery for the workers, the only difference being that slaves were usually well fed and housed, while the coal miners were in many cases half-starved, and, strange as it might seem, many were actually cold, lacking the money to buy enough of the very coal they mined to keep them and their families warm.

Conditions of the miners in many localities, Mr. Williams said, were indescribable, and even though a true picture of the situation might be drawn, few people in enlightened America would have believed half the story.

But the NRA came, he said, and with it most remarkable changes. Coal fields where a union organizer would not have dared to enter, and where, should a union man have the temerity to suggest organization he would have "strangely disappeared," are now 100 per cent organized, and representatives of the men are given every consideration by the mine owners. In one southern state, he recalled, a perpetual injunction prohibited mention of the name "United Mine Workers," even in a letter, and anyone even talking of a union would have been jailed, and perhaps would also have "mysteriously disappeared."

But throughout the country today, he said, the flag of the United Mine Workers flies, figuratively, over the coal mines, and the convention of the organization, now in session at Indianapolis, is composed of representatives from "every coal district in the United States."

Conditions in many districts are still bad, he said, but a spirit of co-operation rules almost unanimously, and operators in all sections are meeting with the workers and their representatives in an effort to work out a solution of the coal problems with justice to all concerned.

Mr. Williams' talk was well received by the delegates Monday night. He has spent several years in this territory as a representatives of the national organization, and is always a welcome visitor at local meetings.

CENTRAL BODY SEEKS DATA ON NEW POWER DEAL

Ask Utilities Commission For Details.

HOPE FOR RELIEF FROM HIGH RATES

Declare Schedule in Excess of That in Adjacent Communities.

Up until Friday morning, officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council had received no reply from a letter sent Monday to the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission seeking information on the recent agreement between the power interests and the TVA, approved by the commission.

The letter, which was read and approved in meeting of Central Body Monday night, expresses concern lest the contract preclude the possibility of securing cheaper power during the next five years. It declares that up until now public comment has been withheld, in the hope that forthcoming explanation would "dispel our fears."

The hope is expressed also that answer to the questions will indicate eventual relief from high rates for electric power.

The communication follows:

Tennessee Railroad and
Public Utilities Commission,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Sirs:

The recent contract entered into by the Tennessee Electric Power company and the Tennessee Valley Authority and approved by your august body has been diligently studied with misgiving. Up until now we have withheld public comment, hoping that forthcoming explanations would be made to dispel our fears and thus merit our approval.

Subsequent advertisements by the power company, with its intricate "tables of comparison," "immediate rates," "promotional rates," and beautiful prospects of what the average citizen may save if he only invests money he does not have in additional electrical equipment (which may be purchased from the power company) leaves us more bewildered than ever.

Therefore, in open meeting of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, we ask of you the answers to the following questions:

1. Why was this contract signed and approved by you without allowing the most people affected thereby to pass their judgment upon it?

2. Why was a five-year contract made if not for the purpose of frustrating public ownership for that length of time?

3. Why was a contract made at higher rates than what is to be enjoyed in adjacent communities?

We hope that these questions will be answered in such a manner as to extend a hope that we may eventually get relief from the high rates that have been imposed upon us even during depression period.

Sincerely,
CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
By T. R. Cuthbert, Secretary.

Carpenters Adopt New Wage Scale

Local 74, Carpenters, at the regular meeting last week adopted a new scale of wages in accordance with advancing living costs, an officer of the local reported to The Labor World.

The new wage will be $1.10 per hour, it was said, with a maximum work week of thirty-six hours. An open meeting of the local was called for Friday night, at Roosevelt hall, at which it was expected a capacity audience would be present to hear addresses by local labor officials.

THE LABOR WORLD

810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7563

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Are both employers and workers represented on the national labor board?

A.—The board is composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employes.

* * *

Q.—Should individual workers report violations of labor provisions of NRA codes.

A.—The American Federation of Labor says on this: "Yes. He should report the violation first to his union officers, who should attempt to secure adjustment, first by conferences with the employer and, if that is not successful, by referring the complaint to the governmental agencies set up to secure code compliance."

What Next!

A "light meter," for testing light in offices, schools and homes, is now on the market. It fits in the palm of the hand and is scaled descriptively ("reading fine print, sewing," etc.) as well as in foot candles. Light companies demonstrate good lighting with it and a well known hotel chain is employing it to show the superior lighting of rooms in its hostelries.

Wisdom

When thee builds a prison, thee had better build with the thought ever in mind that thee and thy children may occupy the cells.—Elizabeth Fry.

CWA CITY ORCHESTRA URGED FOR ROCHESTER

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A civil works administration municipal orchestra for Rochester to provide employment at reasonable wages for over 126 unemployed musicians is recommended by Leonard Campbell, president of Local 66, American Federation of Musicians, which sponsors the plan. The proposal which received the support of the local CWA was forwarded to state CWA headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Campbell's plan calls for a concert orchestra, two dance orchestras and a concert band, which would furnish the musicians with about twenty-five hours of work a week and a weekly payroll of $2,422. The orchestra, composed of fifty men and the leader, would give two or three concerts a week in the public schools and also provide a radio broadcast.

The weekly wage scale suggested by the local Musicians' union would give the orchestra leader $30, while his men received $20 each. The band leader would get $25 and his men $18. The two dance orchestra leaders would draw $20 and the musicians $19; $20 would be allowed each week for traveling expenses and a supervisor of music, who will receive $40 for arranging schedules and programs.

Draft BEER
TASTES BETTER AT
HICKEY'S
DODDS AND MAIN

Sandwiches--Best Chile in Town

100 PER CENT UNION

A TONIC Laxative

CONSTIPATION, with the annoying symptoms that usually come with it, cuts down organic force and disturbs normal health and well-being. A thorough cleansing of the digestive tract is of great assistance in the removal of sickening constipation symptoms.

When excessive accumulated waste matter disturbs and strains the muscles of the large intestines, rendering them temporarily unable to perform their wave-like evacuating movements, Thedford's Black-Draught is useful in stimulating them to activity, which, again started, should continue regularly until some future disturbance interferes. In this way, Thedford's Black-Draught is one of the TONIC laxatives, tending, as it does, to establish a regular habit of evacuation.

California Collects Back Wages

Those who own and control industry employ workers for the sole purpose of making profit out of their labor. The profit comes from the sale of commodities which the workers produce and the services which the workers render.

It would therefore seem axiomatic that when the commodities are produced and the services rendered the workers should receive promptly all the wages due them.

Evidently this practice is not the rule among cannery owners of California. This is made clear by the report of the division of industrial welfare of the department of industrial relations to the governor's council giving the results of the legal compulsion which the state has used to compel the cannery officials to pay their employes thousands of dollars of back wages. The report says:

"Women and minor workers of the total number of 23,700 in the fruit and vegetable canneries of the state have received $59,978.88 in back wages since July 10. These benefits have been due to the enforcement of the minimum rates set. Every protection is being given the 35,000 women and minors employed in the fruit and vegetable canning industry."

During November, the report points out, the welfare division investigated 198 complaints, made 1,751 plant inspections, audited 149 payrolls, and collected back wages amounting to $10,312.32.

It is apparent that California authorities do not have much faith in the "self-government of industry" (which business leaders claim is their patriotic ideal) when the "self-government" enters the field of industrial relations. At least in the cannery industry the authorities rely on the compulsory power of the state government to wrest from employers back wages running into thousands of dollars a year.

NRA Benefits to Jobless

A sample of the direct benefits of the national industrial recovery act and its sympathetic administration in providing work for the unemployed is well illustrated in the statement by James F. Hodgson, regional compliance director of the national recovery administration for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, on the job finding results of the NRA in New York City alone. He said:

"Under the influence of all recovery agencies, including repeal of the Volstead act and the Eighteenth amendment, which was a part of the national recovery plan, it is estimated that 600,000 persons have been re-employed in New York City since President Roosevelt took office."

Mr. Hodgson added that President Roosevelt's recovery program "is more forcible and more important now than it has been since it went into effect the first of last August," and declared that although the "band wagon has passed, the Blue Eagle still lives on." From his own observation he was convinced that the national recovery program is going forward effectively and earnestly.

A re-employment policy that in five months can remove 600,000 men and women from the bread lines of hunger and provide them with wages sufficient to purchase even a modest living for themselves and their families is an outstanding achievement from the employment point of view regardless of the attacks by "rugged individualists" who still long for the return of the old economic order with its jungle methods of production and its inevitable permanent unemployment and poverty for large masses of American working men and women.

Maternity Benefits

Over eighty thousand (80,311) Australian mothers were paid 320,986 pounds (about $1,299,993 at the current rate of exchange) maternity benefits during the year ending June 30, 1933, according to the annual report of J. Heathershaw, commissioner of maternity allowances. This is a vivid contrast to the backwardness of legislation providing maternity allowances in the United States. The cost of administering the system for the year was 12,420 pounds (about $50,301). Only 6,631 claims were rejected.

The Australian maternity allowances law was enacted in 1913. The first year 412,375 pounds were paid to 82,475 claimants. The number of mothers receiving the allowances increased to 140,152 in 1921 with 700,760 pounds paid out. From that date there was a gradual shrinkage in claims paid up to 1933, when the 80,311 mothers listed in Mr. Heathershaw's report were awarded 320,986 pounds.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Probably the most patient beast of burden in America today is the motorist. At times one thinks he has the yielding characteristics of a desert camel or the lowly pack-mule of the mountains.

It is this unprotesting motorist who is held captive, pays continuous ransom but never gets freedom from the brigands. He pays ransom in exorbitant taxes every time he buys gasoline or other petroleum products. If he is conscious of his exploitation at all he only knows a part of the story.

He probably doesn't know, for example, that the industry's tax bill now exceeds $1,000,000,000 a year—a colossol burden laid upon the shoulders of those who drive automobiles. He doesn't know that the gas tax alone has grown 7,500 per cent in rate and 6,000 per cent in revenue in fourteen years—a degree of acceleration that must be unprecedented in the annals of taxation.

* * *

And this isn't all of it by a long shot. The legislatures aren't satisfied yet. Campaigns are on foot to place new taxes upon already overtaxed wholesale and retail outlets. Whether these proposals fail of realization or not, other campaigns will be instigated, other taxes advocated, new burdens demanded.

When you buy ten gallons of gasoline, you are, on the average, paying 60 cents to the tax collector directly—through the federal and state sales taxes. In some localities you pay appreciably more than this, with the possible addition of a municipal levy. Even then you haven't footed the whole bill. A very substantial percentage of the price of gasoline, not counting the sales tax, represents one or another of the twenty-four taxes the oil industry pays the federal government, the sixty-eight taxes it pays the states, the five paid to county governments, and the nineteen paid to municipalities.

* * *

Labor is waging a big fight for restoration of the federal government workers' pay but it faces a determined and powerful opposition which undoubtedly is backed by a large body of public opinion. Labor must make the public see that the government's pay cut policy is inconsistent with its program of raising wages in private employment and that instead of promoting recovery, the pay cut policy is a factor in retarding business gain.

* * *

That Nazi Germany's new labor law, wiping out trade unionism in its entirety, and with it the right to strike and bargain collectively, will not be hailed with favor by the rest of the world is pointed out by the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., which says:

"The authors of the law can hardly expect to merit the approval of other countries which long since recognized certain rights of organized labor as fundamental and irrevocable."

Pay Boost Won on Louisiana $17,000,000 Bridge Project

New Orleans, La.—Workers on the big $17,000,000 bridge project here secured a large increase in wages as a result of the strike settlement in which B. C. Pitts, international vice-president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was one of the negotiators.

By the agreement the employes landed a general 15 per cent rise in pay for workers on a monthly basis and rates of pay for others ranging from 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor to $1.25 for skilled labor. These rates, which were made retroactive to Aug. 10, are said to be much higher than wages usually paid in Louisiana.

I. T. U. Head Sees NRA of No Help To Skilled Men in Printing Trade

Workers Must Rely Upon Organization, as Heretofore, President Howard Says—His Blast Gives Point to Chicago Story of How Two Colonels Captured One General.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Apropos of the blast given to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union, in the January issue of the Typographical Journal, is a story going the rounds in high political circles in Chicago.

Mr. Howard severely censures Gen. Johnson for procrastination and failure to provide adequate codes for the daily newspapers and the job printing industry. Mr. Howard charges that the daily newspaper publishers have Gen. Johnson bluffed, and advises the members of the International Typographical union that they will have to rely on their organization for results, just as they have done for the last 100 years.

The story going the rounds here tells how two colonels captured one general. It has reference to the time Gen. Johnson made his famous "dead cats" speech in Chicago a few weeks ago.

It is alleged that Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune, and Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, captured Gen. Johnson while he was in Chicago and "talked turkey" to him in a room at the Drake hotel.

This is given as an explanation of the "cease firing" order from the proponents of the "freedom of the press" campaign. It is alleged that the two colonels are now smiling like the cat that ate the canary.

Frank Knox was touted for the chairmanship of the republican national committee a few weeks ago. The latest story is to the effect that he aspires to be the republican nominee for president of the United States in 1936.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In a sizzling criticism of national recovery act administration policy toward skilled trades, President Charles P. Howard, of the International Typographical union, declares that events in Washington compel the conclusion that "the force of organization of skilled tradesmen is to be in the future, as it has been in the past, their only protection."

"It is plain," President Howard continues, "that the theory of the national industrial recovery act, which was to reduce hours of work and increase the rate of wages so as to maintain purchasing power and spread employment, is not to be applied to the printing industry.

"One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that the law adopted anticipates complete organization of industry and that the law encourages and expects all labor to organize and bargain collectively. We have been doing this for over a hundred years without leaning on the government for assistance, and will continue to do so."

26 Breweries in Four States Sign Agreement for Union Shop

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26.—Organized labor won a victory of which it may well be proud when a union shop agreement was made between the Pacific Northwest Brewers' association, representing all breweries in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana and the representatives of the national and international unions concerned.

O. W. Carter, international representative of the Steam and Operating Engineers, declared that all crafts, including the brewery workers who are concerned in the manufacture and distribution of beer, are taken care of in the contract. The breweries agree to abide by the jurisdictional awards decreed by the American Federation of Labor conventions, including those made at the 1933 convention. They also agree to have all building and repairs done by members of organized labor.

With regard to wages, the agreement prescribes that the prevailing union wage scales of the unions having jurisdiction in specific territories shall govern all breweries which are a party to the agreement. In return the unions agree to authorize the use of a suitable label to certify that the breweries' products are 100 per cent union.

Relative to the settlement of the controversies the contract declares:

"Any grievance which may arise over the interpretation of any of the provisions of this agreement or matters not covered by this agreement shall be adjusted by the foreman and workman directly involved, if possible.

"Failing this, the matter shall be taken up with the management of the brewery by the representative of the union involved and if unable to reach an adjustment shall be referred to a conference committee made up of three representatives from the association and three from the unions.

"If the members of the conference committee deadlock, they shall name a seventh member, not associated with either group, to act upon the points at issue.

"The conference committee shall render its decision within ten days from the date of receiving such case, and its decision shall be final and binding upon all parties. There shall be no cessation of work pending such decision."

The agreement expires on April 5, 1935, and continues thereafter until either party to it shall give the other thirty days written notice of a desire to have it changed, during which period conferences shall be held for the purpose of reaching an amicable agreement. There is the proviso, however, that the contract may be opened at any time by either party giving the other thirty days written notice for the sole purpose of adjusting hours or wages or both.

Edwin F. Theis, B. Hockstadter and J. C. Donnelly signed the contract for the Pacific Northwest Brewers' association.

Dave Beck, F. W. Brewster, O. W. Carter, Bert Swain, C. W. Doyle, James A. Duncan, Paul Frederickson and Rowland Watson signed the contract for the unions.

If no couple really got married until they were actually prepared financially for the responsibilities of wedlock, 95 per cent of the couples who are pairing off to mate would have to change their plans and remain single.

"We Do Our Part"
For the NRA—and for Organized Labor

DALE'S Volunteer FOOD STORE
4808 Rossville Boulevard
Phone 3-0079

Friend—Everything is going up.

Poet—Yes; only yesterday a lady offered me a nickle for one of my thoughts.

Truth in itself is a very fine thing but far too many persons make a habit of telling the truth only when it hurts somebody else.

The People's Building & Loan Association

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement December 31, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	$ 2,843.05	Due instalment stockholders	$ 29,574.00
Mortgage Loans	63,350.00	Due instalment stockholders for divid'ds	4,306.00
Interest, Premium, etc., in arrears, $4,647.93 (not included in Statement)		Due loan stockholders	21,358.50
		Due loan stockholders for dividends	2,899.67
Book Loans	4,553.48	Paid-up stock	6,450.00
Book Loan Interest	515.93	Matured stock—Special	19,596.77
Mortgage Notes and Interest	5,125.00	Matured stock—Open	13,952.85
Rent a/c Receivable	63.48	Release money	8.75
Furniture & Fixtures	80.00	Property income	96.25
Real Estate	22,879.83	Reserve for State Taxes	84.00
Penalties	422.95	Reserve	1,452.07
Taxes and Insurance Advanced	604.72	Surplus	659.50
	$100,438.44		$100,438.44

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1933

RECEIPTS:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1933		$2,219.84
Instalment dues	$1,736.71	
Loan dues	1,107.63	
Interest	999.68	
Premium	493.00	
Interest in arrears	21.00	
Rents	174.77	
Taxes and insurance advanced	10.00	
Notes receivable	169.20	
Book loans	50.00	4,761.99
		$6,981.83
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Instalment stock withdrawn	$ 400.00	
Matured stock withdrawn	1,269.87	
Paid-up stock withdrawn	225.00	
Book loans	500.00	
Interest on paid-up stock	207.14	
Interest on matured stock	544.91	
Taxes and insurance advanced	191.84	
Taxes on real estate	49.58	
Insurance on real estate	168.00	
Auditor's Fee	60.00	
League dues	20.00	
Office expenses	15.02	
Advertising	10.00	
Bank service	45.00	
Salaries	150.00	4,138.76
Cash on hand January 1, 1934		$2,843.06

Officers and Board of Directors

L. C. ORR, President Star Laundry.....President
NEIL J. CROWLEY, President Intertype Composing Co.....Secretary
J. H. BROCKHAUS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pudity Extract & Tonic Company.....Treasurer
W. D. MOON, Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys.....Attorney
J. V. McLAUGHLIN, Chief Clerk to General Auditor, American Railway Express Company.
A. B. CLARKE, Claim Department, Southern Railway.
STEPHEN H. HUBBARD, Vice-President and General Manager, Bennett-Hubbard Candy Company.

LOVEMANS
ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

Union Made **Overalls for Union Men!**

At a Price that will Save You Money

$1.00

Sizes 32 to 42

"Cone Boss" OVERALLS
No Value Like Them

Mill-shrunk, first quality, standard 220 heavy weight blue denim overalls that are made to stand hard wear. They are cut full and roomy for 100% comfort; have high back, and all the pockets you need—two on bib, two large front swinging ones, two large hip pockets and rule pocket. Strongly reinforced at points of strain.

Union Made and Carry the Union Label!

"Cones Boss" Standard Denim Overall Coats $1.00
Extra Size 44 to 46 "Cones Boss" Overalls $1.10
Extra Size 48 to 50 "Cones Boss" Overalls $1.25

Lovemans Economy Basement Store

Business Is Extra Good!

And It Makes EASY WAY Very Happy to Feel That, to Some Extent at Least, They Have Been Successful in Their Sincere Effort to Please the Public in Every Respect.

THE EASY WAY FOLKS DEVOTE MUCH TIME and EXTRA EXPENSE

In Trying to Obtain the Very Best and Freshest of Everything for Their Customers.

AND INSTEAD OF CHARGING MORE, THEY TRY TO ARRANGE THEIR PRICES TO AS TO "ALWAYS AVERAGE A LITTLE CHEAPER"

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

WHEN—

Accident or sickness disables you and expenses begin to pile up, which would you rather have—flowers sent by sympathetic friends or

A Monthly Check

from

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

?

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products

Also Fowler Furniture Stores

Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Another Guest of Honor On President's Birthday

SHE WAS AT WARM SPRINGS

Miss Betty Barnes, a patient at the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in 1928, will be one of the principal guests on Jan. 30 at the Birthday Ball for the President in Missoula, Mont., under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council. In many other cities infantile paralysis victims will be guests because the aim of the balls is to help extend the crusade of Warm Springs Foundation against infantile paralysis.

Green Denounces Nazi Labor Code As Enslavement

Condemning Hitler's Decree, A. F. of L. Head Declares It Fully Justifies American Labor's Boycott of German Goods.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Germany's new Nazi labor code, under which trade unions are abolished and strikes and collective bargaining outlawed, was declared the "finish touch" in reducing German labor to servitude, in a statement by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor. He denounced the code as meaning "enslavement and autocratic control" for the German workers.

"The new decree," said Mr. Green, "abolishes all the rights and privileges upon which the organized labor movement of Germany rested. It completely annihilates labor unions, prohibits strikes, does away with collective bargaining and the right to organize. This is the finishing touch applied to the general position of Chancellor Hitler in reducing those who belonged to trade unions to a condition of servitude and in the complete destruction of the German trade union movement as initiated when the officers of the German trade unions were arrested and imprisoned, the funds confiscated and the offices raided.

"The new labor setup for the German workers provides for a system of shop councils which will function under the supervision of governmental labor trustees but which within minimum provisions will permit the employer to fix wages and working conditions although the workers may appeal to the state. It further provides that the employer shall serve as chairman of the shop council, which shall be composed of selected nationally reliable employes more than 25 years old. It further provides that the trustees may impose fines and prison terms and the court much beyond that also depose a leader and discharge a follower.

"A mere reference to these dictatorial provisions is shocking to the sense of justice and a comprehension of the enjoyment of democratic rights and privileges held by American workers.

"The cruel treatment accorded the German workers as set forth in the code justifies the position taken by the American Federation of Labor when it declared in favor of a boycott of German manufactured goods and German service until the German government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its repressive policy of persecution of Jewish people.

"In addition to this definite action taken the American Federation of Labor voices its solemn protest against the inhuman treatment which has been imposed upon the working people of Germany."

E. J. Tracy Takes Position With NRA

Washington.—Edward J. Tracy, for a number of years acting director of the American Federation of Labor legal reference bureau, accepted a position with the national recovery administration as the assistant to Edward F. McGrady, assistant administrator for labor. Mr. McGrady was formerly a member of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L.

A graduate of Georgetown University Law school and a member of the District of Columbia bar, Mr. Tracy's knowledge of labor law and court decisions affecting the workers, combined with his thorough familiarity with the labor movement, make him a valuable asset to the NRA.

Atlanta Electrical Workers Win Union Rights from Power Company

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 25.—In an agreement with the Georgia Power company organized labor here ended the strike of the electrical workers which occurred in 1931, and secured a number of union rights for the employes. Under the terms of the settlement about 1,200 workers became eligible to affiliate with trade unions.

The unions were represented by T. L. Elder, business agent of Local Union No. 84, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; A. S. Nance, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades; J. Sid Tiller, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, and G. X. Barker, international vice-president of the Electrical Workers. The company was represented by P. S. Arkwright, president, and W. E. Mitchell, vice-president and general manager.

Under the terms of the agreement the employes have the right to join a union with the following provision for union recognition:

"Whenever the union represents in its membership a majority of the company employes eligible for membership in the union, then the company and the union will negotiate for a contract covering wages, hours and conditions of work."

The agreement also provides that no discrimination shall be practiced for or against any employe on account of his membership or non-membership in the union and that "as vacancies occur in the future or as additional employes are taken on in the electrical department, other former employes of the company who went out on strike will be offered re-employment by the company."

VETERANS ASSOCIATION ADOPTS UNION LABEL

New York.—The national executive committee of the National War Veterans association, with headquarters in New York City, made the use of the union label mandatory on all printed matter of the organization, declared Harry E. Dewdney, adjutant of the association. The last national convention of the association adopted the following article as a part of its constitution: "Neither the organization, nor any of its subordinates shall at any time participate in a strike or lockout against labor."

The association is a non-partisan veterans' political organization with thirty-one posts here and membership extending into other states. All members must be honorably discharged veterans and voting citizens of the United States.

100 Per Cent Union

If You are Hard on Your Shoes, bring them to

ECONOMY
6 East Seventh St.
(Across street from Labor Hall)

All Work ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED — No Questions Asked

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

You are advised that after Feb. 1 additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land. Until the filing of such suits taxes may be paid at my office.

WILEY COUCH,
County Trustee.

Here's how the new electric rates benefit Mrs. Smith

Whose Bill is Seldom Over $1

All customers benefit from the new Residence Electric Rates. They get more for their money than ever before.

Let us show you how these rates will benefit you. Just phone or stop in at our nearest office.

MRS. SMITH: "I'm not much interested in electric rates. We use so little electricity in our home . . . just a few lights and a little ironing. Now and then our bill runs over $1.00 . . . but we are very particular and try to keep it at the minimum most of the time."

Power Co. Representative: "You will be interested to know, then, that your dollar will buy better than a third more electricity than you've been getting. From now on you may use 15 kilowatt-hours instead of 11 . . . and still pay only $1.00 a month."

Mrs. Smith: "That sounds interesting. But I never did understand about kilowatt-hours. Tell me what I can do with the extra kilowatt-hours."

Power Co. Representative: "For one thing, you could use your lighting more than you have been doing."

Mrs. Smith: "Mr. Smith would like that."

Power Co. Representative: "I'm sure he would. Here's another thing you might do that you and your family would benefit from . . . change some of the light bulbs you are now using to a larger size. You will find the 60-watt bulb gives a more satisfactory light for reading or sewing . . . while the smaller bulbs used for these purposes cause, in many cases, eye-strain and headaches. You can change some of your lamps to the 60-watt size without increasing your light bill now, Mrs. Smith, and the cost of the bulbs is the same, too."

Mrs. Smith: "I'm glad to hear that. I believe I'll try some of those 60-watt bulbs."

Power Co. Representative: "And here's another way you could use up these extra kilowatt-hours for your $1.00 a month. You could add a Toaster—or a Waffle Iron . . . or some other small appliance. For instance a Toaster, used 15 minutes each morning, will consume only about 4 kilowatt-hours in a whole month's time."

Mrs. Smith: "Then, as I understand these new electric rates, I can use more lighting at no extra cost . . . or add some small appliance. Is that right?

Power Co. Representative: "That's it, and of course the sooner you begin using your extra kilowatt-hours, the sooner you begin getting what you're entitled to under the new rates. And remember, too, Mrs. Smith, in the event that your bill should run over the $1.00 minimum, the additional electricity you use will come to you at the unusually low price of 4½c a kilowatt-hour, as compared with 8½c heretofore—just about half the former cost. I'm sure you'll agree with me that electricity is now being sold to you at bargain prices, and you should use it to the fullest advantage."

We will be glad to have one of our Home Lighting Specialists call at your home and assist you in improving your lighting. This service is free.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Use Your Electric Service Freely — *It's Cheaper Now Than Ever Before*

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Eckerd's

CUT RATE DRUG STORE

Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices

732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.

Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine

Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS

DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU

Phone County 5605-J

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES

Goodness and purity are sealed in

Buy by the case

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

HOME OWNED—15c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile

208 West Ninth St.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47119
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Agnes Bell Pursley vs. Wade Pursley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Wade Pursley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February Rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

H. B. Mack, Atty. 1-16

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT SCRAPS WELFARE MOVEMENT

Washington, Jan. 26.—The service relations council of the postoffice department, the last remnant of the "goodwill era" of Postmaster-General Will Hays, is to be banished from the department in the interest of some $7,000 a year saving.

"Deacon" Hays succeeded the redoubtable Albert Sidney Burleson as postmaster-general. During the latter's term the postal employes, despite the popularity of President Wilson, were in open war against the department because of the tactlessly brutal personnel policies of the postal administration.

The "deacon" conceived the obvious idea that a direct rightabout face was the only solution. He instituted the service relations council as a laison agency between the employes and the department. The unions of postal workers were invited to and did participate. This organization was continued through succeeding administrations. It has devoted itself to the promotion of credit unions, to advice and co-operation with respect to co-operative cafeterias, to sanitation and health, etc., with good results.

Local councils have been established in each office composed of representatives of the different classes of employes.

Practically the total expense was the salary of the national director and his stenographer.

Now it appears that this movement, innocuous and inexpensive as it is, but a long established and cherished symbol of good will between the employes and the department, is to be mown down by the sweep of the economy scythe.

According to the postmaster-general's report, something like eighty million dollars of economy in operation last year was at the expense of wages, salaries and jobs. At the same time subsidies were increased by three millions to the handsome sum of about forty-five and one-quarter millions.

It is rumored that further economies are contemplated next year along administrative lines which will still further encroach on the slender incomes and privileges of the employes.

Just how this can be made to "gee-up" with the NRA program which insists, even threatens to force employers to increase wages, shorten hours and otherwise humanize industry is hard to see. The private employer who receives a mandate to follow the flight of the Blue Eagle and refused to fly will be justified in claiming that he has simply crawled up on the same perch with Uncle Sam, the biggest employer in the world.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of March, 1919, by Mrs. Lilah Shepherd (widow) to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "W", Vol. 14, page 639 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934,

the following described real estate situated in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Containing 162½ acres, more or less, being a portion of Section 9, Fractional Township 6, Range 3 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, being all the N. W. Quarter of said Section, except about four acres in the S. W. corner thereof, and also about 6½ acres of the S. W. Quarter of said Section, the whole tract is bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. E. corner of the N. W. Quarter of said Section 9, and running thence N. 68 degrees 45 minutes West 18 chains to a stake in said Quarter Section line; thence South 76 degrees 30 minutes West 14.50 chains to a stake; thence North 5 degrees 15 minutes West 20.82 chains to a stake, crossing said Quarter Section line at 9.10 chains; thence N 60 East 2.77 chains to a point in the creek; thence North 4 degrees 15 minutes West 5.75 chains to a stake in the Western line of said N. W. Quarter; thence N. 21 degrees 15 minutes East 22 chains to the N. W. Corner of said N. W. Quarter of said Section; thence South 68 degrees 45 minutes East 40 chains to the North East corner of said North West Quarter; thence South 21 degrees 15 minutes West 40 chains to the beginning, in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 10th day of January, 1934.

W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

2-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49231
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ruby A. Nolin vs. Dave A. Nolin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Dave A. Nolin is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

H. G. B. King, Atty. 2-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49201
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jake Vandergriff vs. Ruth Goad Vandergriff

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Goad Vandergriff is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This sixth day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Givens & Henry, Attys. 2-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 25684
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

It appearing from allegations in complainants' bill, which is sworn to, that Betty P. Gould, of Buffalo, N. Y., Almenta G. Smiley and W. J. Goold, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, and Frances Eurith Goold, of California, are all nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresidents to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 23rd day of January, 1934.

SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.

2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49249
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Paul Anderson vs. Mossie Anderson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mossie Anderson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49247
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Anna Lou Kennemore vs. Newell C. Kennemore.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Newell C. Kennemore is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49248
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

J. S. Shirrell vs. C. Elizabeth Shirrell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. Elizabeth Shirrell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

H. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

Pennsylvania R. R. Gets Loan of $77,000,000

Government Advances Huge Fund for Electrification and Equipment—45,000,000 Man-Hours of Direct Employment in 1934 Visioned.

Washington.—The public works administration loaned $77,000,000 to the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad. The contracts were signed by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is also public works administrator.

It was explained that $45,000,000 of the $77,000,000 will be used in completing the electrification of the Pennsylvania between Wilmington, Del., and Washington, and $32,000,000 for building 7,000 new freight cars and 100 electric locomotives, supplying what the statisictians call more than "45,000,000 man-hours" of direct employment in 1934.

"The estimate of 45,000,000 man-hours of employment," Secretary Ickes said, "includes only the work to be done by the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad and by the employes of manufacturers and fabricators of material. It does not take into account the great amount of indirect and industrial employment that will be created by producing, processing and transporting raw materials, for no accurate estimate of that can be made.

"Work can begin immediately, for the Pennsylvania has plans and schedules of work prepared on a job that is partially completed and which it was compelled to suspend because of economic conditions."

Wages and hours of work for the Pennsylvania's own employes will comply with the provisions of the railway labor act, while wages to be paid by outside contractors will be governed by NRA codes.

The government charges the railroad company 4 per cent interest on the loan, beginning with the second year. The banks refused to make the loan.

72-Hour Week Imposed On Hospital Employes

Pueblo, Colo.—A scathing protest against the unreasonably long hours of employment imposed upon them was adopted by the Colorado State Hospital Employes union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in a resolution demanding relief from the state legislature. It was declared that nearly all the 300 state hospital employes are required to perform an average in excess of 72 hours duty each week.

The resolution asked the legislature to remedy the long hours "without impairment of the present wage schedules," and urged that an investigation be made to "compare hours of service required of the state employes with those of commercial and manufacturing establishments whose hours are either fixed by statute or governed by codes assigned to their respective classes through the national recovery act." The union expressed the opinion that the legislature could reduce the length of the work week at this time without jeopardising the state's finances.

N. Y. SCHOOL TEACHERS OPPOSE SLASH IN SALARY

New York, Jan. 26.—Over 400 school teachers marched to the mayor's office here and protested against the proposed pay reductions or payless furloughs. The teachers camped in the City Hall park from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until dark. One of the banners carried by them said: "Is a pledge to city employes less sacred than an agreement with the city's bankers?"

Mayor La Guardia talked with Dr. Abraham Leftkowitz, legislative representative of the Teachers' union; Albert L. Smallheiser, acting president of the union, and Miss Sara Garrett. He said he had asked for power to cut salaries because it might prove necessary to balance the budget, but added that teachers' pay would only be reduced as a last resort.

The teachers left their plan to balance the budget without salary cuts with the mayor. The plan provides for a lower interest rate, abolition of tax exemption loans on real estate, increased revenue from the state taxes and other methods by which the city would increase its revenues.

ALABAMA SCHOOLS BEGIN CLOSING

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 26.—With the closing of schools in Montgomery county, closing of schools throughout Alabama is in sight by March 4. Nothing can stop such a step except immediate financial help, Dr. A. F. Harmen, superintendent of education, announced.

Closing of Montgomery county's schools affect 20,000 school children and teachers.

Hawes-Cooper Act Becomes Law; Green Cites Benefits to Labor

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Hawes-Cooper act, which gives every state the power to forbid the sale, within its borders, of convict-made goods from other states, went into effect today. In celebration of the event, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement describing the major provisions of this important labor measure and briefly reviewing the work of the A. F. of L. in securing the enactment of the law.

"The Hawes-Cooper measure is an enabling act," he said. "It provides that all convict-made goods shipped into a state for sale or exchange come under the laws of that state the same as if manufactured therein.

"Seventeen states have taken advantage of this law and from now on no convict-made products can be shipped into them lawfully. These states are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

"The American Federation of Labor has been workinfi faithfully since its first convention in 1881 to eliminate convict labor in competition with free labor. In the platform adopted that year was the demand that all laws permitting prison contract labor be repealed. State legislatures were urged to pass laws providing that the convicts should prodlce exclusively for the institutions of the state and its subdivisions.

"Nearly every year certain gains were made in various states. Twenty-eight years ago congress was asked to pass a bill similar to the Hawes-Cooper act but it was not until December, 1928, that congress by a very large vote passed the Hawes-Cooper bill, which was signed by the president.

"I desire to urge the state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions in the states that have not yet taken advantage of the Hawes-Cooper act to use every means to bring about this desirable legislation."

COAL OPERATORS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING NRA CODE

Kansas City, Mo.—Charges of violating the price schedule of the NRA fair competition code for the coal industry were filed in the federal court here by W. L. Vandeventer, United States district attorney, against J. S. Moore and his son, S. Mooro, mine operators of Putnam county, Missouri.

One count charged the Moores with selling coal at a mine near Unionville at $1.87 a ton instead of $2.50 a ton, which is the price set for the mine under the code.

Mr. Vandeventer said the penalty for violation of the code is a jail sentence of not to exceed six months or a fine not to exceed $1,000, or both.

Stone's Cafe
Dalton, Ga.

"WE STAND FOUR-SQUARE BEHIND ORGANIZED LABOR"

Quality First!

That's the Motto of

VANDERSTOOP SHOE SHOP

122½ East Eighth Street

If you come here once you'll come again

100% UNION SHOP

Thousands of Women Have Taken Cardui on Their Mothers' Advice

It is an impressive fact that many women have said they learned of the value of Cardui from their mothers.

What stronger evidence of her confidence in a medicine could a mother have than that she advises her daughter to take it!

Cardui is given the credit for relieving so many cases of womanly suffering that it is widely and favorably known. Druggists, everywhere, sell it.

If you are weak, run-down, suffering monthly, take Cardui. Take it for a reasonable length of time and try it thoroughly. As your health improves, you will share the enthusiasm of thousands of women who have written to say: "Cardui helped me."

DURAND'S LUNCH

No. 1 East Ninth St.

WHERE UNION MEN MEET

Offering Draft and Bottled Beer---Sandwiches---Chile

YOU'RE WELCOME HERE

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT

Ben's Cafe

16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.

100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

DO YOU WANT YOUR

Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 2, 1934 | Number 41

MILL BARONS AGAIN IGNORE LABOR BOARD

Harriman Owners Maintain Arrogant Stand.

STRIKERS REMAIN IN ROANE BASTILE

Gov. McAlister Asked to Intervene in Bad Textile Situation.

Negotiations carried on in national labor board offices to end a strike at the Harriman Hosiery mills and to secure release of seventy-five workers jailed for violating an injunction, broke down when company officials returned to Tennessee, refusing to sign the proposed agreement. The Harriman company has gained notoriety by its defiance of the NRA and the open warfare it has carried on against organization of its employes. A few weeks ago it secured a drastic injunction against the strikers.

The agreement provided that the company would do all in its power to release the imprisoned workers and dismiss the injunction bill seven days after strike settlement; that strikers would be taken back to work on the basis of seniority when work increased, those not being absorbed to be put on a preference list; and that the company "reserves the right to select, promote, and discharge employes on the basis of merit," but without discrimination as to union membership.

Representing the employes were Fred G. Held, organizer for the United Textile Workers; W. M. Hannah, counsel; G. E. Brewer, shop chairman; Edna L. Gossage, recording secretary; R. L. Gossage, financial secretary; Floyd Johnston, attorney and vice-president, and Tom Tarwater, treasurer of the Harriman mill, represented the employers.

Wholesale arrests of workers were reported to the board by Hannah, who said seventy-five were jailed without bond for violating an injunction secured against the strikers. Representatives of the workers told the board that the injunction was one of the most stringent of its kind and would permit arrest of two people even talking or laughing together.

Harriman workers went out on a strike Oct. 26, over discharge of about thirty employes who were officers and committeemen of the newly organized local of the United Textile Workers. Various attempts at mediation were made by the United States department of labor and the Atlanta regional labor board, the latter's offer of arbitration being turned down by the company.

Akron Projectionists Are 100% Organized

Akron, O.—John A. Shuff, business representative of Akron Projectionists' Union No. 364, reports that all of the thirty-four moving picture theaters in the greater Akron area employ union projectionists. A campaign for the achievement of this 100 per cent organization started last February when only fourteen of the theaters had contracts with the union. Since that time, with the assistance of organized labor generally, the remaining twenty theaters have been signed up.

Georgia Projects Violate CWA Wage Rate, Is Charge

Augusta, Ga.—Trade union officials are charged that those in control of civil works administration projects in Aiken county are employing carpenters at 40 cents per hour, contrary to the specific regulations providing a wage scale of $1 per hour for skilled craftsmen. Following the failure of those in charge of the projects to adjust the matter, officials of the building trades unions forwarded their complaint to Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, in Washington.

WHERE LABOR JOINED TO CELEBRATE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

Map shows where organized labor held Birthday Balls for the president or co-operated with other organizations in holding a ball. The balls were held to honor the president's birthday and raise funds for the extension of the work of the Warm Springs Foundation for infantile paralysis. The great nation-wide celebration was held under the direction of a national committee headed by Col. Henry L. Doherty. William Green was chairman of the labor division of the committee, and Matthew Woll secretary and treasurer. Chester M. Wright was chairman of organization of the labor division and chairman of the labor press committee.

Federal Legislation Outlawing Company Union Sought by A. F. of L.

Labor Conference at Washington Also Demands Law Giving National Labor Board Mandate to Hold Elections for Collective Bargaining Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The American Federation of Labor conference of representatives of the affiliated national and international unions laid the ground work for a militant and concerted attack upon the company unions by the adoption of a strong program for amending the national recovery act during the present session of congress.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, explained the proposed amendments before Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the national labor board and author of the original recovery act. The proposals, which received the hearty support of the New York senator, are as follows:

1. Corporations are to be prohibited by law from forming, fostering and financing company unions, preparing their constitutions and guiding and directing their activities.

2. The national labor board would receive power to subpoena witnesses, swear them under oath and examine the books and financial records of concerns whose cases are under consideration.

3. The labor board would receive mandatory power to hold elections where these are requested by employes or where the board feels that such elections are necessary to determine who shall represent the men for collective bargaining.

4. Labor should have representation on all boards and code authorities.

5. Adequate protection is to be afforded to all workers who organize into unions so that they shall be free from discharge, lockout and intimidation.

In support of the proposed recovery act amendment to make it illegal for a corporation to finance further and promote a company union, Mr. Green pointed to the recent ruling of the federal co-ordinator, Joseph B. Eastman, who banned company-fostered unions on the railroads.

Roosevelt Orders 15 Per Cent Pay Cut For Federal Workers Continued to July

Washington.—President Roosevelt signed an executive order continuing the 15 per cent pay reduction in the compensation of federal employes until June 30, 1934.

The White House stated that two sets of findings on comparative costs of living submitted by Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, did not justify any slash in the 15 per cent reduction imposed on over half a million government workers by the economy law enacted by the last congress.

The first set of findings, based on the cost of living for families of wage-earners and lower salaried workers in thirty-two cities gathered throughout the United States, revealed that the average cost of living for these groups, during the last half of 1933, was 21.1 per cent below the average of the base period of December, 1927, to June, 1928.

In this set the decline in the cost of living in the District of Columbia for similar families was 17.9 per cent.

The second set of findings resulted from a special study of the cost of living of government employes in the district and was made during the past three months by the labor department.

These findings showed a decline in the cost of living of 14.6 per cent.

"Because the law provides for index figures covering all parts of the country," the White House stated, "it is necessary to continue the present scale until June 30, 1934."

In stating the president's action, a White House official called attention to the fact that under the president's budgetary recommendation, the general pay cut will be reduced 5 per cent on July 1, so that for the next fiscal year unless other legislation by congress intervenes the government workers will endure a 10 per cent wage reduction compared with their remuneration before the economy act was passed.

San Antonio Gas Workers Win Union Shop and Pay Increase

San Antonio, Tex.—Officials of the recently organized Gas Workers' union here negotiated a contract with the San Antonio Public Service company which accords recognition of the union and gives a pay increase, in some instances as much as $2 per day, affecting about 50 per cent of its members, all of whom are in the employ of the company.

The union has the gas works employes very nearly 100 per cent organized. Out of 81 workers eligible for union membership, 78 carry union cards.

Men are such poor managers they don't know how to run anything except the country.

Hearst Makes Labored Attempt To Justify Policy Toward NRA

Publisher Issues 40-Page Pamphlet in Endeavor to Get Himself Out of Bad Situation Created by Two-Faced Stand — Big Newspaper Heads Fear Congressional Investigation.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Feb. 1.—William Randolph Hearst, publisher of a nation-wide chain of daily newspapers, two of which are in Chicago, has resorted to the extraordinary expedient of publishing a 40-page pamphlet in order to extricate himself from the bad situation created by his two-timing policy in reference to the national industrial recovery act.

Hearst's effort in the ancient role of pamphleteer is entitled "William Randolph Hearst's Views on NRA and Freedom of the Press." The pamphlet has been widely circulated gratis in Chicago and presumably other parts of the company have been as generously treated.

"Stinger" in Pamphlet.

The pamphlet is made up of a hodge-podge of glittering generalities, evasions, contradictions and sophistries previously published in the Hearst newspapers in his efforts to play both ends against the middle in reference to national industrial recovery, displaying Hearst at his best (or worst) as a special pleader for the vested interests.

There is a "stinger" in the very last paragraph of the pamphlet. Hearst adroitly suggests that if the administrators of the codes will just go easy and accept his advice, why everything will be hotsy-totsy and altogether jake.

Back of Hearst's labored efforts to vindicate himself is a fear, shared by other daily newspaper publishers who have been two-timing the public, that there may be a congressional investigation that will show them up in their true colors.

Press Inquiry Favored.

There is a rising tide of sentiment among well-informed, intelligent people in the middle west that there should be a thorough investigation of the ownership, control and interlocking connections of metropolitan daily newspapers, national magazines, the radio and telegraph and telephone lines as means of public information and communication.

A Chicagoan with a national reputation as a fighter for the common good suggested to International Labor News Service that Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, would be an ideal man for chairman of a senate committee designated to conduct such an investigation.

Let Cat Out of Bag.

Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune, let the cat out of the bag during his continental barnstorming speechmaking tour in behalf of what he was pleased to term the "freedom of the press." In one of his speeches McCormick expressed fear of what the politicians would do to the daily newspapers if the latter were ever placed under codes. What he did not say was that he was fearful that his secret interlocking connections might be brought to light, and also that he might be compelled to grant reasonable hours of work to his employes, which is not the case now, notwithstanding his recent vociferous editorial claims of his great generosity in this respect.

The Three Dromios of Chicago journalism—Col. Birdie McCormick, of the Tribune; Col. Willie Didmore Hearst, of the American and Herald and Examiner, and Col. Frankie Knox, of the Daily News—are on all fours in respect to the national industrial recovery act. They would just love it if they were permitted to dictate its administration—maybe and perhaps.

These three remind one, too, of the Three Little Pigs. They envision the Big Bad Wolf as a composite of the NRA and organized labor. One and all they are strong for "good unions" and against "bad unions." Hearst emphasizes this point in his pamphlet, and he leaves the reader in doubt as to whether he ever has had any dealings with a "good union" during his forty years as a publisher.

OHIO CWA TO FAVOR UNION LABOR

Columbus, O.—Union labor will receive preference in replacements for civil works administration jobs, Adjt.-Gen. Frank D. Henderson, chairman of the Ohio CWA, said in announcing the policy of the administration. He declared it was the policy of the civil works administration "that whenever possible the personnel needed for replacement of workers on CWA projects shall be secured through recognised union locals where such exist in such numbers as will be just and fair."

Old Lady—Why is it you are always begging?

Tramp—Well, ma'am, 'twas this way. I was given a bum start. When I was a baby, a girl shoved me around in a carriage for $5 a week, and I've been pushed for money ever since.

'Home Stores' Again Are Discussed Before Compliance Board

Local Milk Dealers Complain of Alleged Unfair Practices by "Individualist."

Cuthbert Suggests Bottle of Milk Can Be Seen But Peck of Potatoes Is Something Else—McDonald's "Ethics" Again Recalled for Labor World Readers.

Roy McDonald and his so-called "Home Stores" were again the subject of discussion before the local NRA compliance board this week. This time the board was told of McDonald's alleged unfair practices in the sale of milk. Dairy owners charged before the board that McDonald used milk as a "bait" for customers, by selling the product below cost, thereby demoralizing the market.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, suggested to the board that

You can look at a bottle of milk and tell whether or not it is full, but you can't look at a peck of potatoes and tell whether or not there is a full peck.

McDonald's business "ethics" have from time to time been a subject for discussion among his competitors, which include, besides retail grocers, dairymen, bakers, tire dealers, etc.

The so-called "Home Stores" have been represented at compliance board sessions before, it is recalled, McDonald having "sold" his stores to his stores to his managers when the code went into effect, carrying out, as he said, "a dream of years," which, fortunately, was realized just at a time when it would save his company the necessity of paying the managers, as executives, $35 per week.

The so-called "Don Cherry Tire company" was some time ago declared unfair to organized labor, on the belief that the concern is an affiliate of McDonald's various other enterprises, and because advertisements for the concern, which sells General tires, continued to appear in the Home Stores throw sheet.

Working people in the Chattanooga territory will be in position to sympathize with the claims of the milk producers and distributors, having themselves had experience with the grocery chain management.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Topeka Electrical Workers Seek Injunction Against Company Union

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 1.—W. B. Petty, representative here of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, filed suit in the district court for an injunction to prevent the completion of two so-called employes organizations and to bar the Kansas Power and Light company from closing a contract with such organizations.

The petition specifies the "Utility Operators association" and the "Utility Operators Benefit association" as the organizations, charges that they are formed with the intention of thwarting the purposes of the national recovery act and claims that the Kansas Power and Light company has used coercion to secure the signatures of employes.

The petition for the injunction alleges that the two organizations purpose to enter into contract with the company to furnish all labor for that firm for 12 per cent of the operating revenue, subject to seasonal variations. The electrical workers claim this is much below a fair percentage for the payment of employes, that the employes would be working for the employes organizations instead of for the Kansas Power and Light company, and that this would place the employes in the position of being individual contractors.

Members of a number of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are employed by the Kansas Power and Light company. Officials of the Electrical Workers union said that the application for the injunction was taken to protect the interests of these workers as well as the unorganized employes.

Deane Ackers, vice-president of the power and light company, said the company had nothing whatever to do with the formation of the employes organizations mentioned in the injunction petition. On the other hand, Mr. Petty and other officials of the Electrical Workers' union declare that when a large part of the employes did not warm up to the plans for the new organization, an agent of the company called on them and said that if they expected to hold their jobs with the company they had better become members of the new groups.

Union Gains Recorded In Rock Island, Ill.

Rock Island, Ill.—Officials of the Tri-City Federation of Labor here, covering the cities of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., report a large amount of progress for working men and women during the past year. Many new unions have been organized, the Musicians' union recently reaffiliated with the federation, three co-operative leagues have been established and many controversies adjusted in the interest of the workers.

Through the efforts of the Davenport Co-operative league men who were re-laying brick on civil works administration projects had their pay increased from 50 to 60 cents per hour. The Co-operative league is sponsored by the organized labor movement and has over two thousand members.

In general the officials declared that there is now more activity of action and real co-operation among the unions affiliated with the Tri-City federation than ever before in its history.

NEW YORK FACTORY EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Albany, N. Y.—Employment in New York state factories declined 1.7 per cent from the middle of November to the middle of December, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews reports. Total factory payrolls dropped approximately 1 per cent during the same period. These decreases lowered the state labor department's index numbers, based on the three years 1925-1928 as 100, to 66.2 for employment and 51.3 for payrolls. In comparison with a year ago, though, the number of persons working in the state's factories and the total amount of wage payments were, respectively, 15.9 per cent and 20.4 per cent greater. These statements are based upon reports from 1,610 representative factories located in various parts of the state.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the name of the new co-operative apartment development of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia?

A.—Carl Mackley Houses, named after a young knitter who was shot and killed in the 1930 Philadelphia textile strike.

* * *

Q.—Who invented the phrase, "collective bargaining?"

A.—Sidney and Beatrice Webb, British writers and trade unionists, who are credited with having first used the phrase in 1891. The Webbs defined collective bargaining as "negotiations between employers and work people when the work people act in concert and the employer meets a collective will."

What Next!

Screw nails, called the "most radical change in nails since cut nails gave way to wire nails in the 1880's," are now being made by a Cleveland concern. The nail turns as it drives and is made in all sizes and types of square stock twisted to make the thread. Their use permits smaller nails, lighter construction.

Wisdom

Justice keeps right relations between men; one man, however little, must be sacrificed to another, however great.—Theodore Parker.

OPERATORS TO LOSE JOBS TO DIAL 'PHONES

New Orleans.—In February or March of 1935 the main telephone exchange is to become a dial office, needing only about eighty-six telephone operators instead of the 186 now necessary.

PAY AS YOU RIDE ON
McClaren Tires
and
Gould Batteries

McClaren Tires are Guaranteed Against Stone Bruises and Blowouts.

A Small Down Payment and Weekly Payments on the Balance.

Chattanooga Rubber Tire Works
7th and Chestnut Streets
Phone 6-3169
Rex Byrne, Pres. Chester Hatfield, V-P

Draft BEER
TASTES BETTER AT
HICKEY'S
DODDS AND MAIN
Sandwiches--Best Chile in Town
100 PER CENT UNION

SICK HEADACHE
Many cases of *SICK HEADACHE* are due to constipation. If you have headache that is due to constipation, take Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT for refreshing relief.

"I have taken BLACK-DRAUGHT, when needed, for about 15 years," writes Mr. J. W. Cooper, of Longview, Texas. "I first began to use it for sick headache that seemed to come from constipation.

"I would suffer about twenty-four hours with these headaches. I found out that BLACK-DRAUGHT would help me, so that is what I took. I am glad to recommend it to others, for this trouble, for it will give relief."

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT is a purely vegetable laxative, preferred by thousands of men and women because it is so effective and economical.

For CHILDREN, get the new, pleasant-tasting *SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught*, in 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

Fascism Still a Menace

Fascist propaganda in the United States, frequently exposed in the past, is still going on, though more quietly than in the earlier years of Mussolini's rule. Recent action of a group of Washington, D. C., anti-fascists, headed by Charles Edward Russell, noted author and journalist, again puts the spotlight on facist activities here.

The Washington group asked the state department to take steps to deport Piero Parini, formerly head of the department of propaganda under the Mussolini dictatorship, who is now in this country. The group charged that Parini, while ostensibly here on personal business, is really here to further the same doctrines in the United States that he has industriously promoted at home. These doctrines include the allegiance to the Mussolini government of Americans of Italian birth.

Organized labor should keep in mind that under Mussolini, trade unionism has been as effectually destroyed in Italy as it has been under the Hitler brand of fascism in Germany. Fascism is utterly opposed to everything that American democracy and trade unionism stands for and is a deadly menace to both wherever it gains power.

A Dangerous Precedent

It is good news that the "suspicious person" ordinance of Pittsburgh, Pa., is virtually dead. The police, it is reported, have been ordered to arrest no more persons on that charge and foes of the ordinance are waging a vigorous campaign for its repeal.

The ordinance makes those who may be "suspicious persons who can give no reasonable account of themselves" guilty of a crime for which they may be fined not to exceed $50, for the first offense, not to exceed $100 for the second offense, or imprisoned for not to exceed thirty days for failure to pay the fine. Ordinance's loose phrasing gives unlimited power to policemen and magistrates.

Pittsburgh is said to be the only city in the country with a "suspicious person" ordinance. Many states and municipalities, however, have broad "disorderly conduct" statutes that lend themselves to dangerous abuses. In New Jersey, there is a law permitting the police to arrest persons having "no legitimate business" or being unable to "give a good account of his presence." This is capable of leading to all abuses and violations of the rights of citizens. Such ordinances have no place in a free country.

Preventing Mine Accidents

Beyond question, the national recovery act has been of immense benefit to the wage-earners of America. This fact, however, should not blind the workers to faults and weaknesses both in the act and in its administration.

These faults and weaknesses are fully recognized by organized labor, which is earnestly seeking remedial action. At the recent conference of representatives of national and international unions at Washington, strong dissatisfaction was voiced at the operation and administration of the NRA. It was clearly revealed that labor sees plainly the imperfections of the act. This is a guarantee that it will act to bring application of the proper remedies.

It Pays to Kick

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance has just shown that it pays to kick and kick hard. The union has waged a vigorous fight against the restaurant industry code, which was undoubtedly one of the worst of the codes as regards hours and wages.

As a result of the union's uncompromising opposition, it is announced that the code is to be rewritten. This means that probably it will be considerably improved from labor's standpoint.

The union was joined in its opposition to the code by the NRA labor advisory board and Secretary of Labor Perkins, who backed up its protest in effective manner. For this the board and Secretary Perkins deserve the thanks of workers generally, since a bad code in any one industry is a threat to good conditions in all.

Remedying NRA Faults

The year 1933 was a period of encouraging progress in prevention of accidents to men employed in the coal mines of the United States, according to Scott Turner, director of the United States bureau of mines. The loss of life from accidents in coal mines last year was smaller than in any other year since 1898. This fact, however, said Mr. Turner, would not necessarily indicate progress in safety, because a reduction in the number of deaths from accidents might readily be due to no reason other than that a large number of mines were idle.

However, the smaller loss in 1933 represented a real saving of lives and indicated actual progress in the prevention of accidents, because the number of men killed was reduced approximately 11 per cent while the production of coal in the United States was, according to present estimates, 5 per cent higher than the output in 1932; this insures a lower fatality-rate in 1933 than in 1932, and the coal-mine fatality-rate in 1932 was one of the lowest in the history of coal mining in the United States.

Complete and final reports for 1932 showed a death rate of 3.36 per million tons of coal mined. Pending the receipt of complete information for 1933, the rate for 1933 is estimated at 2.83. Final reports are not expected to change this estimate materially.

National Labor Board's Influence In Settling Disputes Emphasized

Washington.—The important work of the national labor board in adjusting industrial disputes arising under codes of fair competition set up under the national industrial recovery act was stressed in a report on the first six months' achievements of the code system made public by the NRA.

Referring to labor disputes under both the president's re-employment agreement and the codes themselves, the report said:

"Meanwhile, none of the agencies connected with NRA had been busier than the national labor board, created by the president on Aug. 5, with Senator Robert F. Wagner as chairman. In an incredibly short time the national organization was functioning to settle labor disputes growing out of the rapid shift to entirely new relationships between management and workers.

"Before terms of codes could be decided upon there were scores and literally hundreds of strikes or threats of strikes and myriad labor troubles which labor leaders found themselves helpless to forestall or even diminish. At once, however, it was apparent that the initiative did not have to be taken by the board. Manufacturers and labor leaders and chosen heads of groups at once volunteered to submit controversies.

"From this moment the board has labored unceasingly to prevent or adjust all manner of disagreements. More than 200 major cases have been adjusted, involving 400,000 employes. Seventeen regional boards have been established in the principal industrial centers, and the president recently issued an executive order extending the life and functions of the national board."

CONSIDER PLAN FOR ONE NATIONAL TEXTILE BOARD

Greenville, S. C.—Dr. obert Bruere, of New York, and Ben E. Geer, of Greenville, members of the national industrial relations board, conferred here today on the textile situation in general laid plans for conferences with the industrial boards in the several textile settled southern states and generally took up the matter whereby it is planned to place all textile industries under supervision of the national group.

Dr. Bruere said that the plan for taking over all textiles is still being worked out in Washington, and no definite conclusion as to details has been reached.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Why should workingmen join trade unions?

Well, some won't do it, anyway. Some because the law does not say they must do so; they are free men, and "stand on their rights." Others because the boss says that they don't have to. That is probably another kind of a man. Anyway, they make poor union members, except when they get ambitious, and want to run the show, not knowing about the meaning of the trade union movement.

* * *

There will always be men who know clearly why they join a union. They act on the principles on which trade unionism is based. These principles are largely of two kinds: The first relates to the economic benefits derived from united action; the second relates to the necessity existing for collective action. Incidentally, there are matters relating to social progress. Not every man has the sort of mind that grasps these two main items. A few men understand the situation clearly enough, but are pure individualists. They take the benefit of unionism, while sidestepping the cost of it. They are unsocial. Some others are just dumb.

* * *

There are thousands who are just rank and file. In the lodges they are "joiners." They come to the union for no one reason, but they sense the logic of the collective action, while understanding readily the benefits of the collective bargain. Honestly runs in the blood of ninety out of every hundred of them; loyalty is a thing they understand, which they also demand. Knowing they are not all built to be generals, but responding to intelligent leadership when they see it, they achieve the capacity for democratic action, by practicing it in application to their own problems. Understanding that control is the price of united action, they pay the cost in acceptance of discipline.

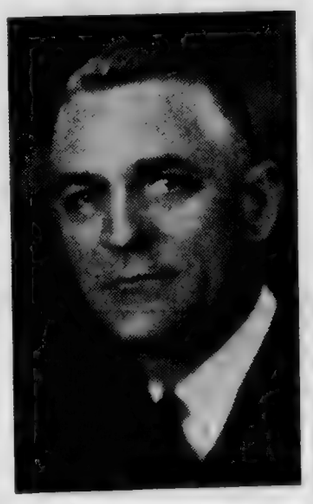
* * *

There is another qualification for union relationship. It is a quality of courage. Those who make the beginning have courage to stand alone; Those who wait and come later may have only the courage which can stand with others. Some men get a joy out of the battle—for sooner or later every live union has its battles. Trade unions today are marching on the greatest battleground of their whole history in the United States.

* * *

A new test of leadership is being applied now to American organized labor. Legal government is being extended now to the control of industry. Its form is being patterned patterned partly after olr political forms. NRA aims to formulate a representative government. That is one meaning of the "collective bargaining" clause. The democratic control of the economic processes is to be attempted. The logic of the machines is compelling the experiment. Trade unions, plus trade associations, are now fumbling with the elements of democracy.

Announcement
of
Will F.
Chamlee
For
County Judge



The main planks of my platform are:

First—To balance fixed charges against the county with the revenue it receives.

Second—To forego issuance of more bonds until the county's finances are "in better shape."

Third—To co-operate with the federal government in providing work for the unemployed.

Fourth—To see that all county funds are spent in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Fifth—Repeal of the act creating the post of chairman of the county school board, insure a nine-month school term, remove "politics from the schools" and see that teachers are paid a decent-living salary.

Sixth—To use my influence for the consolidation of city and county departments which are doing duplicate duties—the school and health departments.

Seventh — Creation of a county commission form of government.

Eighth — Abolition of the delinquent tax collector's office, the work to be performed by the county trustee.

Ninth — Abolition of the county back tax attorney, placing the duties of this official upon the county attorney.

Tenth—Employment of a disinterested auditor to audit the books of the County Judge as well as other offices.

Eleventh — Enactment of legislation to abolish the iniquitous fee system under which justices of the peace operate.

I served in the Legislature of 1912-13, and my vote and influence was given to all legislation suggested by David Hanly, Legislative Chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Painters Win Union Pay On Federal Buildings

Washington.—Union painters in the District of Columbia won a final decision in favor of the union rate of wages as the prevailing wage in Washington. Conferences on the controversy were held in the treasury department at which representatives of the contracting painters on federal work here and officials of Local Union No. 368, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America were present.

At the conclusion of the arguments Turner W. Battle, assistant to the secretary of the treasury, declared that the "information developed at these conferences tend to confirm the position previously taken by this department that the prevailing rate of wages for painters in the District of Columbia has been during the life of this work and still is $1.37½ per hour."

The decision applies to all federal buildings under construction in the District of Columbia.

Nurse—You are slow! Look how quickly Dorothy gets undressed.

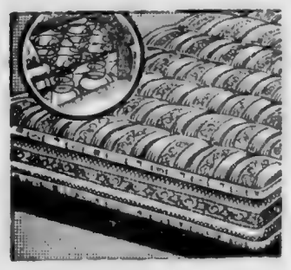
Barbara—Yes, but she's practicing to be a film star.

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

SALE MEN'S SHIRTS

of fine pre-shrunk broadcloth . . .
$1.00 each
Sizes 14 to 17½
White . . . and fast color Blue . . . Tan . . . Green . . . Gray
All the niceties of styling and workmanship, all the standards of measurements found in far higher-priced shirts are apparent in these fine KING CHARLES shirts at only $1 each.
Men's Store—Main Floor
LOVEMANS
Dependable Merchandise

SATURDAY SPECIALS!
In Rhodes-Jones Great
FEBRUARY
FURNITURE SALE



Inner-Spring Mattress
A quality inner-spring mattress and must not be confused with the ordinary kind, that is made and guaranteed to bring nights of restful sleep. You owe it to yourself to enjoy this fine mattress, and you may never again be able to buy a mattress of such quality at this all-time low price. Reg. $24.50 seller. Feb. Sale price ....
$18.75 Terms

OCCASIONAL CHAIRS
Rhodes-Jones for values every day, but most especially during this great sale. This fine pull-up chair is made of the finest of materials, and the covering is of beautiful tapestry or velour . . . the woodwork is of walnut, and the styling is sure to please. As long as they last .....
$4.65 TERMS

A Value Sensational
5-Pc. TWIN STUDIO COUCH OUTFIT . . .
Here's one of the feature offers of this great sale—A complete Studio Couch outfit at a price that in most instances is lower than the price of the couch alone . . . this fine Studio Couch is made of good materials. It makes a handsome divan or a comfortable full or twin beds (as illustrated). We believe this to be the lowest price, considering the quality, that has ever been offered. We invite you to examine it in every detail before buying. Outfit includes 2 drop-leaf butterfly end tables. 2 end table lamps. All five pieces for only.....
$19.95 TERMS

We Sell as We Advertise
RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY
608 Market Street Chattanooga, Tenn.
Buy Here With Confidence

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore · 622 East Ninth St. · T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

Watch this space weekly for Lowest Prices on Quality Groceries

Your fellow Union Man buys here— Why not you?

EASY WAY Grocery Co.

SECOND and MARKET

ANNOUNCEMENT

I am, after a period of fourteen years, again seeking political preferment and am announcing my candidacy subject to the action of the Democratic primary of March 15, for the office of Circuit Court Clerk. I retired from the office of County Trustee with a clean record, and if elected to the clerkship of the Circuit Court I promise to give it my entire attention and to conduct the office so as to merit public approval and with the ever present thought that a Public Office is a PUBLIC TRUST. I will greatly appreciate your help.

Joe W. Clift

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products

Also Fowler Furniture Stores

Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS

TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

SETTLEMENT OF TAXI STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA RATIFIED

Washington, Jan. 18.—Ratification of the agreement settling the Philadelphia taxi strike has been reported to the national labor board by the Philadelphia regional board.

"The national labor board is gratified by the agreement of the cab companies and the Taxi Drivers' union settling the strike," Senator Wagner, chairman of the national labor board, said. "That agreement begins 'The cab companies and the representatives of the union earnestly desire to co-operate with the national labor board.' The substance of the agreement is largely that recommended by the Philadelphia regional labor board on Dec. 6 by the national labor board on Dec. 18.

"This outcome is worth pondering by those who have hastily assailed the national labor board system whenever a recommendation or ruling was not accepted instantly. Friendly critics have shouted for us to be belligerent and hostile critics have dared us to be. That was not the policy of the board. Why? **Because the board knows that voluntary agreements are always preferable and that lasting agreements generally grow out of second thoughts rather than controversial first thoughts.** In the Philadelphia taxi case the national labor board's decision supported the recommendation of the Philadelphia board, and when acceptance was not immediate, we remained patient but persistent. This persistence had its reward, first in a conference I had last week with ex-Senator Pepper and next in a conference at my request between Mr. Pepper and the labor leaders, which evolved the agreement substantially along the lines of our board's decision."

$3,300,000,000 Public and Civil Works Fund Provides Jobs for 5,000,000 Idle

Washington.—Officials of the public works and the civil works administrations estimated that up to Dec. 31 at least five million jobless, more than a third of the largest roster of unemployed at the lowest depth of the depression, had been put to work by these two federal organizations.

Of those "back on the job," 4,000,000 are working for a comparatively brief period on direct jobs given without hope of reimbursement under the civil works administration to take up the slack, and 1,000,000 are working on comparatively long-term jobs, on jobs financed with money advanced by the PWA but which it expects to get back except in the case of direct grants.

The ultimate success or failure of the programs as a means to overcome the depression depends on the tempo of the nation's industry increasing to take workers on permanent payrolls.

While only 1,000,000 have been put to work by the PWA and 4,000,000 have obtained jobs through the CWA, $2,900,000,000 has been allotted for the former, while the "quick relief" administration has received only $400,000,000 of the original appropriation of $3,300,000,000.

It has been stated that PWA will ask from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 for further works, the computation being based upon the amounts requested by municipalities which are considered to have worthy projects. Secretary Ickes some time ago indicated that he would ask for $1,500,000,000.

Elevator Workers Name Hallmark

V. W. Hallmark was again selected to head local Elevator Constructors at the regular meeting of that local last week. Full list of officers for the local during 1934 is as follows:

President—V. W. Hallmark.
Vice-President—R. R. Ballew.
Financial Secretary—W. C. Graham.
B. A.—M. C. Lawson.
Warden—R. R. French.
Recording Secretary—L. C. Gulley.
Delegates to Central Body—V. W. Hallmark, W. C. Graham and L. C. Gulley.

Reading Socialists Lose City Control

Reading, Pa.—The first of January witnessed the retirement of the last of the socialists who at one time controlled every office in the city government here.

Six years ago, J. Henry Stump, a cigarmaker, was elected mayor on the socialist ticket. With him two other socialists went into office as members of the city council, James H. Maurer, for seventeen years president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, a plumber by trade, and George W. Snyder, a piano tuner. Two years later two more socialists were elected to the council, and for five years the five socialists had absolute control of the city government.

In 1932, a fusion movement elected the mayor and two councilmen, and last November defeated the remaining two socialists members of the council.

Opponents of the socialists claimed that while the socialist platform opposed bond issues, nevertheless in two years they increased the municipal debt from $2,750,000 to over $5,200,000.

ICKES ORDERS ACTION.

Washington.—Eighty-four towns, cities and counties have been ordered by Secretary Ickes to begin use within ten days of the PWA funds allotted to them or lose their allotments. Ickes said he will not allow the funds to remain idle, and reallocations will be made unless use of the money starts at once. He said use means that "actual construction with men on payrolls must get under way."

100 Per Cent Union

If You are Hard on Your Shoes, bring them to

ECONOMY

6 East Seventh St.

(Across street from Labor Hall)

All Work ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED — No Questions Asked

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT

Ben's Cafe

16 Hamilton St.

DALTON, GA.

100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

DURAND'S LUNCH

No. 1 East Ninth St.

WHERE UNION MEN MEET

Offering Draft and Bottled Beer---Sandwiches---Chile

YOU'RE WELCOME HERE

27 More Living Room Suites in Sterchi Bros.' Living Room Week

SALE

FREE! Two modernistic table lamps and two walnut end tables with any suite sold.

Your Choice $48

Dial 6-1915 617 Market

STERCHI BROS STORES INC.

Roseville Dial 3-0137

BROAD at SEVENTH

DIAL 7-2151

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

1933 RECORD

ASSETS increased in 1933 from $5,912,215.88 to $6,082,400.70, a gain of $170,185.02.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE increased from $54,850,979.00 to $58,156,987.00, a gain of $3,306,008.00.

(Life insurance in force has gained $13,000,000.00 during the four years of the depression.)

SURPLUS AND RESERVES TO POLICYHOLDERS increased from $5,716,308.75 to $5,904,640.42, a gain of $188,331.67.

CASH AND U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS increased from $312,918.86 to $557,892.36, a gain of $244,973.50.

NEW PAID-FOR LIFE INSURANCE, $16,640,240.00.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH PREMIUMS, $3,340,633.43.

NUMBER OF PAYMENTS to Policyholders and beneficiaries, 47,895.

TOTAL PAYMENTS to policyholders and beneficiaries since organization, $27,226,084.86.

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, 137%

This means that for every $1.00 it owes, The Provident has $1.37 with which to pay.

Annual Financial Statement
Dec. 31, 1933.

ASSETS

Cash		$ 456,265.70
Government, State and Municipal Bonds		610,845.06
Railroad and Public Utility Bonds		352,897.39
Industrial Bonds		360,233.16
Preferred Stock		80,030.00
First Mortgages on Real Estate	City Property	1,287,272.88
	Farm Property	112,180.16
Home Office Building		668,993.23
Real Estate		335,113.64
Policy Loans and Renewal Premium Notes		981,525.14
Loans Secured by Collateral		10,423.49
Net Premiums in Process of Collection		775,929.10
Interest Accrued		45,877.97
Other Assets		4,902.98
		$6,082,400.90

LIABILITIES

Life Department Legal Reserves		$3,169,996.14
Accident and Health Premium Reserves		482,524.55
Claim Reserves		568,287.83
Reserve for Commissions		72,245.98
Reserve for Taxes		97,630.03
Reserve for Interest Paid in Advance		27,244.77
Accounts Incurred but Not Due		7,884.52
Investment Fluctuation Reserve		50,000.00
Capital Stock	$800,000.00	
Surplus and Contingency Reserve	806,586.83	1,606,586.83
		$6,082,400.90

Detailed List of Investments Furnished upon Request
Bonds valued on ammortized basis as approved by National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

DIRECTORS:

PAUL J. KRUESI, President, Southern Ferro-Alloys Company.
T. R. PRESTON, President, Hamilton National Bank.
SCOTT L. PROBASCO, Vice-President, American Trust and Banking Co.
ROBERT J. MACLELLAN, President.
A. W. CHAMBLISS, Justice, Supreme Court of Tennessee.
J. P. HOSKINS, Secretary and Treasurer, Signal Mountain Portland Cement Co.
W. E. BROCK, President, Brock Candy Co.
JO C. GUILD, President, Tennessee Electric Power Company.
J. W. KIRKSEY, Vice-President.
JNO. A. CHAMBLISS, General Counsel, Sizer, Chambliss & Kefauver, Attorneys.
W. C. CARTINHOUR, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PAUL M. RAY
General Agent, Life Dept., Mezzanine Floor, Provident Bldg.

TROTTER, BOYD & KEESE
General Agents, Accident Department, 11th Floor, Provident Bldg.

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Eckerd's

CUT RATE DRUG STORE

Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices

732 MARKET ST.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.

Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine

Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS

DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU

Phone County 5605-J

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

HOME OWNED—10c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile

208 West Ninth St.

Junior—Grandma, if I was invited out to dinner somewhere, should I eat my pie with a fork?

Grandma—Certainly, dear.

Junior—Haven't you got a piece of pie I could practice on, grandma?

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of March, 1919, by Mrs. Lilah Shepherd (widow) to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "W", Vol. 14, page 639 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934,

the following described real estate situated in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Containing 162½ acres, more or less, being a portion of Section 9, Fractional Township 6, Range 3 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, being all the N. W. Quarter of said Section, except about four acres in the S. W. corner thereof, and also about 6½ acres of the S. W. Quarter of said Section, the whole tract is bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. E. corner of the N. W. Quarter of said Section 9, and running thence N. 68 degrees 45 minutes West 18 chains to a stake in said Quarter Section line; thence South 76 degrees 30 minutes West 14.50 chains to a stake; thence North 5 degrees 15 minutes West 20.82 chains to a stake, crossing said Quarter Section line at 9.10 chains; thence N 60 East 2.77 chains to a point in the creek; thence North 4 degrees 15 minutes West 5.75 chains to a stake in the Western line of said N. W. Quarter; thence N. 21 degrees 15 minutes East 22 chains to the N. W. Corner of said N. W. Quarter of said Section; thence South 68 degrees 45 minutes East 40 chains to the North East corner of said North West Quarter; thence South 21 degrees 15 minutes West 40 chains to the beginning, in the Old Fifteenth Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 10th day of January, 1934.

W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

2-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49231
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruby A. Nolin vs. Dave A. Nolin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Dave A. Nolin is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

H. G. B. King, Atty. 2-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49201
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jake Vandergriff vs. Ruth Goad Vandergriff

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Goad Vandergriff is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This sixth day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Givens & Henry, Attys. 2-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 25684
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

It appearing from allegations in complainants' bill, which is sworn to, that Betty P. Gould, of Buffalo, N. Y., Almenta G. Smiley and W. J. Goold, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, and Frances Eurith Goold, of California, are all nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 23rd day of January, 1934.

SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.

2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49249
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Paul Anderson vs. Mossie Anderson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mossie Anderson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49247
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Anna Lou Kennemore vs. Newell C. Kennemore.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Newell C. Kennemore is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49248
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
J. S. Shirrell vs. C. Elisabeth Shirrell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. Elisabeth Shirrell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49303
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Sophie May Blackwell vs. J. C. Blackwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. C. Blackwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 2-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49190
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Agnes Bell Pursley vs. Wade Pursley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Wade Pursley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February Rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of January, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

H. B. Mask, Atty. 1-26

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

NEW YORK COURTS REFUSE TO ENJOIN UNION WORKERS

One Judge Declares He Does Not Believe in Government Injunction, Another Says NRA Has Stripped Employers of Company Union and "Open Shop" Weapons Against Organized Labor.

New York City, Jan. 18.—Organized workers here have won two big victories by decisions of New York courts.

In one case, the judge said he did not believe in government by injunction; in the other case the judge declared the national recovery act had deprived employers of the company union and the "open shop."

Following a hearing on petitions for injunctions and damages filed against each other by the Radio Factory Workers union and the Cornell-Dubilier Condenser corporation, in the Bronx, Justice Charles B. McLaughlin, of the Bronx supreme court, said:

"I don't see much need for an injunction. I will not restrain organized labor. We don't want government by injunction if we can help it."

In Brooklyn supreme court, Justice Paul Bonynge denied an application for a temporary injunction to restrain a union from picketing.

The Kings County Haberdashers' association, which controls twelve stores in Flatbush, sought an injunction against the Retail Hat and Furnishing Salesmen's union, asking that the union's officers and members be restrained from interfering with its customers by picketing, approaching its employes or "doing any other illegal acts."

"Motion for temporary injunction denied with $10 costs," Judge Bonynge wrote. "The defendants have neither committed nor threatened any illegal acts. The law recognizes their right to spread the gospel of unionism and to picket places of business of recalcitrant employers. The plaintiffs' assumption that the provisions of the national recovery act fortify their position is a mistaken one. Nothing in the act curtails the rights previously enjoyed by labor. Quite to the contrary, congress has greatly strengthened the arm of labor by stripping its traditional enemy of two highly effective weapons, viz.: the company union and the open shop."

General Tire and Rubber Employes See End of Notorious Company Union

Akron, O., Jan. 26.—Coleman Claherty, district representative of the American Federation of Labor, expressed the belief that the first test of the strength of the General Tire and Rubber company's company union here, scheduled to take place within the next few weeks, will end the life of that notorious corporation-financed institution.

The company union masquerades under the title of "company representation" plan. For a long time it has been a bone of contention among employes of the company, nearly nine-tenths of whom are members of the United Rubber Workers Federal union, a bona fide organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The test will come at the election for collective bargaining representatives supervised by the national labor board. On that day the employes will declare whether they desire company union representatives or American Federation of Labor representatives.

"It is not difficult to forecast the result of the vote," Claherty said. "Sentiment among the men and women has always been against the company union since its inception. The firm has made every effort to substitute its own organization for the bona fide union, but each try has met only failure."

Asserting that William O'Neil, president of the General Tire and Rubber company, refuses to recognize the United Rubber Workers, Claherty added:

"This election, when it is held, will show the true sentiment of the employes and will force his hand. He recognizes only the company union, the very existence of which is a moral violation of the NRA."

Price U. S. Pays Held to Disprove Living Cost Data

Veterans' Bureau Head Figures Declared by Postal Clerks to Dispute Basis of Federal Workers' Pay Cut.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The irreconcilabilityof the government policies of continuing wage cuts for its own employes while demanding increased wages and shorter hours for private employment is dramatically accentuated, says the February issue of the Union Postal Clerk, official organ of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, by a direct conflict of statement between two government agencies as to increases in the cost of living.

A cost of living survey conducted by the bureau of labor statistics presented such figures to the president that, under the mandatory features of the economy act, he was unable to restore any part of a 5 per cent cut in the wages of government employes. The economy act predicates return of such cut upon increases in the cost of living during six-month periods, one of which ended Jan. 1 last.

Higher Prices Cited.

This deprived government employes of any hope of wage restoration until July 1. In the meantime, legislation continuing the 10 per cent wage cut through the fiscal year beginning July 1 was approved by the house appropriation committee and tacked onto the first appropriation bill reported by it.

Testifying before this very committee, at the hearings at which this continuation of the wage cut was approved, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the veterans' administration, said that much higher prices are now being paid for supplies. He predicted still further increases. Among other items listed by him was an increase of as high as 90 per cent for flour, 50 to 150 per cent for coal and fuel oil and increases ranging from 8 to 120 per cent for other articles commonly purchased by households.

Two Agencies Disagree.

"Reduced to its lowest terms," the Union Postal Clerk says, "it appears that one agency of the government, dealing with wages of government employes, finds no increase in prices upon which to base restoration of wages and salaries. At the same time, another agency, engaged in the buying of supplies for the government, finds heavier appropriations necessary because the same classes of commodities purchased by households have materially risen and will probably go still higher."

Quality First!

That's the Motto of

VANDERSTOOP SHOE SHOP

122½ East Eighth Street

If you come here once you'll come again

100% UNION SHOP

"We Do Our Part"

For the NRA—and for Organized Labor

DALE'S Volunteer FOOD STORE

4808 Rossville Boulevard

Phone 3-0079

Got Over Weak, Painful Condition By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barranco, of Beaumont, Texas. "I was nervous. I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor.

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did, for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping women just as this Texas lady describes above.

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

Stone's Cafe

Dalton, Ga.

"WE STAND FOUR-SQUARE BEHIND ORGANIZED LABOR"

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, whose electric bill is about $2 a month, are delighted with their savings under the

New Electric Rates

All customers benefit from the new Residence Electric Rates. The example given here applies to our several thousand customers whose monthly bills formerly were $2.00. If it does not apply in your particular case, we invite you to visit our offices for complete information.

POWER CO. REPRESENTATIVE: "Mr. Jones, have you figured how much you'll save immediately on your electric bill under the new Reduced Rates?"

MR. JONES: "Well, we've talked some about it, but I'm not sure that I understand it exactly."

POWER CO. REPRESENTATIVE: "Mr. Jones, I'm sure you'll be delighted to know that your bill, which has been running $2.00 a month, will now be reduced to $1.56. In other words, you will save 44 cents a month. This is a reduction of 22 per cent."

MR. JONES: "That's fine! I wish we could cut all of our living expenses 22 per cent. Now what about those extra kilowatt-hours which your ads say I get at no extra cost? How many do I get, and what can I do with them?"

POWER CO. REPRESENTATIVE: "In your case you'll get 24 kilowatt-hours for your $1.56—and you're entitled to 3 kilowatt-hours extra at no cost whatever—or a total of 27 kilowatt-hours a month—all for your reduced bill of $1.56."

MR. JONES: "But do I have to buy some new electrical appliances in order to get this extra current that you're talking about?"

POWER CO. REPRESENTATIVE: "Indeed not! You could, if you wished, add some appliances, but it is not necessary to do that. The first thing I would suggest would be to make more use of the lighting in your home. You know, Mr. Jones, there are very few homes that are properly lighted. So often people only have one light burning in the living room—to save on the electric bill. In your case, Mr. Jones, you wouldn't have to do this, since you have some free lighting coming to you. Good light in the home is most important . . . for reading, sewing and general comfort. Poor light often produces eye-strain, headaches and general discomfort. You should never read for a long period under a lamp of less than 60-watt size. And Mrs. Jones shouldn't do much sewing under less light than a 60 or 75-watt bulb gives."

MRS. JONES: "We've never paid much attention to the lighting in our home. But with this reduced rate and the extra electricity we get I think we should."

MR. JONES: "Well, I believe I understand about the savings and the advantages we get with the new rate. Now what about this still lower rate that I've read about?"

POWER CO. REPRESENTATIVE: "This lower rate applies to people who want to make an even greater use of electricity than they have been doing in the past. In your particular case, Mr. Jones, you would automatically get this lower rate if you increased your use over and above the 3 extra kilowatt-hours. Under this rate it would cost you very little more to further electrify your home. You could make still more liberal use of your lights, your percolator, waffle iron or any other appliances you may now have, and all for a very little increase in your bill. Thousands of our customers will now cook electrically or use an electric refrigerator under this Low Rate (we call it the Promotional Rate) and for amazingly small cost. Now, don't we all agree that electricity is a real bargain under the new rates?"

MR. AND MRS. JONES: "Yes, we do, and I think we ought to use our electricity hereafter to a greater advantage, as you have explained to us. Thank you so much for calling."

We will be glad to have one of our Home Lighting Specialists call at your home and assist you in improving your lighting. This service is free.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Use Your Electric Service Freely — *It's Cheaper Now Than Ever Before*

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 9, 1934 | Number 42

LABOR BOARD FLAYS STUBBORN ATTITUDE SOCK MILL OWNERS

Harriman Crowd Severly Condemned for Their Tactics.

Public Statement Charges Bad Faith and Desire to "Perpetuate Discord, Foster Industrial Unrest and to Obstruct the Forces of Recovery"—Says Workers Offered Many Concessions.

Governor Spurned As Strike Mediator

Good offices of the Hon. Hill McAlister, governor of Tennessee, proffered Harriman mill owners in an effort to adjust the strike of hosiery workers at that place, were declined by the management, his excellency told a committee of trades unionists which called upon him at the executive mansion this week. Gov. McAlister stated the offer had been made some days ago.

Record of the sock mill management is thus kept 100 per cent perfect in their refusal to assist the government and other agencies to promote industrial peace as an important part of the recovery program.

Among those calling on Gov. McAlister this week were T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council; Fred G. Held, vice-president of the National Federation of Hosiery Workers; R. L. Gossage, secretary-treasurer of the Harriman local, and others.

Harriman mill barons, who have pursued an arrogant, destructive attitude in their relations with their employes since an organization was formed at the Harriman Hosiery mills last fall, were severely censured by the national labor board in a statement made public last week, a brief resume of which was sent out over Associated Press wires.

The national labor board declares that the position taken by the mill owners is "indicative of a desire to perpetuate discord, foster industrial unrest and to obstruct the forces of recovery."

Good faith of the mill barons is challenged by the board, which recalls that an agreement entered into between the board, the employes and representatives of the mill, was rejected at the eleventh hour.

"The national labor board strongly condemns the action of the company," the statement declares.

It follows, in full:

For three months the national labor board and the Atlanta regional labor board have exerted every possible effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the strike at the Harriman Hosiery mills in Tennessee. These efforts have been consistently nullified by the unyielding attitude of the company, which has refused to submit any of the disputed matters to arbitration.

At the hearing before the board of representatives of the company promised to make an earnest, genuine and conscientious effort to reach an agreement with the representatives of its employes. The workers were represented at the hearing before the board by union officials. On Jan. 10, after full consideration of the evidence, the national labor board rendered a decision, containing, among other things, the following provision: "In the event an agreement is reached, it shall be reduced to writing and a copy of the agreement signed by an official of the company and a duly selected representative of the employes, shall be posted upon the bulletin board of the mill."

Thereafter the company prepared a unilateral statement purporting to be an agreement provided for by the decision of the board, bearing the following caption: "Harriman Hosiery Mills

(Continued on Last Page.)

Cuthbert Returns Commission As Local Organizer

A Busy Boy

T. R. CUTHBERT

T. R. Cuthbert, for the past several months voluntary organizer for the American Federation of Labor, this week surrendered his commission as such, due to increased business which requires all of his time at his regular work.

Mr. Cuthbert told The Labor World Thursday that, while he very much regretted the step, it was absolutely necessary. He also asked that appreciation be expressed to the many who have co-operated with him in the work of organization of new unions. "There are some recently-formed unions," he said, "which I feel duty bound to continue to advise and work with until they are 'on their feet,' and my resignation as organizer does not mean that I have ceased activities entirely in the local movement. My whole existence is tied up in the effort to be of some use to my fellow-workers, and I will continue to give all possible spare time to the cause."

During his term as organizer, Mr. Cuthbert has done yeoman service for organized labor, having received highest commendation for his activities from high officials of the A. F. of L. and international unions.

Rossville Merchants Set Business Hours

Retail grocers of Rossville appeared before the compliance board this week in an effort to agree on hours for opening and closing. Chairman McFarland surrendered the chair and the merchants formed a temporary organization which agreed on the following schedule: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. The agreement, was approved by the board. It was said that more than 80 per cent. of the grocers were present and participated in the meeting.

The Rossville board is composed of Chairman McFarland, representing the public; Charles Puckett, labor; C. L. Suggs, merchants; Taylor Guinn, retail clerks; John L. Hutcheson, Sr., manufacturers; Mrs. Earle Miller, consumers, and Will McClure, attorney and secretary of the board.

The Rossville body is said to have functioned harmoniously, and much good has been accomplished through its efforts.

Hosiery Workers' Secretary Writes Of His Experience As 'Guest' Of Roane Sheriff

Gassage Describes Night in Jail, With Shoes for a Pillow and Bugs for Bedfellows—"Will Take More Than a Few Labor-Hating Stockholders to Whip Us," Unionist Declares. Signs Communication "Strikingly Yours."

How it feels to spend a night in jail, with shoes for a pillow and with bugs for bedfellows, is dramatically told in a communication received by The Labor World this week from R. L. Gossage, financial secretary of the Harriman local of Hosiery Workers, who indicates beyond question the splendid spirit of determination which is held by strikers at the Harriman Hosiery mills.

Mr. Gossage was among some seventy-five to 100 union members who were jailed for alleged violation of an injunction which was said to have prohibited picketing at the Harriman mills, where a strike has been on for several months. The union official's experience in the "bastile," however, was short-lived, he having been in Washington at the time the first arrests were made, in conference with officials of the United States government and the mill owners in an effort to adjust the disturbance.

The strike referred to is the one mentioned in another column of this issue, in connection with which the national labor board publicly excoriated the mill barons, charging them with bad faith, and a desire to perpetuate discord, foster industrial unrest and obstruct the forces of recovery.

Mr. Gossage's letter follows:

Editor Labor World:

Just out of jail—and what a grand and glorious feeling! Who could stay cooped up in an old jail when the first snow of the winter is on the ground? Only one day and night in that hole, but I wasn't sorry to tell it "Au Revoir." Think what the feelings were of those who had spent ten days in that space, built to hold forty and over a hundred men in there. It reminded one of "The Black Hole of Calcutta." What a blessing it didn't happen in the summertime. Only room to stand.

A disgrace to the state of Tennessee—men thrown in jail for laughing and singing.

The scabs have made effigies out of snow of the union leaders. They are allowed to ridicule us, curse us or abuse us in any way, yet we are not allowed to even laugh at them without violating the injunction. Oh Justice, where are thine eyes?

I was admitted after the others had had their supper, but the jailor was very considerate; he brought mine and the president's supper—white beans, four slices of bread in a pan about 12 inches by 3 or 4 inches deep, and a tin cup of water. Delicious.

There was no sleeping for me. Each prisoner had to make down his own bed. As I was fixing my bed the old-timers (who had been in there for ten days) kept bringing me bedbugs, saying "Here's your bedfellow." By the time I was in bed I could feel bugs crawling all over my pillow. I used my shoes for a pillow. I will never forget this night in jail. All through the lonely night I could hear my loyal brothers tossing and turning. Suddenly I heard a great commotion outside. The door opened and in came the old war horse, Gertha Brewer. What a grand and glorious reunion.

For breakfast we had a great slab of fat meat, gravy as thick as mush, bread and black coffee. Very appetizing.

For lunch today we had a feast—pinto beans, bread, and for dessert an onion, which was purchased by our loyal members on the outside, and a cup of genuine water.

I arrived home in time to eat some of Madam Queen's cooking. Though it was only potatoes, it certainly tasted good. "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home."

We all came out with the determination to "stay out" until we win. We may be down and we certainly are out, but we haven't yelled "calf rope" yet. As long as there is the same determination that we have now it will take more than a few labor fighting stockholders to whip us.

Yes, the mill offered to bond us out of jail if we would agree to stay off and keep our families and relatives off the picket line. Any red-blooded American citizen would have done as we did—refused their offer. We would have been in jail yet, but we heard that the mill management thought that we couldn't make bond and we wanted to show them that we could when we wanted to.

What the management submitted to us in the form of "rules and regulations" we consider an insult. Why didn't they submit the entire thing for publication instead of just the few parts of it that was favorable to them? What would be the advantage of going back to work under conditions such as they offer? We would be worse off than we were before we came out on strike. There is nothing in the proposed instrument that coincides with the national labor board's decision.

Strikingly yours,
R. L. GOSSAGE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Harriman, Tenn., Feb. 3.

Hosiery Workers Lose a Member

John Elbert Chrisman, active member of Branch 53, Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, died Tuesday, Jan. 23, at his home in Rossville, aged 50. Funeral services were held on Jan. 25, with interment at Cloud Springs. Mr. Chrisman was a member of the Cloud Springs Baptist church. He is survived by six children, all of whom reside here.

Mr. Chrisman was loyal to his organization, and an indication of the respect in which he was held is seen in a resolution, prepared by R. V. Jester, Leonard Lowe and Mrs. A. D. Swader, which was passed at the regular meeting of Branch 53 last Saturday, as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased a Divine Providence to call from our midst our fellow-worker and brother, John Elbert Chrisman; and,

Whereas, Brother Chrisman was loyal to this organization and to his fellow-workers, and was a citizen of sterling character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the taking away of this brother, and will miss his counsel and fellowship; that we extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon the minutes, furnished the family of deceased, and The Labor World and the Hosiery Worker for publication.

Make Peace With Baseball Company

Papers were signed Thursday ending a "row" with the Chattanooga Baseball company which had continued since last summer, when President Engel built a home with non-union labor. Trades unionists recalled that when Engel stadium was erected there was some disagreement, which was "patched up" at that time, and which flared anew with the incident of last summer. An agreement satisfactory to all parties concerned was reached this week, following negotiations which had been in progress for some time.

President Kamin, of Central Body, said Thursday the conferences were conducted in fine spirit, and a perfect understanding was reached. He said all central bodies in the Southern circuit will be notified of the adjustment.

Low-Rent Houses Opened For Use of British Workers

Aldershot, England.—G. H. Shakespeare, parliamentary secretary, ministry of health, took part in the opening at Aldershot recently of the first thirty of 286 houses which are being erected by the Workmen's Housing association, 1933, Limited. The houses are the first to be built under the 1933 housing act, and they are to be let at rentals of 9 shillings and 9 shillings 9 pence, respectively. One type has two bedrooms and the other three, while both have bathrooms.

Shoe Repairers All "Doing Their Part"

The following item, offered by a member of the Master Shoe Repairers' association, indicates a splendid spirit of co-operation among the downtown shop owners and their employes:

"Local Chapter No. 618 of the Boot and Shoe Repair, wish to announce that every repairman of the downtown district is now displaying a union card and working in full accord with the NRA. The public is asked to take notice of this fact and support this organization that is now helping to bring back better times."

Shoemakers Hold An Open Meeting

Open meeting of Shoemakers' local held Thursday night at Odd Fellows' hall, on West Seventh street, is reported to have been an enjoyable as well as a profitable session.

Members of the Master Shoe Rebuilders' organization were special guests of the union, and a general get-together spirit prevailed. A number of short speeches were made, the guests being introduced by C. R. Massey, and refreshments were served.

Paul Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, delivered an address. The program was arranged by a committee consisting of Walter Starnes and Lee Pollard.

PRESIDENT GIVES LABOR BOARD FULL POWER IN ELECTIONS

"Company Union" Advocates Are Given Another Setback.

Defiance of Weirton Steel Company, Budd Manufacturing Company and Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Hit by Roosevelt in Executive Order Granting Rule Over All Disputes in Plant Elections.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Corporations and individuals who persist in violating the labor section of the national industrial recovery act were dealt a heavy blow by President Roosevelt in an executive order giving the national labor board express power to conduct elections for collective bargaining representatives in any plant where a substantial number of workers express the desire to have an election held.

The president's action was the outgrowth of a nation-wide movement by antiunion employers to organize, finance and control company unions in plain violation of Section 7-A of the recovery act. Determined to wreck collective bargaining, which is the basis of the trade union movement, these concerns deliberately flouted the jurisdiction of the national labor board, established by the president to adjust industrial disputes, refused to obey its decisions, refused to hold elections for collective bargaining under its supervision, and even challenged the board's right to step into their plants.

Employers Who Oppose Labor Board.

Notable among the company union concerns which have fought the jurisdiction of the board are the Weirton Steel company, with plants at Weirton and Clarksburg, W. Va., and Steubenville, O.; the E. G. Budd Manufacturing company, of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Rapid Transit system, and the National Lock company, of Rockford, Ill.

Many of these concerns have been assisted in their subversive policy by the National Association of Manufacturers, notorious for its opposition to trade unionism and the outstanding enemy of the abolition of child labor, which has given them legal advice or other aid in their efforts to nullify the labor section of the recovery act, and especially the clause which was written into the act for the express purpose of outlawing company unions.

Throughout the labor movement and among recovery officials the association has been regarded as the coordinating force in resisting the labor board and in organizing company unions, which are devised for no other purpose than to intimidate employes from joining bona fide independent national and international unions.

Executive Order Is Drastic.

The president's sweeping order was designed definitely to clear away all doubt of the labor board's authority over company union controversies and collateral disputes, with unlimited authority to hold elections for collective bargaining representatives.

The president put no strings on what the labor board may do in these controversies. The executive order declares that the board may determine "in such manner as it sees fit," whether a "substantial number" of employes want an election for representatives to deal with the management, and it may define in its own discretion what the substantial number may be.

Board Rules Election.

It may conduct the election under its own exclusive control and under whatever rule it chooses to lay down

It shall require those voted for be a majority shall represent all of the employes.

It shall certify the names of the elected representatives to the employer and if he declines to deal with them or recognize them "or is in any other way refusing to comply with the requirements" of the labor sections of the industrial law, the board shall report the case to the NRA administrator "for appropriate action."

Attorney-General Consulted.

It was announced that Atty.-Gen. Cummings had been consulted in the preparation of the order and was regarded as believing it would remove

(Continued on Last Page)

Geo. W. Perkins Veteran Unionist Goes to Reward

Attack Fatal

GEORGE W. PERKINS

Chicago, Feb. 8.—George W. Perkins, veteran trades unionist, for thirty-five years president of the Cigar Makers' International union and for many years a close friend, associate and adviser of Samuel Gompers, died here Thursday, following an illness of about a week. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Perkins was 77 years old.

Mr. Perkins was associated with the American Federation of Labor from its very beginning. With Samuel Gompers, he took a leading part in its early history and his advice and guidance was sought by labor all through his long life. He was always keenly interested in everything that had to do with the advancement and progress of the organized workers and he gave lavishly of his time tnd strength to the labor movement.

Born near Greenfield, Mass., on December 8, 1856, Mr. Perkins became a member of the Cigar Makers' International union on July 6, 1880, when he initiated as a member of Local Union No. 68, Albany, N. Y. He was active in the affairs of the union from the day he joined.

Another Youngster At Morris Home

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Morris were blessed again this week, when another son was born to them Wednesday morning at Children's hospital. "Papa" Henry was too excited to remember just how many this makes for the Morris family, and when asked the name of the newcomer, stated they are considering the use of numbers, names having become somewhat scarce.

Mother and child are doing well. Father is still considerably nervous, but is managing to attend to business with a degree of regularity.

Mr. Morris is with the Angel Printing company.

Postal Clerks Join Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Postal Clerks' union here voted to affiliate with the Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor. This is in accordance with the policy of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, which recommends that all its locals join city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is president of the new union in the headgear industry?

A.—Michael F. Greene. The new union, a merger of the United Hatters of North America and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International union, is named the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International union.

* * *

Q.—Does organized labor believe that the manufacture of naval vessels and war munitions should be done by the government?

A.—Yes. The last A. F. of L. convention demanded that construction of all naval vessels, machinery and equipment be confined to navy yards and arsenals.

* * *

Q.—How long has Frank Morrison been secretary of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Thirty-seven years, since January, 1897.

What Next!

Potato starch, so important in the textile industry that 28,000,000 pounds have been imported in a single year, is being produced from sweet potatoes by the United States bureau of chemistry and soils. The bureau has also produced a new type of postage stamp gum from the sweet potato. These new uses for the sweet potato are expected to help the sweet potato growing districts of the south.

Wisdom

The republican is the only form of government which is not eternally at open or secret war with the rights of mankind.—Thomas Jefferson.

OTTUMWA LABOR WANTS CWA OFFICIALS SACKED

Ottumwa, Ia.—The Ottumwa Trades and Labor assembly petitioned Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator at Washington, to remove officials of the county civil works administration here. The assembly had been in receipt of grievances presented by workers against the county administrator and his assistants and had endeavored to remedy them.

The men whose removal is sought are charged by the union men with coercion and intimidation of workers, using the CWA as a collection agency with a threat of removing men from jobs for failure to pay bills, open opposition to the policies of the president of the United States and opposition to the wage rates of the civil works administration.

ST. JOSEPH ORGANIZED CLERKS MAKE BIG GAINS

St. Joseph, Mich.—The first year's work of the St. Joseph Retail Clerks' union resulted in an increase from a group of seven charter members to a membership of about 500, according to reports of officers of the union.

At the present time about 140 stores are completely organized and display the union's card. The union has members in three large chain organizations, filling stations, furniture, clothing, dry goods and cigar stores and many other businesses.

During the coming year the union hopes to organize every eligible clerk in St. Joseph, which will bring the membership up to about 1,000.

How Black-Draught Holds its Popularity

A LAXATIVE made from highly approved, medicinal plants—yet about the least expensive laxative you can find: Thedford's Black-Draught.

There's no expensive container for you to buy when you ask your dealer for Black-Draught. And its light weight has saved freight bills in your favor. Black-Draught is right with you in economy. It brings prompt, refreshing relief to sufferers from constipation troubles.

Don't put up with sick headache, sluggishness, gas, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, distress after meals, when due to constipation, but take Thedford's Black-Draught.

Organization Need Grows

Growth of company unions menaces the labor movement and recovery. At the recent conference of national and international union heads in Washington, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said that company unions had grown 180 per cent since the enactment of the NRA. This is an alarming situation, which was recognized not only by the delegates to the conference but by Senator Wagner, Representative Connery and others in public life who addressed the labor men.

Fortunately, labor is fully aware of the danger and prepared to cope with it. The conference approved an organization program adapted to the needs of the hour. It allows for flexibility and is designed to promote organization in whatever form or method seems best fitted to rally American wage earners to the banner of organized labor. The form of organization will not be dictated. The workers can have the form that they feel is best.

The program calls for tolerance and co-operation on the part of all national and international unions. That this will be given was evidenced by the temper of the Washington conference, which plainly showed its determination to push organization in the most effective way. Now it is up to every trade unionist to put his shoulder to the wheel and boost organization among his fellow citizens as never before.

No Going Backward

A business news agency says that in the background of many "business minds" is the idea that as soon as prosperity returns, the old "normal" higher hours of work will be restored.

This is a delusion on the part of the "business minds." Such an idea is contrary to progress. Once shorter hours are established, there will be no going back to old standards. And if there should be, it would mean disaster for the nation.

That the "business minds" should even dream of restoring former hours shows that they do not realize what has happened and is happening. Progress means ever shorter hours and higher pay, as pointed out by organized labor. The nation is gradually coming to realize this, and "business minds" may rest assured there will be no return to old conditions.

Four Backward States

At its first convention, in 1881, the American Federation of Labor demanded stricter laws making employers liable for all accidents to employes resulting from employer negligence or incompetency. Later the A. F. of L. demanded radical modification of the unjust bar to recovery of damages based on the legalistic and judicial fellow servant doctrine, and its accompanying waiver of rights, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence, all of which were clever schemes devised to relieve employers from financial obligation toward injured employes.

As a result of organized labor's efforts, the State of Washington, in 1911, enacted the first adequate compensation law. Other states have followed the example set by Washington until now forty-four states and the District of Columbia have compensation legislation.

The justice of workmen's compensation is generally admitted. It is therefore regrettable that the legislatures of four states still refuse this meager equity to the workers who are the victims of accidents, often fatal, while engaged in the production of commodities and the performance of services solely for the private profit of their employers. Nevertheless, this basic right is still denied working men and women and their dependents in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Organized labor in these states have persistently fought for the enactment of appropriate workmen's compensation laws. But the industrial and legislative bourbons who dominate the legislatures have succeeded in blocking the proposal. Usually the outstanding persons opposing this legislation are those who have persistently fought adequate child labor laws and refused to recognize the right of their employes to organize in effective trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining in the adjustment of wages and hours and other working conditions.

The political and industrial leaders in these four backward states should cease their opposition to adequate protection for injured workers and their families and promptly enact up-to-date workmen's compensation laws. By so doing they will get more in touch with the general spirit underlying the President's Recovery Program.

Sales Tax Defeated Again

In rejecting the proposal for a $400,000,000 sales tax the Ways and Means committee of the federal House of Representatives reflected the view of the great masses of the American people.

The American Federaton of Labor, representing millions of workers and all persons receiving modest incomes has fought the sales tax levy as a policy of raising revenue for the government from the very inception of the propaganda launched by the wealthy in favor of it.

The scheme is an open and unpatriotic attempt to shift taxation from the rich and well-to-do, who are able to pay it without the sacrifice of any useful element in their lives, to the masses of the people who are least able to bear the tax burden and whose living standards are necessarily reduced by every dollar extorted from them by tax collectors.

The sales tax is also reprehensible because it is a concealed tax. It is collected from every purchaser of an article, but the tax is not revealed so that consumers can see and understand the amount they are called upon to pay.

Frequently sales tax advocates throw a sop to working men and women and all other small-income groups by exempting the necessaries of life from their reactionary proposal. This is an attempt to deceive the masses. If the sales tax limited should become a law, the wealthy and their propagandists would immediately endeavor to have the limitations removed and extend the scheme to cover sales of all articles, including products necessary to sustain life.

The American Federation of Labor congratulates the members of the Ways and Means committee for their refusal to adopt a system of taxation which is nothing but an instrument to "soak the poor."

Mrs. Roosevelt Scores

The public school authorities of the District of Columbia were administered a just rebuke by Mrs. Roosevelt in connection with the inauguration of free lunches for over 4,000 school children whose parents were unable to provide them with food.

When the lunch system was opened, the event was celebrated with appropriate eclat. The First Lady was invited to attend the ceremony and eat one of the lunches, which included milk and fruit. Later a rumor reached her that the lunch, which she had pronounced good, was a phoney lunch prepared especially for the occasion and not a sample of the real lunches given the children. The First Lady determined to find out the truth by a personal visit, without the knowledge of the authorities, to one of the schools at lunch time and eat an actual free lunch.

The First Lady was surprised. The lunch consisted of clam chowder. No fruit. No milk. Of course Mrs. Roosevoolt condemned this parsimony, which proper medical authorities declare is not conducive to the children's health. The school officials immediately got busy and made arrangements to include fruit and milk in the free lunches. They will probably serve no more phony lunches to the First Lady.

Company Union Growth Held Big Danger to Labor

Situation Imperatively Demands Great Unionization Efforts, Washington Conference Says.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Warning that under provisions of the national recovery act, employers are exerting every effort to form company unions and that the situation imperatively demands the utmost in organization effort by the labor movement, representatives of international and international unions, in conference here, issued a stirring call to labor to intensify organization work throughout American industry.

Speakers, from President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, down the line of national and international union heads, declared that American labor faced a critical situation and that no time must be lost in organizing the wage-earners. It was emphasized that the rapid growth of company unions threatened the very existence of organized labor, that jurisdictional disputes must be settled in the spirit of tolerance and that organization must be pushed in whatever form or method best designed to rally the workers under the banner of the labor movement.

In addition to declaring for intensive and aggressive organization activities, the conference condemned continuation of wage cuts in the federal government service and listened to complaints against the operation and administration of the NRA. The meeting was held in pursuance to action taken by the last A. F. of L. convention.

Buying Power Of Postal Workers Cut $51,000,000

Wage Reduction Laws Lower Living Standards of Federal Employes Everywhere.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The drastic reduction in living standards imposed on government employes by the 15 per cent wage cut and other pay reductions, enacted by congress as economy measures, was clearly pointed out in the statement made by Gilbert E. Hyatt, legislative representative of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, before the house sub-committee handling the postoffice appropriation bill that the slashes took $51,000,000 from the postal clerks alone during the six months ended Dec. 31 last.

Citing an example of the retrenchment to which workers had been forced to resort as the result of diminished income, Mr. Hyatt reported on a survey in the Minneapolis office, with 385 employes.

"The survey," he said, "disclosed that 136 of them had removed their telephones, that 227 were forced to borrow, that 183 were forced to discontinue their checking accounts, that 59 curtailed the education of their children, that 283 were forced to reduce or discontinue contributions to welfare organizations and that 138 neglected medical care. If you will multiply that by the total number of postal employes in the government service, and all others in the government service, it indicates that the increase in buying power contemplated by the national recovery act has been very materially slowed down."

Dick—That fellow thinks he can sing like Caruso.

Dora—They say Caruso had a wonderful voice. I guess he did most of his practicing while he was marooned on that desert island with Friday.

100 Per Cent Union

If You are Hard on Your Shoes, bring them to
ECONOMY
6 East Seventh St.
(Across street from Labor Hall)

All Work ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED — No Questions Asked

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

STRONGER THAN EVER

After four years (1929-1933) of the greatest depression the country has ever experienced, the Provident presents this record of growth:

1. Cash in bank and liquid position best in company's history.
2. Bond holdings increased 50%.
3. No borrowed money from any source.
4. Largest amount in history of company returned to policyholders and beneficiaries in benefit payments.
5. Capital stock remained intact.
6. Surplus remained intact.
7. Mortgage holdings reduced 25%.
8. Contingency reserve increased 20%.
9. Lige Insurance in force increased by $13,000,000.00.
10. Assets increased by 16%.
11. Every just claim paid promptly and in full.

For every $1.00 the Company owes, it has $1.37 with which to pay.

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

The FIRST TIME to Ask for PUBLIC OFFICE
Neither Myself Nor Relatives Have Ever Held Office, Elective or Appointive
VOTE AND WORK FOR
SARAH BESS SHERRILL
Candidate for REGISTER
I have one brother who is a member of Chattanooga Typographical Union, another brother operates an electrical business and employs only Members of Local 175, Electrical Workers.

M. L. MULKEY

Candidate for
CRIMINAL JUDGE
FIRST DIVISION

I believe I have caused more comment and drawn more intelligent attention to the Justice of the Peace Courts and the financial affairs of this County since I have been on the County Court than any one man in twenty years.

I not only believe in marching in the vanguard of progress, but I believe in leading a reconnoitering party composed of militant thinkers who are untrammelled and unafraid as political sharpshooters ahead of the vanguard, and I find I am having plenty of good company.

If I am elected Criminal Judge I would cause the people in Hamilton County and Tennessee to study crime and criminals in a more intelligent manner than they have ever done in the past. I have plenty of ideas that will be thought-provoking and commented on a plenty.

I took the most humble office in the judiciary and widened its range of interest in the minds of thousands, by bringing issues to a dramatic climax.

In this age of the world we need men who are colorful, and studious, and who can give their ideas wings, and gain a hearing.

In my humble way I am trying to be such a man.

M. L. MULKEY.

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated

...bor Divided Between Praise And Reverse on Building Code

...qual Representation" for Workers with Employers on Adjustment Board Not What It Seems, Labor Men Point Out—40-Hour Week Basis Open to Further Consideration Under Code Provisions.

...Washington, Feb. 8.—The construc... industry master code, signed by ...sident Roosevelt after weeks of ...roversy, is today the subject of ...ly argument and dispute. Many ...ups are not quite sure they like ... code and are voicing their doubts ...h vigor.

...There is much discussion of the ad...ment board of ten members elect... by employers' organizations, ten ...inated by labor, with an impartial ...irman. Employers elect, labor ...inates. Technically this is not ...l representation, trade unionists ...rt out.

...The code authority and the adjust...nt board have overlapping juris...ion, which may not bring the hap...t results. The code authority pays ... bills and may thus ham-string ... adjustment board.

...This code, hung up since just be... Christmas, comes out of the ...per without the addition of a ...gle one of the major provisions of... by labor and which caused the ...ding up of the code.

...These are points worth putting ...n for future reference. Today la... is divided between praise and the ...erse. Affecting the second largest ... all industries, it is of tremendous ...portance. Harmony in this industry means a stable foundation upon which governmental help for construction may be poured out. Will there be harmony? The cards do not reveal the answer.

The national adjustment board set up by the code comprise ten representatives of labor, ten representatives of the employers and an impartial chairman named by the president. The board is to adjust labor disputes in the industry and through regional sub-boards, to negotiate wage, hour and other labor agreements for the various sections of the country.

Pending the negotiation of such agreements, the industry is to operate on a 40-hour week basis with a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor and $12 to $15 a week for office workers, depending upon population.

Labor had demanded a shorter work week and specific wage scales for all types of labor, but agreed to the code in view of the fact that it provides for machinery for further consideration of reduction in hours and for the fixing of wage scales for all kinds of skilled workers.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Gen. Johnson, announcing that he had signed the code, suggested that the national adjustment board give early consideration to the development of a solution for the jurisdictional disputes that have disturbed the industry for years. Gen. Johnson called the board "certainly the most comprehensive planning board yet written into the national recovery administration" and "perhaps the most comprehensive self-governing instrumentality yet conceived."

ROOSEVELT PLANS AID TO SMALL BUSINESSES

Washington.—It was announced at the White House that methods were being considered to protect small business concerns from alleged handicaps under the fair competition codes established by the president under the national industrial recovery act. It was suggested that it might be found advisable to create a board to receive complaints and act upon them in the manner now applied by the national labor board in adjusting disputes between employers and employes.

Consumers Charged Extortionate Prices While Buying Power Lags

Washington, Jan. 18.—Frederick R. Hoisington, Jr., chairman; Meyer Parodneck, treasurer, and J. Charles Laue, executive chairman of the emergency conference of consumer organizations, 315 Fourth avenue, New York City, charged extortionate prices for milk, coal, copper and other consumer commodities at a price hearing of consumer protests before A. D. Whiteside, NRA division administrator.

The emergency conference of consumer organizations declared that prices have increased extortionately in proportion to purchasing power. The organization made public a brief showing price increases exacted from the ultimate consumer ranging from 17 per cent for coal to 250 per cent for copper hot water boilers.

An analysis of the position of the consumer issued by the organization indicated in general a continuation of the decline in real income and spending of the individual employed consumer. According to the analysis, the less than 7 per cent net gain in money wages of New York factory workers since the first quarter of 1933 has been insufficient to offset the larger increase in living costs.

Miss Cayenne—That new hat makes your face look short.

Miss Fashionable—That's strange. It made my husband's face look long.

* * *

Will Hays says vulgarity on the screen doesn't pay. He ought to know, having been around when it was given a thorough trial.

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!

Watch this space weekly for Lowest Prices on Quality Groceries

Your fellow Union Man buys here—Why not you?

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

KENTON'S

We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:

1st. *The best leather that money can buy.*
2nd. *Workmanship that only experts can produce.*
3rd. *Same fair prices to one and all.*
4th. *To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.*

—and—

"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."

KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET — DIAL 6-9323

ANNOUNCEMENT

X X

MRS. MYRTLE L. FOX
For County Register

I hereby announce my candidacy for county register, subject to the action of the democratic primary, March 15. This is my initial experience as a candidate for a public office. Almost since the ratification of the Nineteenth amendment to the constituton of the United States it has been customary to elect a woman to this office. It occurs to me that this practice should not be abandoned, as the women are entitled to some recognition in county offices.

For twenty-eight years I have been a resident of Chattanooga. For the past twenty years I have been identified with the business world. From the clerical and bookkeeping experience I have gained I feel competent to do the work in the county register's office. I shall conduct the register's office as economically and efficiently as I have the business with which I am associated.

I am personally acquainted with many readers of The Labor World, whose active support I will appreciate. I believe it is only fair to recall now that I belong to a family of trades unionists, my father, two brothers and a brother-in-law having been actively connected with Chattanooga unions for many years.

THANKS FOR YOUR INTEREST

Interstate Life and Accident Company

Organized 1909

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Joseph W. Johnson, M. D., President

Twenty-fourth Annual Statement of Condition

December 31, 1933

ASSETS	
Real Estate	$ 641,451.09
Real Estate Loans, First Mortgages	945,605.00
Bonds and Stocks	608,383.30
Policy Loans and Premium Notes	181,310.90
Cash in Banks and Office	63,618.84
Interest and Rents Due or Accrued	34,930.36
Due and Deferred Premiums	59,739.36
Other Assets	8,180.11
	$2,543,218.96

LIABILITIES	
Reserve on Life Policies	$1,888,398.94
Reserve for Fluctuation in Investments	50,000.00
Policy Claims in Course of Adjustment	21,628.68
Gross Premiums Paid in Advance	39,609.40
Unearned Accident and Health Premiums	11,210.99
Deposited by Agents as Bond	12,114.37
Reserve for Taxes	13,497.09
All Other Liabilities	5,869.67
Capital and Surplus	500,889.82
	$2,543,218.96

Paid to Policyholders in 1933 . . $ 723,222.50
Life Insurance in Force $45,829,161.00

OFFICERS

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49231
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Baby A. Nolin vs. Dave A. Nolin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Dave A. Nolin is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. G. B. King, Atty. 3-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49201
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jake Vandergriff vs. Ruth Goad Vandergriff

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ruth Goad Vandergriff is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This sixth day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Givens & Henry, Attys. 2-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 28684
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

It appearing from allegations in complainants' bill, which is sworn to, that Betty P. Gould, of Buffalo, N. Y., Almenta G. Smiley and W. J. Goold, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, and Frances Eurith Goold, of California, are all nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 23rd day of January, 1934.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.
2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49249
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Paul Anderson vs. Mossie Anderson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mossie Anderson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of that publication be made for four successive law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49247
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Anna Lou Kennemore vs. Newell C. Kennemore.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Newell C. Kennemore is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49248
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
J. S. Shirrell vs. C. Elizabeth Shirrell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. Elizabeth Shirrell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49203
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Sophie May Blackwell vs. J. C. Blackwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. C. Blackwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 2-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49227
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
G. B. Pearce vs. Hattie Pearce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hattie Pearce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Tillett & Weatherford, Attys. 3-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49304
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mattie Harris vs. Parks Harris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Parks Harris is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. G. Redwine, Atty. 3-2

Bakery Workers Ask More Pay, 35-Hour Week Under NRA Code

Washington, Feb. 3.—Demand for higher wages, and the 35-hour week was made by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union at a two-day hearing on the proposed bakery code before Walter White, NRA deputy administrator.

The industry seeks to continue blanket code provisions of the 44-hour week for machine bakeries and 50 for handcraft bakeries. The union proposed a flat 35-hour week, except for a tolerance of three hours per week at time and a half for handcraft shops, with restoration of skilled wages as of July 1, 1929.

Thirty-five charts accompanied the union case. The union proposed reopening of the hearing in ninety days for revision of hours to compel complete re-employment. It proposed a board of technological adjustment to study displacement of men by machines, with power to create a tax on machines. The union asked representation on the code authority and proposed a complete set-up of industrial relations councils, 50-50 labor and employers. President William Green, of the A. F. of L., strongly supported the union's position.

Statistical Advisor Arnold, for the administration, in a statement made at the request of Deputy Commissioner White, paid high compliment to the unusual work done by both the National Bakers' council and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union in the gathering and presenting facts.

MORE ABOUT PRESIDENT

(Continued from First Page)

the uncertainties which hitherto have prevented cases of industrial defiance from being taken to court.

Under the executive order it is understood that whenever an employer refuses to allow an election or to recognize its results, the case will go to NRA's compliance boards. On failure to settle there, it will go to the department of justice.

Long Hours and Low Pay in Grocery Code

48-Hour Week and $10 to $15 Minimum Wage Imposed on 1,000,000 Employes.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's signature to the NRA retail food and grocery code of fair competition made it effective on Jan. 6. The code involves 480,000 grocers who are said to employ more than 1,000,000 persons.

The code defines the retail food and grocery trade as selling these goods to the consumer, but there are exemptions for the selling of confectionery in confectionery stores, bakery products in bakeries, milk from house to house, and the sale of food in restaurants for consumption on the premises.

In a gesture to protect consumers from profiteering, one clause provides that no food or grocery retailer shall increase the price of any merchandise sold after Jan. 6, over the price on June 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by the amount of increased production, operation, replacement, and invoice cost of merchandise, and by taxes and other causes arising since the latter date from the national recovery act and the agricultural adjustment act. This phrasing sounds melodius and encouraging, but the code contains no effective provisions for protecting consumers from the profiteering which it forbids.

Both the maximum hours and minimum wages provisions of the code are disappointing to labor as wholly out of touch with the declared purpose of the recovery act to provide employment for the jobless and increase mass purchasing power to promote prosperity.

The code establishes the maximum 48-hour and six-day week, limited to 10 hours per day, with many employes excepted from the general rule. Basic weekly minimum wages run from $10 in places of less than 2,500 population to $15 in those of more than 500,000.

Retailers are compelled to keep their stores open sixty-three hours per week, excepting those who were open less than sixty-three hours before June 1, 1933. If this latter group desire to continue to operate on the shorter hour schedule the code permits them to do so.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Get Real Relief From *Monthly Pains*

SEVERE monthly suffering is a sign of warning.

If you are having aches and pains every month, heed the WARNING. See what is wrong.

Treat the CAUSE of the trouble.

When womanly aches and pains are due to a weak, run-down condition, take CARDUI. It has been used by women for over 50 years. It is a purely vegetable medicine and it cannot harm you. Thousands of women have said that when they had built up their strength with the help of Cardui, real relief was obtained and their general health and feeling of well-being improved.

If you suffer this way, try Cardui, which you can get at the drug store.

MORE ABOUT HARRIMAN

(Continued from First Page)

Agreement to Be Bound by the Following Rules and Regulations," and which bore the signature of the company alone. As written, the company was the only party to the agreement and no provision was made for signature by a duly selected representative of the employes as required by the decision of the national labor board. This statement contained several provisions which were inconsistent with the board's decision and which were statements of policy of the company which have no place in collective bargaining arrangement.

The company, after the workers rejected the unilateral agreement, submitted the same to the board, requesting from the board its "stamp of approval." The board informed the company that the "Rules and Regulations" did not conform with its decision. When the company was informed of its error, it sent its general counsel and treasurer to Washington, where they met the employes and their representatives and initiated negotiations for an agreement with them. After two days of patient negotiation, an agreement was finally prepared which was approved by both parties. Thereupon the general counsel and treasurer of the company announced that the authorization of the board of directors would be necessary before the agreement could be signed. This authorization they promised to obtain on Friday night, Jan. 27, and they agreed to appear at 10 o'clock on the following day before the staff of the national labor board to announce the result of their conference with the directors. The workers appeared at that time, but the representatives of the company returned to Tennessee without even advising the board that they would not appear.

The company has informed the national labor board that it will not enter into any agreement with the representatives of its employes. It objects to the caption of the proposed agreement, which reads as follows: "Agreement made this.....day of January, 1934, between Floyd Johnson, R. L. Gossage, Mrs. Edna Gossage, G. E. Brewer and Fred G. Held, representatives of a group of employes and the management of the Harriman Hosiery Mills," and it offers merely to reduce to writing a unilateral statement of the terms under which it will operate its plant.

Numerous concessions were made by the representatives of the employes and the objections which are now made by the company to the agreement prepared by its general counsel are captious and unsubstantial. There is lacking here the earnest, genuine and conscientious effort to reach agreement which the company promised this board to exert and which is required by the national recovery program.

The eleventh hour rejection of this agreement impugns the good faith of the company and is indicative of a desire to perpetuate discord, foster industrial unrest and to obstruct the forces of recovery. The national labor board strongly condemns the action of the company.

The old-fashioned woman who used to get an occasional case of housemaid's knee now has a daughter who never gets anything more painful than can-opener's wrist.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
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Brown—So you think that liquor stimulates the imagination?

Jones—Yes, if I take a drink my wife imagines all sorts of things about me.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 16, 1934 | Number 43

NON-PARTISAN GROUP NAMED TO REPORT ON CANDIDATES' RECORDS

Open Meeting for Candidates Arranged; Fee-Grabbing Condemned; Police Radio Approved; Mass Meeting Endorsed.

It seems that Central Body meetings get bigger and better every session. Last Monday evening in Roosevelt hall some 150 delegates were in attendance and enthusiastic interest evidenced.

Especially was this shown in the forthcoming primary to be held March 15. As a climax to the drive being conducted in the labor movement for the last eight months, the poll tax and vote committee reported that speakers had appeared before various local unions and that reports from them indicated that union labor is really going to take their case to the ballot boxes and protect their interests. Attention has been particularly emphasized that poll tax receipts are not necessary in this election, but registration is essential. Registration will be held for three days—Feb. 21, 22 and 23—and all union members should be watchful that everyone registers, the committee warned.

In line with the regular custom of allowing candidates the privilege of the floor, an annual open meeting has been set for Monday night, Feb. 26. At this time candidates who wish to do so will be allowed not more than five minutes time to address the assembled trades unionists and say whatever they please. The candidates will be guests of organized labor, it was pointed out, and no heckling or cross-firing will be permitted.

It was the desire of the council that all candidates be invited with the exception of Frank S. (Skinny) Shipp, who was called by name as being excluded from the list, and that his presence in the labor hall was not wanted and unwelcome.

The report of the Nonpartisan Political committee is being drawn up, and its findings will be presented as soon as possible after the next meeting of the council. This committee was authorized to prepare, in its discretion, one question to be presented by a candidate several days before the open meeting, and then it is the privilege of the candidate to answer or not to answer.

Members that have been appointed to serve on the Nonpartican Political committee are: Matt Robinson (Machinists), Joe Dobbs (Plumbers), J. T. McKenna (Textiles), R. M. Cooke (Typos), Z. B. Bender (Carpenters), C. F. Weidner (Painters), J. P. Bales (Teachers). This committee is to go into the records kept of the candidates and report their findings.

A mass meeting called for Saturday night, Feb. 16, at the courthouse for the purpose of discussing the TVA and its possible benefits was indorsed by the council. Sponsored by the Chattanooga Citizens' council, and supported by other civic groups, Mayor John T. O'Connor is scheduled to speak. Delegates were urged to attend this meeting and take part. The question of a referendum vote being taken is expected to be the subject of greatest interest, and one which has been opposed by prominent individuals locally.

Replies to telegrams sent to Senators McKellar and Bachman and Congressman McReynolds that they support the $50,000,000 appropriation for public schools were read. All three reports reported that they had supported the measure.

Delegates from Musicians' union reported that a truce had been declared with the Club Lido for the time being.

The secretary was ordered to write Commissioner Eugene Bryan commending him for action taken toward securing low-wave radio for police cars. The commissioner was requested, however, not to purchase Ford cars in which to install these radios. Ford's arrogant attitude toward NRA and his consistent unfair

(Continued on Last Page.)

Ratify U. S. Ban On Child Labor, Andrews Urges

New York Industrial Commissioner Stresses Need to Permanently Protect Children by Federal Government.

New York City, Feb. 15.—Early ratification of the federal child labor amendment is necessary to hold the great social and economic advance made by the NRA abolition of child labor under the codes, State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews declared in an address broadcast over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting system.

Commissioner Andrews said that the NRA abolition of child labor had been indorsed by the conscience and good sense of the American people and is probably the most popular single act of the present administration. But he warned that this abolition is not permanent; hence the urgency of ratification.

"At a time when the proper use of adult leisure is a subject of national concern," he said, "when the 30-hour week is being talked of as an economic necessity, when every attempt is being made to spread available employment among as many adults as possible, there is not even the shadow of justification for the employment of our children for hire.

"We cannot afford the postponed cost of exploiting growing boys and girls at the most critical stages in their lives. Not they, but their parents must be given gainful employment if we are to have a physically and mentally healthy generation of adults ten or twenty years hence.

"Whatever else we may do about the economic, industrial and social reconstruction and rehabilitation of America, however cautious some of us may be in putting the new deal into practice, it would seem obvious that we can agree to say now: 'Adults, not children, shall work. In fairness both to children and adults, congress, acting for the people of the nation, shall see to it that the people's desire for the limitation, regulation and prohibition of child labor is enforced throughout the nation.'"

There is no similarity between the child labor amendment and the recently repealed Eighteenth amendment, Commissioner Andrews said. Whereas the Eighteenth amendment wrote into the constitution itself a specific prohibition against intoxicating liquors, the child labor amendment merely permits congress to enact laws regulating child labor. He stressed the fact that these laws may be repealed or amended simply by a majority vote in congress whenever the people of the nation so desire.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT WINS SUPPORT IN TEXAS

Austin, Tex.—The labor committee of the Texas legislature adopted a unanimous report in favor of the child labor amendment to the constitution. In a letter to the organized labor movement in Texas announcing the action of the committee, Commissioner of Labor Charles H. Poe said:

"You will be interested to hear that the federal child labor amendment passed favorably and unanimously out of the committee of labor, with recommendation that it be printed.

"Will you and other members of your organization wire your senator and representatives, so that they will know of your interest and therefore be acquainted with your desire that they vote favorably for the national child labor amendment?"

Unemployment Insurance Bill Goes to Congress

Wagner-Lewis Bill Provides Tax on Payrolls to Stimulate State Legislation.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and Congressman David J. Lewis, of Maryland, jointly introduced in the senate and house of representatives a bill to encourage the enactment of unemployment insurance laws by state legislatures.

In a joint statement explaining the measure Senator Wagner and Congressman Lewis said:

"The bill imposes a new federal tax upon the payrolls of all employers, except very small ones and a few special classes such as farmers, domestic servants and hospitals. Each employer will be allowed to offset against this tax any sums of money that he contributes under the terms of state unemployment insurance or reserve laws. He will be allowed an additional offset whenever his contributions under state law are decreased because of his success in stabilizing employment.

"By this offset principle sentiment would be created favorable to the enactment of state laws, as the inhabitants of the several states will prefer keeping their money at home rather than contributing it to the federal government. At the same time, the federal tax upon employers who are not operating under state laws will defeat the old argument that state unemployment insurance or reserve laws would impose an undue handicap in interstate competition.

Does Not Dictate Method.

"A feature of the bill is that it does not dictate to the states what manner of laws they should pass. Each state may prescribe statewide funds, industrial pooled funds or individual reserves.

"Each state may determine whether contributions are to be by employers, by employes, or by both, and whether the state is to bear a share of the cost. This means that each of the forty-eight states may become an experimental laboratory for the testing of the wisdom of particular proposals for relief of the unemployed."

The bill provides that no offsets will be allowed unless the state law under which the employer operates is "a genuine unemployment compensation law" that meets "decent minimum standards."

Whether or not the state enactments are satisfactory will be certified by the secretary of labor and no state law will be certified unless it provides for regular contributions by employers, systematic weekly benefits of at least $7, or twenty hours' earnings for at least ten weeks, or for a period fairly measured by past employment. Provision is also made for impartial hearings on matters in dispute and specific safeguards for labor standards and membership in trade unions.

SHOE SHOP PICKET NOT A UNION MAN

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 620 wish to inform the public that the picket in front of the Model Shoe Shop is not an organized labor affair. The man himself is not a member of any local union, and organized labor knows nothing of him, it was stated.

The sign the picket carries does not even bear the union label, but states that "Model Shoe Shop Is Unfair to NRA."

The repair men employed by the Model are members of the Shoe Workers' union.

Picture Operators Win Birmingham Theater Houses

Birmingham, Ala.—The significant achievement in making it possible for Birmingham workers to attend union-manned picture shows was announced by Ralph Root, business agent of Local No. 236, International Alliance of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators, when the union agreement with the Fairfield and North Birmingham theaters became effective.

"In the past two weeks," he said, "Local 236 has been successful in signing new contracts with all our theaters with an increase in salary and a reduction in hours.

"We now have only one downtown theater and two suburban theaters that do not employ members of our local and we hope to soon have them lined up. Then we shall be 100 per cent organized."

Labor Is Making History In an "Open-Shop" Town

Huntsville, Ala.—Labor union history is being made in this formerly untouched "open shop" town. Last fall there were only thirty-six union members in this entire district. Today there are 2,600 men and women carrying union cards here and the number is increasing daily.

Even the insurance agents are unionizing. Local No. 1 of the United Association of Insurance Agents has been formed and is on its way to a 100 per cent membership.

BUSINESS PLANS STRIKE TO KILL COMPENSATION

Havana, Cuba.—Cuban industrial and commercial concerns, largely owned and controlled by American capitalists, threatened a nation-wide strike by closing the doors of their establishments unless the government modified the recently enacted workmen's compensation law which makes employers liable not only for accidents to workers but also for illness of any kind suffered by them.

Washington Labor Wins Anti-Injunction Law; Bills Against Workers Are Defeated

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 15.—The Washington State Federation of Labor was active in protecting the interests of the workers at the special session of the state legislature recently adjourned, according to a report to the affiliated organizations by President James A. Taylor.

Outstanding among the achievements of the organized workers was the enactment of an anti-injunction bill, which was piloted safely through both houses and signed by Gov. Martin.

The legislature also passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for any employer to attempt to coerce or compel any person to purchase meals or lodging of any particular person or place.

Enabling acts to secure the erection of buildings by the University of Washington at an approximate cost of $1,300,000 were also passed. These measures were approved by both the State Federation of Labor and the Seattle Building Trades.

On the negative side, the state federation prevented the enactment of two positively antilabor bills. The first one applied to industrial insurance and medical aid. It would have taken away the right of appeal from workmen injured in accidents and would have made final the workmen's compensation commission decision in every case. Labor succeeded in having this bill tabled.

The second bill would make it necessary for anyone entering employment in industry to undergo a physical examination despite the fact that the workmen's compensation act does not pay for occupational diseases. Due to organized labor's influence, this measure got no further than the committee to which it was assigned.

The State Federation of Labor also approved a recovery measure patterned after the California state code law. After considerable juggling, the legislature passed a code bill which covered a portion of the matter contained in organized labor's bill, but did not compare with it in effective protection of the workers.

President Taylor expressed organized labor's appreciation of the assistance given labor legislation by Representative Titus, chairman of the house labor committee, and Senator Ryan, chairman of the senate labor committee.

STRIKE WINS 5-CENT CUT IN PRICE OF GASOLINE

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—The automobile and truck drivers' strike and boycott against 25 cents per gallon for gasoline was ended when Acting Gov. Benjamin J. Horton issued a decree fixing the price at 20 cents per gallon.

Union's Homes For Its Members Make Dream Come True

Philadelphia Hosiery Workers to Have Modern Conveniences.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Modern homes for workers, well-lighted and ventilated, with all conveniences, at low rental—a dream of idealists, you say?

Well, dreams sometimes come true. Last Saturday, before a distinguished gathering, and with Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot wielding the shovel, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers broke ground for 284 apartments, consisting of 1,084 rooms, all of which will surpass these specifications. They will have individual porches and will be equipped with all sorts of labor-saving gadgets, including laundry, ranges and refrigerators. There will be a playground and nursery for children, a swimming pool for adults, and a large auditorium fitted for theatrical productions and for dances and social events.

All this will cost the workers less than $9 per room, counting heat, electricity for lighting and cooking, refrigerators, etc.

No Longer Utopian.

It's an unprecedented kind of housing the hosiery workers have undertaken, a few years ago regarded as Utopian. It made its beginning three years ago, when hosiery workers first started to lose their homes by the hundreds, along with other wage-earners, and once comfortably housed families were forced to "double up" or were pushed into undesirable quarters in Philadelphia's slum quarters.

Architects are said to have figured out how to bring building costs lower than anyone ever conceived possible for construction of this type.

And Uncle Sam, through the housing division of the public works administration, thinks enough of Roosevelt's "forgotten man" to invest something more than $1,000,000 in the project. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes signed the contract for the construction and fifteen hours later workers were on the job. More than 1,000 will be given employment—and, needless to say, they will all carry union cards.

Fought the Politicians.

The launching of this great project marked the end of a long and bitter fight with political and financial interests determined to scuttle the venture before it could get launched. Mayor "Hampy" Moore, a faithful member of the Vare machine, held up the enterprise for months, contending that government aid to private housing was "unfair competition" with the local landlords.

Builders and real estate interests fought the proposal at every step. Only the united action of the city council, which overrode Moore's veto, saved the program from disaster.

LABORERS' UNION WINS WAGE INCREASE STRIKE

Burlington, Ia.—The Common Laborers' union here won its first victory of this year, according to President Leo Burke, when a five-hour strike was called on the Meinberg laundry job due to a contractor's refusal to pay the union scale. Shortly after the men walked out the contractor signed an agreement to pay the union rate of wages.

The Laborers' union was organized fourteen months ago, and has aided materially in advancing the labor movement here and securing improved conditions for the workers by means of collective bargaining.

CLOTHING WORKERS WALK OUT AGAINST WAGE CUT

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Los Angeles local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is vigorously conducting the strike against Kurtzman Bros., who violated their agreement with the union by insisting upon a 20 per cent wage reduction. The walkout occurred ten weeks ago and the men are standing as solid as when they first came out, not one desertion then or since.

Union officials claim the concern is violating the NRA code of fair competition for the clothing industry and attempting to undermine the faith of their competitors in the union. It is also claimed that the concern has refused to submit its case to the regional labor board as requested by the union.

CONGRESS GIVES CWA $950,000,000; WORKERS TO LOSE JOBS BY MAY

Union Workers to Be Safeguarded on Contracts—Employers Must Call on Locals for Workers, Ruling of Sec'y. Ickes.

Hearst Would Return Idle To Charity Rolls

That's Implication of Publisher's Argument for Suspension of Recovery Agencies to Await Convenience of Business.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Feb. 15.—William Randolph Hearst's latest front page double-barreled editorial attack upon NIRA says that NIRA is a deterent rather than a help to industrial recovery and should be suspended until business is able to stand the added load. Hearst says that the principles embodied in the national industrial recovery act were enacted into law as a matter of "social justice" which can well await the convenience and pleasure of big business for their practical application.

Hearst, publisher of a national chain of daily newspapers, two of which are in Chicago, quotes with much unction the utterances of Ogden L. Mills, the aristocratic former secretary of the treasury, who attacked NIRA in a speech made in Kansas and which Mills and his friends hope will pave the way to the presidency of the United States in 1936. It is amazing how many reactionary, mossback presidential politicians have their lightning rods up, and it is still more amazing that Hearst, the former iconoclastic poseur, is in their camp body and breeches, with all of his bridges burned behind him.

Hearst would have the NRA, the PWA, CWA and the other alphabetical recovery setups abolished and a return of the unemployed to the charity rolls. He doesn't say that in so many words, but that is the implication of his weird and bewildering arguments.

There are thousands upon thousands of the world's most skilled mechanics and efficient white collar workers roaming the streets of Chicago in idleness and despair; men whose families have been broken up and scattered to the four winds; men who have terribly deteriorated and are unable to perform their old-time tasks efficiently when they get a chance for a few days' employment; men who, because of the depression, will never be able to hold down a regular job again—human wreckage upon the sands of time.

Hundreds of thousands of adults of both sexes, and still other hundreds of thousands of young boys and young girls are roaming the highways and byways of the land, loading up every empty box car and gondola and riding the rods and the front end of passenger trains, foraging off every countryside and "jungling up" in every "jungle" camp in the nation—men and women, boys and girls all indiscriminately, heartlessly, brutally, shamelessly thrown upon a horrible human scrap heap that will exact a fearful toll from future generations.

Hearst and his Chicago newspaper publisher colleagues—McCormick, of the Tribune, and Knox, of the Daily News—are free with their criticism, but the only solution that they offer is a return of the few who have been rescued to the charity rolls, the box car, the gondola, "the front end," "the rods" and "the jungles."

That is the thing that Hearst and other metropolitan daily newspaper publishers are advocating—that and a resort to the old Napoleonic trick of promoting a foreign war to escape the wrath of the people at home.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate passed the administration bill, already adopted by the house of representatives, appropriating $950,000,000 for federal unemployment relief and Civil Works administration projects, on which about four million workers have temporary employment.

Senator Cutting, of New York, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation to $2,500,000,000 to lengthen the civil works program. Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin offered an amendment increasing the appropriation to $1,500,000,000 with the same object in view. Advocates of the increases declared the bill actually contemplates complete demobilization of the 4,000,000 working men and women employed on civil works projects by May 1. It was stated that the demobilization will begin as soon as the president approves the measure and will continue at the rate of 250,000 a week until the entire 4,000,000 are thrown back into the permanent unemployed army at the mercy of public and private charity, which means living standards far below elemental decency.

In support of increasing the appropriation and continuing the civil works employment for the 4,000,000 who now have jobs on these projects, Senator Cutting said:

"What are we going to do with the unemployed? Are we going to let them starve? There are twice as many of them off the CWA rolls today as there are on them. We have to take care of those people before we consider turning off the rolls of employment any of those who are already there."

In urging the senate to adopt his amendment for a larger appropriation to continue the civil works projects, Senator LaFollette declared:

"To vote down this amendment will bring despair to 4,000,000 men and their dependents who have been lifted out of the slough of despond and given the chance to resume their places as respected citizens. The defeat of this amendment and the rapid abandonment of civil works which must follow will mean the end of an activity chiefly responsible for averting another collapse."

After several hours debate the senate defeated Senator Cutting's amendment by a vote of 58 to 10, and then knocked out Senator LaFollette's proposal by a vote of 52 to 14.

So it looks like the garbage cans of charity before long for the millions of civil works projects employes and their families.

Positive action to prevent contractors on public works financed by Uncle Sam from discriminating against union workers was taken this week by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. The regulations also apply to all work under the direction of Harry L. Hopkins, CWA chieftain.

Politicians, too, must keep hands off, Ickes declared. In this connection, he said he had received protests

(Continued on Last Page)

COOKE CALLED BY SECRETARY PERKINS

Along with other labor representatives from different sections of the United States, Editor Cooke has answered a summons from Secretary of Labor Perkins to attend a conference concerning needed labor legislation. Mr. Cooke is representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and was accompanied by Commissioner W. E. Jacobs, of the Department of Labor for Tennessee.

During Mr. Cooke's absence T. R. Cuthbert is pinch-hitting in getting out this issue of The Labor World. When asked how long he intended to be away, Editor Cooke replied he would have to see this week's Labor World and find out if it was safe for him to return Saturday. If not, he threatened to "lay low" until the storm blew over.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How long was the late Geo. W. Perkins president of the Cigar Makers' International union?
A.—35 years, from 1892 to 1927.

Q.—What has been called the first general strike in the United States?
A.—The great railroad strike of 1877, when the eastern railroads cut wages 10 per cent. The strike began in Pennsylvania and spread to San Francisco. In some parts of the country car-shop workers and miners in mines supplying the railroads joined the striking trainmen.

Q.—How is the new housing project of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia being financed?

A.—The federal government, through the housing division of the Public Works administration, has provided $1,045,000 for the work. The money is to be repaid over a period of 30 years.

What Next!

Two London men have been granted a patent on a telephone system in which connections are made by voice alone. The patent covers "voice operating switching," described as "in a telephone transmission system, a means under control of voice currents for the transmission of an auxiliary preliminary signal with the commencement of talking and an auxiliary following signal upon cessation of talking."

Wisdom

The truth is that in human service there is no low or high degree; the woman who scrubs is as worthy of respect as the man who preaches.—Elbert Hubbard.

100 Per Cent Union

If You are Hard on Your Shoes, bring them to
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DIZZINESS
relieved by Black-Draught

"I decided to take Thedford's Black-Draught, as I had been having bilious spells," writes Mr. Charles E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ind. "When I get bilious, I feel sleepy and tired and do not feel like doing my work. It is hard to tell how I feel, but I do not feel good. I get awfully dizzy. I know then that I had better take something. After I found how good Black-Draught is, that is what I have used. I guess it rids me of the bile, for I feel better—don't feel like I am dropping off to sleep every time I sit down. That, to me, is a very bad feeling."
Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

Employers Stepping Over Line

Labor has nothing to say about the prices of finished products. That is the employer's business.

The employer has nothing to say about the methods to be used by labor for organizing, and for selecting representatives for collective bargaining with the employer. That is the business of the workers.

Any interference with this business of the workers is to be resented. It is against the law. The business of the employer is to meet with the representatives of labor, and deal with them, just as it is his business to buy raw material and to sell finished products.

Employers have been encroaching upon this field of the workers. Gradually they are being made to see where the line is drawn between their business and the business of the workers. Labor may frequently have to point out to them this line. It will greatly simplify matters if they fill attend strictly to their own business. Then labor can attend to its business and the outcome will be more agreeable and comfortable all around.

No Placee for Child Labor

In the first case reported to the national recovery administration, the national compliance board withdrew the Blue Eagle of a Hannibal, Mo., laundry owner charged with working his son, under 16, for more than three hours a day, in violation of the president's recovery agreement.

"The decision emphasizes the fact that, regardless of relationship, child labor will not be tolerated under the NIRA," the recovery administration announced.

This announcement apparently indicates the inflexible determination of the NRA not to permit child labor. As such it will meet with the applause of all enemies of child labor.

The Hannibal case was a minor violation but it should serve notice on industry, big and little, that there is no place for the exploitation of child workers under the national industrial recovery act.

Too Many Exemptions

In urging a separate code for the cooperage industry, Joseph Kunz, of the Coopers' International union, revealed a situation that is holding back progress under some of the codes.

"The lumber code," he said, "ostensibly provides a 40-hour week, but it is so whittled and chiseled away by exceptions and exemptions that it becomes nearer being a 48-hour week and, actually, many employes are being forced to work, 12, 14 and even 16 hours per day under that code. That is because it provides no daily limitation of work hours but has loopholes of averaging and of seasonal and other exceptions."

Labor realizes fully the danger of nullifying hour reductions by too many exemptions. It knows that if the way is open for evasions of the codes, unscrupulous employers will take full advantage of the situation. It knows it is better that codes be drawn so there are no loopholes in the first place and it is striving to impress this fact on industry and the national recovery administration.

Ban on Alabama's Convict-Made Goods Upheld by Supreme Court

Washington, Feb. 15.—The supreme court refused Alabama permission to bring suit against Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New York and Pennsylvania to prevent them from enforcing laws prohibiting the sale within their borders of products made by convicts in Alabama prisons.

The state of Alabama requested permission to bring such suits in connection with the federal Hawes-Cooper act, which provides that when convict-made goods from one state are shipped into another they come under the laws of that state the same as if manufactured therein. The five states mentioned have enacted legislation which bars from their borders prison-made goods from other states. Alabama claimed these laws seriously restricted the sale of goods made by the inmates of her prisons and consequently were detrimental to the state's finances.

In the ruling, announced by Justice Butler, the court unanimously declared the proceedings in the form in which Alabama had presented them could not be entertained and decided on their merits.

The opinion analyzed the extent to which the closing of the market in the five states would reduce Alabama's revenues.

Leave to file suit would not be granted, it added, unless the threatened injury to Alabama was clearly shown to be of serious magnitude and imminent.

In the absence of a specific showing to the contrary, it will be presumed, the court said, that no state will attempt to enforce an unconstitutional enactment to the detriment of another, and this places a greater burden on Alabama to establish fully and clearly all essential elements of its case.

Teachers Start Action to Collect Judgment for $90,000 Back Wages

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 15.—Employes of the public school system here, from teachers to officials and janitors, brought mandamus proceedings in Mecklenburg superior court against the Charlotte city government demanding payment of approximately $90,000 to them in back salaries for the school year 1932-1933. The school employes recently secured judgments against the city in this amount and the mandamus proceedings are an effort to enforce the judgment. It is claimed the city had money available to pay the entire bill.

Monroe Paper Makers Union Enrolls 2,000

Monroe, Mich.—Local No. 132, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, has probably made the greatest headway of any new labor organization in southern Michigan or northwestern Ohio. Although it was not organized until Aug. 28, shortly after the national recovery act got into operation, the efforts of Karl Oberbacher, secretary and business agent, have pushed the membership past the 2,000 mark and new members are still being enrolled. All of the five paper manufacturing concerns here have recognized the union.

Bakers Try Five-Day Week To Make Jobs for Idle

Washington.—The Bakers' and Confectioners' local union here adopted the five-day week plan as a temporary experiment in place of the old six-day week. Union officials declare that a large number of men who were formerly employed one or two days a week are now employed three or four days and that a few who were totally unemployed have been put to work.

Bakeries employing union members were reported to be lending splendid co-operation in the union's efforts to help the jobless. The shops still operate on a six-day week, due to the nature of this business.

Toronto Mayor Hits Municipal Wage Cut

Toronto, Can.—Mayor Stewart, in a vigorous address before the board of aldermen, definitely opposed the scheme for a sliding scale of pay cuts averaging 15 per cent for municipal employes. He received loud applause from citizens in the council chamber when he roundly scored employers who took advantage of men's poverty by paying wages that were "a positive disgrace." He declared that in many instances Toronto employers paid such low wages that the city is virtually forced to subsidize industry by giving direct relief to the workers.

JOSEPH O'MALLEY, GLASS WORKERS' OFFICIAL, DIES

Fostoria, O.—Joseph O'Malley, for many years national representative of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, died here, Jan. 27, as a result of a nervous breakdown extending over a number of months.

He returned to his home here just before Christmas from assignments for his union in Connellsville and Mt. Pleasant, Pa. During his stay here his condition grew worse, and he passed to his reward after years of faithful service in the economic interest of thousands of glass workers and all working men and women.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

One southern dress manufacturer, who had to lose his Blue Eagle before he would be good, has been converted. It was the old story of the increased production which comes from the shorter workweek of which the steel industry stands as the most important witness.

This manufacturer wrote to the National Recovery Administration: "Since our operators are getting 30 cents per hour and only working 40 hours per week, they are working with more pep and some are producing from 25 to 35 per cent more work. Not only are they producing more work, but they are producing from 25 to 35 per cent more work. Not only are they producing more work, but they are producing better work."

This factor in production, long known to students of labor problems, and to efficiency engineers who know their stuff, will doubtless furnish many pleasant surprises to some of the unwilling members of industries coming under NRA, and will probably puzzle some of them for a while.

* * *

Brutality of stupid and incompetent police in applying the unspeakable "third degree" system of forcing confessions from guilty or innocent alike has long been regarded as obsolete, outmoded and inhuman. One reads with satisfaction that the United States Department of Justice has rejected the use of the "third degree" in its war on crime. This may be taken as an indication that detection is to be made more intelligent and therefore more effective.

Recently, also, there was begun a nationwide campaign to abolish this practice through better police regulations and state laws. New school penologists will see in these two assaults on an ancient evil another victory in their long fight for just, humane and efficient law enforcement.

* * *

The third degree harks back to the days of the Inquisition. As a means of getting at truth, the torture of suspected criminals is the same as the old ordeals of fire and water. It is the device of policemen too stupid or lazy to get the real facts of a crime. And, denials to the contrary, even in this day of scientific research, the third degree is being practiced widely throughout America.

In his report to the Wickersham commission, Investigator Ernest Jerome Hopkins reported proofs of 67 cases of forced confessions in appellate court records between 1920 and 1930. In the past 20 years there is not a single record of such practice in England.

"To defend the third degree is to advocate lawlessness," the Wickersham commission found. "The practice of coercing confessions is a violation of constitutional rights. Many forms of the practice are crimes."

Government can not stamp out crime by turning criminal.

* * *

The American Flint Glass Workers' union has just secured wage increases of 10 to 17½ per cent, restoring the record high wage levels of 1929 and 1930. Achievements like this are convincing arguments in favor of trade union organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Flint Truck Drivers Win Union Wage Rate Strike

Flint, Mich.—Truck Drivers' Local Union 332 here won a decided victory for unionism in a short strike against the management of various coal yards.

The matters in dispute between the dealers and the drivers concerned wages and union recognition. Robert M. Pilkington, of the conciliation bureau of the United States department of labor, came here to adjust the matter, and after the strike had lasted thirty-six hours brought about an agreement in which the employers accepted the union wage rate and agreed to sign new union contracts.

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Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
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C. E. CAMP
Candidate for
COUNTY JUDGE

In seeking the nomination in the coming primary election on March 15th for the office of County Judge I want to make my position clear to the masses of the people.

I have been a resident of Hamilton county for forty-four years, twenty-two of which I spent as an active member of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union. I am at this time a retired member of this local. All my life I have been an ardent supporter of Union Labor and the principle on which the Union is founded. I have endeavored in every possible way to merit the support of this great body.

For the past eleven years I have been a member of your county court and with the experience derived from this source, coupled with my natural desire to be in a better position to serve the masses of the people, I believe I am better qualified to execute the duties of this office to the satisfaction of all.

I have been indorsed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 92, and will greatly appreciate your individual and united support.

CHATTANOOGA DAYS

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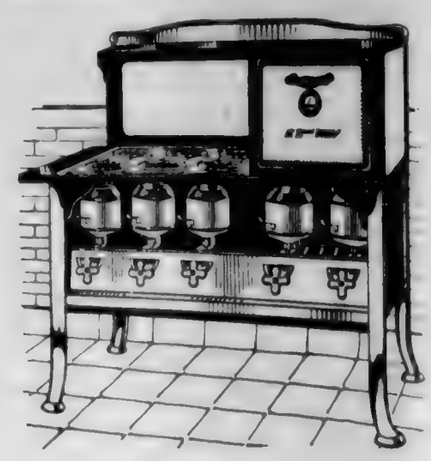

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MEN! Come to Miller's for
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$12.95

Hundreds of new Single and Double-Breasted models of fine Worsteds in new patterns and colors. This is a sale that's being enthusiastically received by men who appreciate style, tailoring and quality!

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You'll find your size and style!
DRESSES!
200 From Regular Stock at . . . . $ 5.95
200 Winter Styles, Values to . . $14.95
600 Spring Styles, Specially Purchased
Slight Irregulars Made to Sell for $9.95
$4.84
Prints—Navies—Pastels—Street and afternoon styles. The most marvelous values we have ever seen.

Miller Bros Co.

LAUNDRIES SETTLE STRIKE AS CITY SHUTS OFF WATER

New York City, Feb. 15.—Following issuance of an order by Mayor Guardia shutting off the water supply of two Brooklyn laundries because they owed the city for water, the laundries agreed to settlement of a seven weeks' strike affecting about 500 workers. The strikes settled were at the Colonial Laundry and the Sunshine Laundry.

Settlements were reached through intervention of the NRA regional labor board. One laundry owed the city $17,000 and the other $20,000. The mayor admitted that the labor policies of the laundries was a factor in his order.

The basis of settlement provides that the workers shall get the state minimum wage of 31 cents an hour and that Section 7-A of the NRA code, guaranteeing to workers the right of collective bargaining, shall be observed by the employers. All strikers are to be rehired and strike-breakers discharged.

After the conference, Local 135 of the International Laundry Workers' union officially called off the strike. The negotiators considered the settlement of these two strikes as giving promise that ten other laundry strikes in Brooklyn, involving 2,500 employes, would be ended soon on a like basis.

California Plasterers Awarded 30-Hour Week

Sacramento, Cal. — Edwin M. Daugherty, commissioner of corporations, signed the state code for the plastering industry which provides that no employe in the industry shall be employed for more than six hours per day, or for more than five days per week. The code was concurred in by T. W. Reardon, director of the department of industrial relations.

All contracts entered into after December 31, 1933, come under the provisions of the code, which includes plasterers, lathers, plasterers' tenders (hod carriers), building laborers, modelers, model makers and casters.

The hourly rates set by the code as the minimum wages are: Plasterers, $1.25; lathers, metal furring, $1.25; lathers, all nail-on work, including exterior, $1.25; plasterers' tenders, $1.10; modelers, $2; model makers, $1.25; casters, $1.12½; laborers, $0.83 1-3.

OIL LABOR BOARD'S DECISION SEEN AS ADVANCE FOR LABOR

A. F. of L. Head Approves Ruling in Case of Magnolia Petroleum Company as Distinct Step Forward in Giving Workers Full Rights Under National Recovery Act.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Decision of the petroleum labor policy board that employes of the Magnolia Petroleum company's refinery at Fort Worth, Tex., should hold an election to choose their own plan of representation for collective bargaining was approved by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

President Green, however, took exception to a portion of the decision which provides that workers may decide whether they wish to bargain collectively with the Magnolia company. He criticized this part of the decision as misleading and unworkable.

"The decision of the petroleum labor policy board," Green said, "marks a distinct step forward in defining the meaning and provisions of Section 7-A of the national recovery act. Labor has consistently held that Section 7-A meant all that this board declared it meant. Labor has constantly maintained that Section 7-A guarantees to workers the right to organize into bona fide trade unions, to bargain collectively and to select representatives of their own choosing. Any interference on the part of employers with the exercise of the right of the workers to organize into bona fide trade unions is a clear and definite violation of the national recovery act.

Law Violation Found.

"Evidently the petroleum labor policy board found that the management of the Magnolia Petroleum company engaged in an active campaign to prevent the workers from organizing into bona fide trade unions and from engaging in collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing. As a result, the petroleum labor policy board has ordered an election so that the workers may determine, by a secret ballot, the union through which they wish to bargain collectively with their employers.

"There is one feature of the decision of the petroleum labor policy board with which labor takes issue. It is that portion of the decision which provides that workers may decide as to whether they wish to bargain individually with the corporation. Labor contends vigorously that Section 7-A provides for collective bargaining and not for individual bargaining.

"The labor provisions of the national recovery act were enacted into law for the purpose of conferring upon workers the right to bargain collectively rather than in their individual capacity.

"The impracticability of individual contracts is made apparent when one considers that through individual agreements there may be as many different agreements in operation as there are individuals to bargain with. An agreement in operation at a manufacturing or industrial plant must, for all practical purposes, be uniform in application. Individual agreements are impracticable and unworkable under the national recovery act."

In approving the decision of the petroleum labor policy board, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, the oil administrator, said the a petition of the majority of the Magnolia Petroleum company complained that the workers had been denied the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. An investigation by the board revealed that a plan of the company denied the workers the right to choose their own method of collective bargaining, he added.

Unions Forge Ahead In Huntsville, Ala.

Membership Grows from 36 to 2,600 in Few Months—Retail Clerks and Insurance Agents Add Many Recruits.

Huntsville, Ala.—Organized labor's drive to enroll all of the workers in this district in trade unions is meeting with success.

Jack W. Ellison, Jr., general organizer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, declared that Huntsville is about the hottest trade union center he has seen. All of the employes of three large stores have joined the union and in six more concerns most of the clerks carry union cards.

Local No. 1 of the United Association of Insurance Agents of America initiated a large number of applicants. Organizer Ted Williams was enthusiastic over the outloog and declared that by midsummer he expected the local would have a 100 per cent membership of union agents.

Last fall there were only about thirty-six union men in the Huntsville district. From that small number today approximately 2,600 working men and women carry union cards. With the clerks and the insurance agents meeting with such success among the workers in these two callings it is believed that the rest of the workers here will undoubtedly see the advantages of union membership.

A certain man was recently talking about the annual statement of a certain well-known local company. "The man who wrote that," he said, "reminds me of a window cleaner who was doing his work when a very loud crash brought the owner of the office into the room.

"What was that," he asked.

"Ladder slipped, boss!"

"Have you broken the window?"

"No, not all of it."

QUALITY COALS AND COKE — TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

STRONGER THAN EVER

After Four Years (1929-1933) of the Worst Depression the Country Has Ever Experienced, the Provident Stands Out Stronger Than Ever Before.

1. Assets increased 16%.
2. Contingency Reserves increased 20%.
3. Capital remained intact.
4. Surplus remained intact.
5. Mortgage holdings reduced 25%.
6. Securities written down 8%.
7. Bond holdings increased 50%.
8. No Borrowed Money from any source.
9. Cash in bank and Liquid Position best in history.
10. Life Insurance increased more than $13,000,000.00.
11. Largest amount in history returned in benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries.
12. For every $1.00 the Company owes, it has $1.37 with which to pay.
13. Under management of same owners for forty-seven years—men who have given their lives and their entire time to the Company. No interlocking ownership of stock with any other company.

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

At EASY WAY You Get Everything At ONE STOP!
Watch this space weekly for Lowest Prices on Quality Groceries
Your fellow Union Man buys here—Why not you?
EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

KENTON'S

We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

— and —

"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."

KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET — DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

Saturday! Last Day of Chattanooga Days!
SHOP and SAVE at LOVEMANS
ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

500 Double Value
GRAB BOXES
Your Choice 10c Each
Odds and ends of all kinds in usable and useful articles. Come get your choice at 10c each box.

Washable Chenille Rugs — 2 for $1.00
Size 18x36-inch rugs in blue, rose, green, and orchid. Finished with fringed ends.

Bleached Domestic — 10 Yds. for 79c
Yard wide, regular 10c a yard domestic. Only 500 yards to sell at this special price.

Kitchen Towels — 12 for 69c
Size 14x27-inch crash towels with colored borders — green, rose, gold, blue, or red.

Children's Rayon Underwear, each — 25c
Bloomers, panties, and vests in sizes 4 to 14 years. Pink only.

Regular 39c Laundry Bags — 19c
Two pockets — one for HOSE, one for HANKIES. Stenciled for embroidery.

Women's extra size Princess Slips — 49c
White, pink, or peach broadcloth slips with built-up shoulder straps. Sizes 36 to 44.

Women's and Misses' Print Pajamas — 69c
Worth $1.00 today. Attractive styles in vat dye, fast color, fine count prints. Sizes 16 and 17.

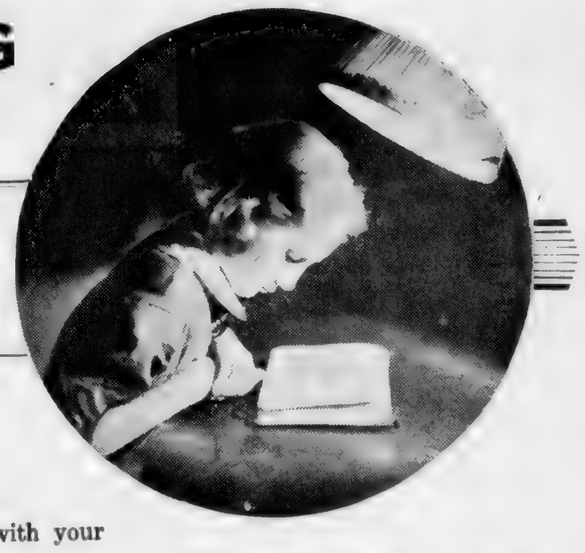
Beer Mugs — 2 for 25c
Blue, green, brown, cream, or buff earthenware mugs formerly 19c each. 16-ounce size.

Close Out Sale former $3.95
DRESSES
$2.88
Materials—rayon crepes and wools.
One-piece dresses in smart this season's styles. Medium and dark colors. Sizes 14 to 20.

Economy Basement

LOVEMANS

HAVE YOU EVER "checked up" on your LIGHTING?



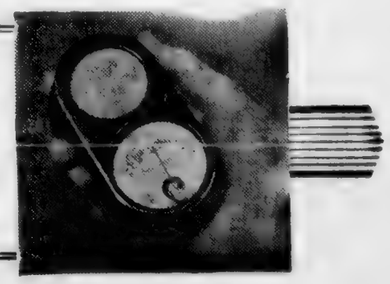
IMPROPER LIGHT such as this often results in EYESTRAIN . . . sometimes causing NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS

WHY take chances with your eyes, or the sensitive eyes of your children, when good light costs so little? With the new Electric Rates you can improve your home lighting at little or no additional cost—now that nearly every home can use a certain amount of electricity *without increasing* the electric bill.

An easy way to check your home lighting is to select some small type in your newspaper and see if you can read it comfortably by your favorite reading lamp. But for a more accurate test . . . phone for one of our Home Lighting women to come to your home and *actually measure* your lighting.

These ladies will bring with them a "light meter," an instrument which records various amounts of light. With it you can tell at a glance just how much light you have in any part of your house—and can easily determine the kind and size of light bulbs you should use for proper light. There is no charge for this service.

PROPER LIGHTING is no longer a matter of guesswork . . . this
LIGHT METER
shows the amount of light you are getting and the amount you should have for various purposes.



THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Use Your Electric Service Freely — It's Cheaper Now Than Ever Before

MORE ABOUT NON-PARTISAN

(Continued from First Page)

attitude toward organized labor was pointed out.

Fee-grabbing was roundly denounced and a committee of seven was named to represent labor on the Committee of One Hundred that will serve from some twenty or more local organizations to drive this public leech away forever. The fee-grabber drive was originally sponsored by the Civitan club, but the idea became so popular that everybody is in it now. The following were named on the committee: S. E. Smith (Teachers), W. F. Lange (Machinists), Joe Seibold (Plasterers), J. L. Carpenter (Carpenters), Walter Gardner (Typos), E. L. Bork (Plumbers), George Rogers (Musicians).

Fourteen delegates from Dalton, Ga., were introduced to the Central Body, and Brother Tom V. Crow, president of Textile Union No. 1893, spoke. From the spirit evidenced in Dalton generally, it won't be long before a non-member in Dalton will be hard to find.

All in all, the labor movement in Chattanooga is coming into its own. The working people are becoming conscious of their economic power, and the way they are started, they are going places.

Auntie—Well, Junior, give me a kiss and you shall have a nice new penny.

Junior—No, auntie, that's not enough; that's what I get at home for taking cod-liver oil.

MORE ABOUT C. W. A

(Continued from First Page)

because he and his subordinates were ignoring "influence," but that policy will be continued.

Union workers, both skilled and unskilled, must be obtained through local unions in the places where projects are being constructed, Ickes ruled. Only when the unions are unable to furnish the qualified men within forty-eight hours may contractors apply to the United States employment service.

Makes Chiseling Costly.

Inspectors employed and paid by the PWA to check on hours, wages and other labor conditions will also be instructed to see that this feature of the employment regulations is complied with in all cases, Ickes said, and added:

"Any irregularities regarding wages and hours and in hiring men will mean that the contractors' money will be held up and they will be left holding the bag. I am going on the theory that the way to stop chiseling is to make it expensive."

Ickes declared he is determined to prevent contractors from importing men into communities where local workers are available, a practice that was widespread under the construction program in the Hoover administration.

Workers Stranded.

In many instances workers brought into the communities were paid such low wages that they were forced to apply to charitable agencies for relief, and when the work was completed the contractor moved out and left the men behind.

In all cases, a preference is to be given ex-servicemen.

Both Ickes and Hopkins stated that there must be no discrimination against workers because of their economic views, and they insisted that every man must be free to join any union he chooses and that he shall not be penalized for protesting against conditions and demanding changes.

We used to gather gapingly on the street corner when we listened to a medicine show. . . Now we can hear it any time by sitting down comfortably near the fire and turning on the radio.

SPECIAL TODAY
IN STERCHI BROS. FEBRUARY SALE

3-PIECE MOHAIR LIVING ROOM SUITE—
Newest 1934 style. When bought as 3-piece suite—Each Piece $25

617 Market Dial 6-1915 — STERCHI BROS STORES INC. — Rossville Dial 3-0137

BROAD at SEVENTH—DIAL 7-2151

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49249
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Paul Anderson vs. Mossie Anderson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mossie Anderson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of that publication be made for four successive law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49247
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Anna Lou Kennemore vs. Newell C. Kennemore.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Newell C. Kennemore is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49248
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
J. S. Shirrell vs. C. Elizabeth Shirrell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. Elizabeth Shirrell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of January, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49252
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Sophie May Blackwell vs. J. C. Blackwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. C. Blackwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 2-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49237
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
G. B. Pearce vs. Hattie Pearce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hattie Pearce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Tillett & Weatherford, Attys. 3-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49204
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mattie Harris vs. Parks Harris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Parks Harris is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. G. Bedwine, Atty. 3-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 25654
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

It appearing from allegations in complainants' bill, which is sworn to, that Betty P. Gould, of Buffalo, N. Y., Almenta G. Smiley and W. J. Goold, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, and Frances Eurith Goold, of California, are all nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 23rd day of January, 1934.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.
2-16

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 12118
Family Loan Corporation vs. Parker E. and Francis Anderson
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 12, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Feb. 13, 1934.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
3-9

PAY AS YOU RIDE ON
McClaren Tires
and
Gould Batteries

McClaren Tires are Guaranteed Against Stone Bruises and Blowouts.

A Small Down Payment and Weekly Payments on the Balance.

Chattanooga Rubber Tire Works
7th and Chestnut Streets
Phone 6-3169
Rex Byrne, Pres. Chester Hatfield, V-P

LEE
Jelt Denim Overalls
Quality Work Shirts—Pants
Union-Alls — Play Suits
Union-Made

THAT WASHING TOOK THE STARCH OUT OF ME—WISH I WAS JELT DENIM!
WASHING CAN'T FAZE ME—I'M MADE OF JELT DENIM—WITH BODY WOVEN IN!
572 EXTRA YARDS OF YARN PER GARMENT

INSIST ON GENUINE
Lee UNION MADE
OVERALLS
At these Popular Stores

KOBLENTZ
Department Store
The Store of the People
E. Chattanooga 2438-40 Glass St.

EFFRON'S

RAILWAY SUPPLY CO. OF ALA. Two Stores

ZAHND'S
STORE OF BETTER VALUES
3904 St. Elmo Ave.

M. ABELSON
Gents Furnishings and Shoes
16 W. 9th St., near Broad

T. G. BOSS
Quality and Service that Satisfies
ALTON PARK

SLATEN'S
"40 Years on Same Street"
2516 BROAD

BRUSH'S Quality Store
Ready-to-Wear, Furnishings, Shoes
38 EAST MAIN

The LEADER
427 MARKET ST.
Our Aim is to Please You

SAM SIR
COR. MAIN AND WILLIAMS
'Where Your Dollar Goes Farthest'

STAR Clothing House
Dependable Goods for the Family
24 EAST MAIN ST.

Helped By Cardui

Here's the true story of how Cardui helped Mrs. H. E. Dunaway, of McComb, Miss., as written by herself:

"I was sick and rather discouraged. I was so weak and thin, I was not able to do my work as it should be done. This made me fret a good deal, and did not help my condition.

"I had pains across my back and lower part of my body. My nights were spent in rolling from one side of the bed to the other, hoping I would soon go to sleep. Then when morning would come, I would be just as tired as when I went to bed. A neighbor, seeing how badly I felt, told me to try Cardui. After I had taken one bottle, I was much better. I kept on taking Cardui, and I was stronger and slept much better at night."

LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

Let's Co-Operate With Friends

Turn About Is Fair Play

The merchants and business houses listed below are asking for our co-operation. Spend your money with those who are helping to maintain YOUR PAPER.

LEE'S SHOE SHOPS
Member N R A · 100% · UNION
Satisfaction Guaranteed — Make Us Prove It
2435 Glass St. . . . Dial 2-9184
1402 Dodds Ave. . Dial 2-9275

MEMBER N. R. A. — PHONE 6-3106
U S A DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Mrs. B. L. Guthrie, Manager
QUALITY DRY CLEANING, DYEING REPAIRING AND ALTERATIONS
Satisfaction Guaranteed — Make Us Prove It
2439 Broad St. — 117 W. 7th St.

WILLIAMS RESTAURANT
CARL WILLIAMS
New Location
1463 MARKET STREET

Phone 7-3254 — 55 E. Main St.
C. C. HOWARD FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE

LECK ROBINSON GARAGE
Automobile Repairing
Brake Service — Motors Re-Bored
59 E. Main St. — Phone 6-2793

RAWLINGS DRUG COMPANY
STUART H. WYRICK, Prop.
Personal Service Since 1904
Free Delivery
2002 Broad St. — DIAL 7-2413

F. G. BRYAN
Fresh Meats and Groceries—Fish
330 E. MAIN ST.
Phone 6-0120 — Phone 6-0129
Bicycle and Truck Delivery

J. M. HEARD & CO.
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
1800 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-2014

LOOKOUT SERVICE STATION
23rd AND DODDS AVE.
Phone 2-9272
Pete Guinn
Woco Pep — Battery Work

FREE DELIVERY
RUSSELL'S CASH GROCERY
AND FRESH MEATS
3312 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-9230
It Never Costs More at Russell's

CAGLE'S
Quality Chili and Hot Tamales
and Delicious Sandwiches, including his Famous Fort Cheatham Special 5c Hamburgers
2302 DODDS AVE.

Dutch & Tom ALGOOD Cash Store
Fresh Meats & Staple Groceries
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A SYSTEM Groceries
"I'm for You" — G. O. Alexander
317 McFARLAND AVE.
Quality Groceries

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Genuine No. 7 Seddy Lamp, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
Delivered Direct From Mines to You
Phone County 5605-J

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GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND SHOES
2300 Glass St. — Phone 2-1426

MOODY'S GROCERY
Phone 2-1816
1910 DODDS AVENUE

B L & K R
A Complete Family Remedy for Men, Women and Children
No Home Should Be Without It
B L & K R MEDICINE COMPANY

MOORE'S DRY GOODS STORES
"Where Quality and Value Prevail"
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

In Union There is Strength
Let's Stick Together
ROSSVILLE FURNITURE CO.
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T. E. SIMS CASH STORE
FRESH MEATS
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
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Specializing in Printing for Union Organizations
NORTHSIDE PRINTING COMPANY
Commercial Printing
62 N. Market St. — Telephone 6-8228

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RAY & WALKER HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, BUILDERS' and PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
Paints, Oils, Roofing, Philco Radios
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"When You Think of Lumber Think of Stivers"

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"We make warm friends with our Coal and Coke"
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COAL - BUILDING MATERIAL
Exclusive Distributors
GENUINE WHITWELL COAL
5 Yards . . . . . One Near You

CHEROKEE FEED & SEED STORE
Feed, Seed and Groceries
453 CHEROKEE BLVD.
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GROCERIES That Are FRESH
and at Reasonable Prices Always
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GROCERIES and Fresh MEATS
WE DELIVER
106 Tremont St. Phone 6-0134

SHOP EASY
Motorcycle Delivery until 6 P. M.
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Phone 6-2256
629 SPEARS AVE.
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(Formerly Lytle Co.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auto and Radio Supplies
Phone 3-0269 — 4906 Ross. Blv.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 23, 1934 | Number 44

"HOME STORES" AND ATLANTIC ICE CORP. TO BE DISCUSSED

New Developments Are Indicated in 2 Major Matters

Candidates Will Be Guests of Central Body Delegates Monday Night — Open to Union Members of All Crafts.

Next Monday night will be "candidates' night" at Central Body, and those who have been invited will be given ample time in which to place their claims for nomination before the labor organizations of Chattanooga. It is announced that the meeting will be open to all local trades unionists, although it is stressed that due to the limited capacity of Roosevelt Hall the general public will not be admitted.

The meeting will open promptly at 7:30, in order that an important business session may follow the speechmaking.

Developments in the "Home Stores" and Atlantic Ice-Southeastern Brewing company affairs will be discussed at regular session of Central Body Monday night, and it is intimated that reports of committees having these matters in charge will prove unusually interesting.

The Southeastern Brewing company, a subsidiary of the Atlantic Ice and Coal company, chain corporation operating in the southeastern states, it will be recalled, are distributors for Lion Pilsener beer, and when the corporation decided to equip a plant for bottling and distribution of the beer, organized labor was given a "cold shoulder." This concern also has had some trouble with local code authorities, and was forced to give back pay to a worker who alleged he was "gypped" out of a part of his wages. Little or none of the beer is sold at present on the local market, and it is said sales in other localities are not as brisk as they might be.

Officials of Central Body stated that, with the coming of summer months, a campaign of publicity concerning the attitude of the corporation will be renewed, and will cover all territory where the chain operates.

It was also said that the retail price of ice will be watched locally with considerable interest, a sudden drop of 50 per cent. recently announced causing some concern as to the rate which will be charged during the next few months, when it is not believed the smaller concerns can manufacture the commodity and sell at the price now being charged.

'DONALD AGAIN IN THE LIMELIGHT.

Roy McDonald, "Big Shot" in the local grocery, bakery, dairy, drug, store, printing and "publishing" business, was again in the limelight this week when he announced that milk will be sold at his "Home Stores" at a price which dealers declare is below cost, as a "leader." McDonald's competitive methods have been the object of comment from time to time, and the NRA will probably be asked to again look into the business ethics of the self-styled "Individualist." McDonald was before the local board when the grocery code went into effect, having "sold" his stores to the various managers and "retired" from the retail grocery business, announcing the move as a "dream of years," but which, by a strange coincidence, came true at exactly the time when he would have been forced under the code to pay his managers $ per week each.

The "Home Stores" head also had a vision of himself as a great daily newspaper publisher, but this dream faded when his efforts to start as a modest weekly newspaper publisher grew into a snag when local business people declined to use his advertising columns.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Furniture Workers To Vote Shop Rules

An important called meeting of the members of Local 1882, Furniture Workers, is announced for Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock, in Room 3, Central Labor hall.

Officers of the local announce the purpose of the special session is to vote on shop rules and working conditions, and every member is urged to be present. Other matters of importance, it was said, will be taken up at this time.

Boot and Shoe Union Names Fair Shops

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Local No. 620 of Chattanooga take great pleasure in announcing to the brothers of other crafts that the leading shoe shops of this city now have union shop cards, and will in the near future have the stamp on all work put out by the following shops who are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 620:

American Shoe Shop, 2424 North Chamberlain avenue.

Brainerd Shoe Shop, 3233 Brainerd road.

Belcher's Shoe Shop, 18 West Eighth street.

Dri-Shod Shoe Rebuilders, 16 West Sixth street.

Daniels' Shoe Repair Parlor, 17 East Seventh street.

Economy Shoe Shop, 6 East Seventh street.

Kenton Shoe Shop, 18 East Eighth street.

Lee's Shoe Shop, 1402 South Dodds avenue.

Lee's Shoe Shop, 2435 Glass street.

Model Shoe Rebuilders, 19 East Eighth street.

Murphy's Quality Shoe Hospital, 2014 East Main street.

Mack's Shoe Shop, White Oak, R. F. D.

Uneeda Shoe Hospital, 12 West Fifth street.

Vanderstoop's Shoe Shop, 122½ East Eighth street.

Willow Shoe Shop, 413 Willow street.

Post Shoe Shop, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Valley Shoe Shop, South Pittsburg, Tenn.

So in the future be sure you patronize shops who are members of the union, where you will get the highest grade of workmanship and quality.

We highly commend Mr. Shepherd on his criticism against the Red Star Shoe shops, who are not members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and who will not be a member of said union until they comply with the NRA.

Signed.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 620.

Burlington Unions Elect Editor of Iowa Labor News

Burlington, Ia.—The Burlington Trades and Labor assembly elected L. P. Lavine to the position of editor of the Iowa Labor News, the publication of which is governed by a policy board of the assembly. In announcing the appointment, George T. Sharp, president of the assembly, said:

"We hope to furnish this community with a clean, conservative paper, where labor shall have a voice, and we solicit the co-operation of all affiliated organizations."

O'Connor Calls For Immediate Action On T. V. A. Power

Says Eyes of Nation Are on Tennessee Valley— Urges Support of President.

John T. O'Connor, mayor of Knoxville, who recently led a successful fight in that city for TVA power, brought to its feet a crowd which packed the criminal court room, second division, at the courthouse last Saturday night.

Mayor O'Connor was a special guest of the Citizens' league, which sponsored the gathering, and was introduced by Mayor Bass. The Knoxville official declared the Tennessee Power company had been given until the 25th day of February to say whether or not it wants to sell its lines, "and if it doesn't say by then we will build a plant."

The speaker declared the eyes of the nation are on the Tennessee valley, and called upon his hearers to place themselves on record squarely behind the program of President Roosevelt.

"The community," he said, "which wouldn't take advantage of the proposition for cheap power ought to have its head examined."

Paul J. Aymon called upon the crowd to go to Washington, if necessary, to appeal for building of the Chickamauga dam.

Resolutions, introduced by J. D. Bales and unanimously adopted, called for a special session of the Tennessee legislature to act on mortgage foreclosures; asked for a federal appropriation of $150,000,000 for public education; urging a special legislative authority for the city to take advantage of TVA power.

L. J. Wilhoite, president of the league, presided.

Roy Lee Improves At Oteen Hospital

Roy Lee, secretary of Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, is reported as greatly improved in health after a brief stay at Oteen, N. C., where he and Mrs. Lee went when Roy developed an ailment which was thought to be serious and which failed to respond to the ordinary treatments. Report now is that Mr. Lee's trouble is not as bad as was at first believed, and that a good rest will put him back into good condition. All of which is good news to scores of friends of the old-timer.

CAHIR MADE STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER OF R. I.

Providence, R. I.—Gov. Theodore F. Green appointed Joseph T. Cahir, president of the Providence Central Labor union and vice-president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, to the position of state labor commissioner. Mr. Cahir has been prominently identified with the Street Railway Men's Local Union No. 618, of which he is vice-president, for a number of years.

The state law passed in 1925 provides that the state labor commissioner shall be a bona fide representative of labor. Mr. Cahir is regarded as fully complying with this qualification.

ALL OMAHA BREWERIES WON FOR UNION SHOP

Omaha, Neb.—Organized labor here was tlated by the announcement of the officials of the local Brewery Workers' union that three Omaha breweries had signed up for the union shop, making this city 100 per cent union so far as the breweries are concerned. One other brewery has been on the fair list since last November.

UNION WINS BACK PAY AWARD FOR WAITRESSES

Vancouver, B. C.—Judge McIntosh in the county court here awarded $767 in wage claims for five employes of Love's cafe.

The employes had permitted the proprietor to deduct certain sums out of their weekly wages on the promise that they would be paid back in the summer months. The summer passed but no money was paid back, and when they asked for an explanation they were laid off. The claim was taken up by Colin McDonald, acting as business agent for the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' union, and the judgment secured.

LABOR PROGRAM IS APPROVED BY CONFERENCE

Washington Pow-wow Adopts A. F. L. Policies.

SEEK UNIFORMITY STATE LABOR LAWS

Southeastern Meeting to Discuss Possible Measures at Early Date.

A two-day labor conference which met in Washington last Thursday and Friday under the direction of Secretary of Labor Perkins adopted a program calling for uniform state labor laws and agreed upon the main outlines of labor legislation that will be urged in the various states.

The conference was attended by representatives of governors of forty-four states, comprising state labor commissioners, supplemented by representatives of state federations of labor.

W. E. Jacobs, commissioner of labor for Tennessee, represented Gov. McAlister, and R. M. Cooke, editor of The Labor World, represented the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

The model code of state legislation proposed by the conference, covers unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, child labor, hours legislation, minimum wages, employment exchanges and safety and health protection.

The enactment of uniform state labor laws has been part of the legislative policy of the American Federation of labor for many years. Organized labor has found that employers in one state would urge that labor legislation, such as old-age pensions or unemployment insurance, would handicap them in their competition with neighboring states. Employers in the neighboring states would argue likewise.

To bring about uniform practice so that such objections would become invalid has been militantly urged by the American Federation of Labor and the various state federations of labor.

This policy is well illustrated in the A. F. of L.'s model anti-injunction bill, model unemployment insurance bill, and in its drive for the adoption of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution. It was emphasized by the conference of representatives of the 109 national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. which President Green recently convened in Washington to consider a broad program of both state and federal labor legislation.

The labor conference convened by Secretary of Labor Perkins recognized the significant importance of the American Federation of Labor policy and made uniform state labor legislation the motive force back of the six regional conferences which it proposed to set up in the effort to give the workers better protection from subversive employers.

An echo of the recent southeastern states conference was seen in the Washington pow-woy when it was determined to call another such session at an early date, and representatives of other groups of states promised to attend this session when held.

Providence Window Washers Enroll in Union Movement

Providence, R. I.—A thriving window washers' union was chartered here by the International Building Service Employes' union. The organization was established by William R. Guest, business agent for Providence Barbers' Local No. 285. The new union applied for affiliation with the Providence Central Federated union and the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor.

Arizona Labor Editor Chosen For State Compliance Board

Phoenix, Ariz.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator at Washington, appointed L. W. Phillips, of Phoenix, to the position of state labor compliance officer of the national emergency council. Mr. Phillips is editor of the Arizona Labor Journal, published here. The appointment was made in connection with the new set-up of a state NRA compliance board.

Postal Employes Stage Gridiron For 4 Officials

Springfield, Dennis, George and Forbes Honored at Dinner.

Employes of the United States postoffice entertained their friends to the number of some 350 at Hotel Patten Thursday night, the occasion being a courtesy to the retiring and new officials — former Postmaster Willard Springfield, former Assistant Postmaster R. M. George, Postmaster Ernest Dennis and Assistant Postmaster George Forbes.

For some three hours the humorous jibes of Hays Clark, toastmaster, were interspersed with a few serious notes brought forth by various speakers and with entertainment features furnished by Mrs. B. F. Gannaway, Miss Anita George, Miss Alice Holt, Miss Betty Jane Burkhart, Miss Dorothea McPherson, the Letter Carriers' band and a radio team billed as Rex and Johnny.

W. Ed Hays, who was general chairman of arrangements, delivered the address of welcome, and suitable gifts were presented the retiring officials.

The banquet, described as one of the most enjoyable occasions of its kind in years, was sponsored jointly by local branches of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, the National Association of Letter Carriers and the Postal Supervisors.

Daugherty Heads Postal Clerks

James Daugherty, veteran member and official of the Postal Clerks, was last Friday night elected president of that organization, succeeding Pitner D. Moore, who asked to be relieved of the "heavy" duties of chairman for personal reasons. Mr. Moore, however, accepted the vice-presidency, and thus remains near the head of the family. Mr. Daugherty has formerly served Uncle Sam's boys in the chief's role.

Gus "Himself" Griggsby was renamed secretary, and, carrying out their favoritism for the experienced members, the local again selected Claude Coppinger for treasurer. W. C. Carter, Eugene Melvin and Mr. Daugherty will constitute the welfare board, and there seems to be a feeling around the postoffice that affairs of the local will be in good hands during the coming year.

Delegates to Central Body will be named later by President Daugherty.

Union Officer Appointed To Michigan Plumbing Board

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Gov. Comstock called up Archie Schwartz, treasurer of the Grand Rapids Federation of Labor, on the telephone and informed him that he had been appointed a member of the new state plumbing board, which consists of two master plumbers, one journeyman, an engineer, and a state health officer, who is chairman.

Mr. Schwartz has been employed by the city of Grand Rapids for sometime as an inspector and has an enviable reputation as a conscientious worker in promoting the usefulness of his department. His appointment to this important state board is regarded as a compliment to organized labor.

Fort Pierce Bricklayers Establish Strong Union

Fort Pierce, Fla.—A thriving local of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union of America was organized here with twenty charter members and a large number of applications to be acted on later. The new organization was installed by Ed Long, business representative of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union of West Palm Beach, Fla.

San Rafael Dairy Workers Union Boosts Membership

San Rafael, Cal.—Members of the Creamery and Dairy Employes' union No. 304, of San Rafael, gave a jubilant note to their installment of forty-four new members in the local, which brings the membership up to nearly 100. As a result of extensive organization work the local expects to have 150 members in the near future.

PRESIDENT SCORES DAILY PRESS; TOLD TO "CLEAN HOUSE"

Mother of Ed Fisher Passes to Reward

Local trades unionists and other friends were grieved to learn this week of the passing of Mrs. D. S. Fisher, aged 62, at Fort Payne, Ala. Ed D. Fisher, one of three surviving sons, is a member of Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, and is employed by the Ne-Hi Bottling company. Other survivors are E. C. Fisher, at whose home deceased passed away, a son, and another son, H. H., of Chattanooga; two daughters, Mrs. Walter Allen and Mrs. Curtis Samply, of Fort Payne, and two brothers, S. B. Howard, of Bridgeport, Ala., and the Rev. B. H. Howard, of LaFayette, Ga. Funeral services were held Sunday at Fort Payne, with interment at Fisher cemetery.

Disabled Vets to Entertain Chief

At a recent meeting of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War plans were made for the coming visit of the national commander of that organization, Commander Joe W. McQueen.

A banquet will be given in his honor at noon on Monday, Feb. 26, and a mass meeting for the public at large will be addressed by Commander McQueen Monday night. This mass meeting will be held in the ballroom of Hotel Patten at 8 p.m. Prominent citizens, city, county and federal officials will welcome Commander McQueen to Chattanooga.

All ex-service men and their families as well as all who are interested in veterans' affairs are urged to attend the mass meeting and hear Commander McQueen. He is an able speaker and will discuss veterans' legislation, and the information he will give will be instructive as well as interesting.

Mayor Ed Bass will represent the city of Chattanooga, and Judge Will Cummings will represent the county government. The press will be represented by Will Shepherd, of the Hamilton County Herald; Adolph S. Ochs, of the Chattanooga Times; G. Fort Milton, of the Chattanooga News, and R. M. Cooke, The Labor World.

The federal government will be represented by Postmaster Ernest Dennis and Assistant Postmaster George Forbes. Father Francis T. Sullivan, Dr. Oliver Hart and Rabbi Abraham Fienstein will represent the ministry. Other prominent citizens who have accepted the invitation to be on the welcoming committee are: Dr. Alexander Guerry, T. C. Thompson, A. V. Snell, Dr. Barnett, of the Spanish-American Veterans' organization, and Silas, Williams, past national commander of the American Veterans, and Lyle Stovall, national vice-commander of the American Veterans. Col. W. S. Grant, commandant of Fort Oglethorpe, will represent the army, and Capt. B. Mankin, the reserve officers of this section. Frank Darwin, commander of the local chapter of the American Legion, will represent that organization.

The following committee of the Disabled American Veterans are in charge of all arrangements: Col. Charles P. DuVergey, post commander, is general chairman; Dr. Louis Prosterman, past commander, has charge of publicity. Others serving are: Rev. T. B. Cowan, Capt. W. A. Myers, W. W. Gann, J. C. Harrell and State Commander Walter L. Davis.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs Organize in Douglas, Ariz.

Douglas, Ariz.—A thriving local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., was organized here through the efforts of Pete Puzzi, chairman of the organization committee of the Douglas Central Labor council, with the co-operation of other members of the committee.

All unions are very active in the southern part of Arizona and splendid work for the cause is being liberally donated by union men of this section.

Roosevelt Snaps Fingers in Face Of Implied Threat

Signing Newspaper Code, Chief Executive Sharply Rebukes Publishers and Declares Freedom of Press Is Not Menaced.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Feb. 22.—Freedom of the press has no relation to newspaper chiseling and it requires no sanctimonious affirmation in a code of fair competition for daily newspaper publishers, said President Roosevelt in giving his approvel to the daily newspaper code. He administered at the same time the most stinging rebuke to these publishers in the daily newspaper field that has been handed out to an industry coming before the NRA.

The president's biting sarcasm and intimation of child's play antics was his reply to the smug insistence of these publishers that a clause relating to freedom of the press must be included in the code, with the implied alternative that if the clause was rejected, these publishers through their columns would "crack down" on Gen. Johnson and the Roosevelt administration.

Defies Implied Threat.

The chief executive snapped his fingers in the face of this implied threat, warned the publishers to clean their house within sixty days, and instructed the code authority to render a report to him on the clean-up at that time.

Approval of this code comes after six months' of wrangling and hair-splitting by daily paper publishers for a "freedom of the press" clause. And this clause, which was permitted to remain in the code, was characterized by the president as "pure surplusage" with "no meaning." It was permitted to remain in the code, he said, "because it has been requested and because it could have no such legal effects as would bar its inclusion."

Provisions of Code.

The code calls for a 40-hour week in cities over 50,000 people; 44 hours in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, and 48 hours in cities and towns under 25,000 people. A maximum eight-hour day is specified, with minimum wages of 40 cents an hour, and $11 to $15 a week for clerical workers, graded according to local populations. Employment of children under 16 years is prohibited except to deliver or sell newspapers in the day hours.

Question of hours and wages of workers in the news departments—reporters, artists, re-write men and sub-editors—is to be made the subject of a report to the president within sixty days. The president calls upon the government members of the code authority to give particular attention to provisions authorizing minors to deliver or sell newspapers, and calls for a report on this subject within sixty days. Manifestly the president is determined, even in the face of bludgeon blows from "the power of the press," to put an end to some of the chiseling, cheap practice, starvation wages, and cold-blooded treatment of unorganized employes, rampant from time immemorial in the daily newspaper field.

Commenting on the "freedom of press" clause, the president says: "Of course a man does not consent to what he does not consent to. But if the president shall find it necessary to modify this code the circumstance that the modification was not consented to would not affect whatever obligations the non-consentor would have under Section 3-D of NIRA. Of course, also, nobody waives any constitutional rights by assenting to a code. The recitation of the freedom of the press clause in the code has no more place here than would the recitation of the whole constitution or of the Ten Commandments. **The freedom guaranteed by the constitution is freedom of expression, and that will be scrupulously respected—but it is not freedom to work children, or do business in a fire trap, or**

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE ..... Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What will be the effect of the president's fixing of the value of the dollar at 59 cents?

A.—Discussing this question, the current American Federation of Labor monthly survey of business says: "The best expert opinion is clear that we may expect a rise in prices to follow this devaluing of the dollar, and some believe that the general price level may rise more than 50 per cent. Workers must look forward to a period of rising living costs and their living standards will be reduced unless wages rise proportionately."

* * *

Q.—When was the first organized effort to shorten the workday in the United States?

A.—In the decade 1830-1840, when the "10-hour movement" swept the industrial centers, with extensive strikes. Philadelphia building trades workers won the shorter day in 1833. The movement then spread rapidly and was successful for the building trades in most cities.

Wisdom

The aggregate happiness of society is, or ought to be, the end of all government.—George Washington.

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Black-Draught is made of approved laxative plants, firmly ground so you take the medicine into your system just as naturally as you get nourishment from the food you eat.

Refreshing relief from constipation troubles for only a cent or less a dose—that's why thousands of men and women prefer Thedford's Black-Draught.

A Sound Decision

The labor section of the national industrial recovery act declares that employes coming under codes of fair competition "shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives."

From the inception of the codes, company-union and other antiunion employers have violated the plain mandate of the act. They have used "interference, restraint, or coercion" in elections held for employes to choose their representatives. Gradually the national labor board, vested by the president of the United States with complete authority to supervise elections, is meeting this issue in decisions on specific cases setting forth just what employer activities are outlawed by the statute.

One of these activities is cited in the order of the board annulling the first election held at the plant of the Hughes Tool company, of Houston, Tex., and ordering a new election under the supervision of the New Orleans regional labor board.

In the first election the ballots specified a straight vote on the issue of the organization to represent the employes, many of whom had joined the International Association of Machinists. The ballot called for a vote for the "Employes' Welfare Organization of the Hughes Tool company" (a company union) or for the "American Federation of Labor."

Before the election Col. R. C. Kuldell, president of the company, issued a circular advising the workers which way to vote. He declared that if representatives of an outside union were chosen the company would put limitations on its dealing with them, and even threatened victimization of trade unionists if a majority of the employes voted for the A. F. of L. union. One paragraph of the circular read:

> "Whether justified or not, the fact is nonetheless real that there exists in the minds and hearts of your foremen, superintendent, manager and general manager an antipathy to the professional organizer and representative."

The circular then stated that employment relations in the company's plant are purely personal and added that it would be very unfortunate for the employes to jeopardize their interests by selecting representatives who were not favored by the foremen and officials. Col. Kuldell did not mince his words. He bluntly told the workers that company officials and supervisors would grant favorable conditions of employment to employes who voted against the A. F. of L. union and for the company union. He said:

> "There being, therefore, older men who do not join the outside union, and new men constantly coming in, who cannot be made to join under the law, there will always exist before each foreman the choice of personnel and the selection for advancement, the selection for special tasks, carrying higher rates, and for transfer to the toolroom, and regardless of your vote, or the law, human nature remains as it is, and your foreman will be prejudiced in their selection to that employe who has not divided his allegiance and loyalty between his employing company and an outside organization.
>
> "It would seem to me, therefore, the course of personal advantage to each employe to retain this position of favor with his foreman and superintendent. * * * *"

As a result of the plain coercion contained in this letter the employes cast 1,000 votes for the company union and 600 for the A. F. of L. union.

When the conditions under which the election was held were reported to the national labor board, the board annulled the election on the ground that the circular letter issued by Col. R. C. Kuldell was "an illegal interference with the employes' free choice of representatives," positively prohibited by Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act.

This is a clear-cut decision. It should be a warning to other company-union employers in their misguided efforts to nullify the labor section of the recovery act and defy the president of the United States, who administers it.

Individual Bargaining

The petroleum labor policy board's decision in the case of the Magnolia Petroleum company, of Fort Worth, Tex., is a notable defense of the collective bargaining principle set forth in the national industrial recovery act. The weak part of the decision is its consideration of the individual contract.

According to the evidence, officials of the company induced a part of their employes to surrender their right of collective bargaining, guaranteed by the recovery act, and persuaded them to favor a company union promoted by the company itself. The board decided that these were improper activities, designed to present the employes from fairly considering and voting for the unrestricted right of collective bargaining and representation authorized by the statute.

To give the employes the opportunity to exercise the full legal rights, the board ordered an election with the ballot in such form as to authorize the employes to vote for collective bargaining through a bona fide union, or for the company union, or to bargain individually with the company. It is the individual bargaining provision on the ballot which organized labor criticizes. On this point William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement commending in general the decision of the board, said:

> "Labor contends vigorously that Section 7-A provides for collective bargaining and not for individual bargaining. The labor provisions of the national recovery act were enacted into law for the purpose of conferring upon workers the right to bargain collectively rather than in their individual capacity.
>
> "The impracticability of individual contracts is made apparent when one considers that through individual agreements there may be as many different agreements in operation as there are individuals to bargain with. An agreement in operation at a manufacturing or industrial plant must, for all practical purposes, be uniform in application. It must be a collective agreement applying to all workers subject to its provisions.
>
> "Individual agreements are impracticable and unworkable under the national recovery act. For this reason that part of the decision of the petroleum labor policy board providing for individual bargaining and individual agreements is misleading and impracticable."

Regarding the decision of the board that the ballot should be in such form as to authorize the employes to bargain collectively and not to merely choose representatives for bargaining, Mr. Green said that "so far the election of representatives has meant little, as the employer has not been forced to enter into real collective bargaining even after such representatives were elected." He added that the decision "seeks to remedy this weakness of the law, and to make Section 7-A really effective."

C. E. CAMP
Candidate for
COUNTY JUDGE

In seeking the nomination in the coming primary election on March 15th for the office of County Judge I want to make my position clear to the masses of the people.

I have been a resident of Hamilton county for forty-four years, twenty-two of which I spent as an active member of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union. I am at this time a retired member of this local. All my life I have been an ardent supporter of Union Labor and the principle on which the Union is founded. I have endeavored in every possible way to merit the support of this great body.

For the past eleven years I have been a member of your county court and with the experience derived from this source, coupled with my natural desire to be in a better position to serve the masses of the people, I believe I am better qualified to execute the duties of this office to the satisfaction of all.

I have been indorsed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 92, and will greatly appreciate your individual and united support.

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

Quality First!
That's the Motto of
VANDERSTOOP SHOE SHOP
122½ East Eighth Street
If you come here once you'll come again
100% UNION SHOP

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

KENTON'S
We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

— and —

"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."

KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

LOVEMANS
Economy Basement Store

500 Double Value
GRAB BOXES
Your Choice 10c each

Odds and ends of all kinds in usable and useful articles. Come get your choice at 10c a box.

Special Group
Women's and Misses'
FAST COLOR
WASH
DRESSES
49c each

Actually worth 79c each today. Sizes 14 to 50
• Vat dye Prints • Vat dye Batistes

It's practically impossible to buy vat dye dresses today to sell for this price, and only a very fortunate purchase allows us to feature these dresses at this price. All full cut, in attractive styles with many smart trimming touches.

LOVEMANS
Economy Basement Store

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

"Come In"

INVITE THE TELEPHONE to come into your home.

Every member of the family will enjoy it. With a telephone, it is so easy to get in touch with your friends—to order that article you forgot while shopping, or, indeed, to do all your shopping by telephone—to talk with almost anyone, anywhere, in a matter of seconds.

Welcome the telephone, and you will also have an added sense of security through the knowledge that in emergencies it is a quick means of summoning the doctor, the fire department, or the police.

Your friends will be delighted if you invite the telephone into your home. The folks you like and who like you will not feel barred by distance from those friendly conversations that help make life worth while

To order your telephone, just get in touch with the Business Office. Or, any telephone employe will be glad to take your order.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager.
SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

WILL F. CHAMLEE
Candidate for
COUNTY JUDGE

States position on matters of interest to the workers of Hamilton County.

Mr. Chamlee, in a speech at Oak Hill schoolhouse Wednesday night, gave the following as his position on various matters of interest to local workers

OLD AGE PENSION

In keeping with the Rooseveltian emphasis upon human values, I will use my influence in support of the old age pension.

Men and women who have grown old in the service of their communities and country and find themselves in the evening of life without funds with which to live, should not be deprived of their social standing and placed in some isolated spot to spend their remaining days among strangers. They should not be placed in a home for old people or in a county poorhouse, and made to feel that they are subjects of charity. With the old age pension they will be enabled to spend their old age among their friends and surroundings of their choosing.

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

In my opinion the employment situation can never be satisfactorily adjusted without employment insurance, and I favor and will support suitable legislation to that end. I believe that all men and women should be assured of an opportunity to earn their living and a chance to maintain their self-respect and independence.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

I favor and will support a bill ratifying the Federal Child Labor Amendment by the State of Tennessee. The place for the children of this country is in the schoolroom and out in God's given sunshine, and not in the mills and factories, there to be deprived of the opportunities that are so necessary for the proper development and welfare of our future citizenship.

COOPER-HAWES BILL

I favor and will use my influence in support of the ratification of the Cooper-Hawes Bill, which will prevent the shipment of convict-made goods into this state, because I believe that men who are in business and employ free labor cannot compete in the open market with goods that are made in the penal institutions of our country, and I believe that the ratification of this bill is necessary to preserve the independent business people of this state.

FREE TEXTBOOK LAW

In the City of Chattanooga, as well as other large industrial centers of the State of Tennessee, free textbooks are furnished to the school children. I heartily approve of a law of this sort, and I think it should apply to Hamilton County, as well as the entire State of Tennessee. My reason for supporting this bill is due to the fact that we find so many parents who are unable to buy the school books for their children, and for that reason are compelled to keep their children away from school, or appeal to some agency of charity in order to get a set of books for their children. Children should not be started among other children as a subject of charity, but should be given an even chance to make progress.

FEDERAL INJUNCTION BILL

I will favor and support legislation ratifying the Federal Injunction Bill, because I believe that the injunctions in labor disputes have retarded and persecuted men who were striking in order to better the living conditions of the people of the community.

NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

I am behind the program of President Roosevelt with all my heart and soul, and I believe the State of Tennessee should ratify the National Industrial Recovery Act, in order to control industries and businesses that only do a business within the State of Tennessee. The purpose of this National Recovery Act is to create jobs for the unemployed, and we know that there are many of those in this county who should be employed. It is also the purpose of the law to increase wages, in order to increase consuming power. The lack of consuming power in this country has been very largely responsible for the serious economic conditions through which we have been passing. It is also the purpose of this law to abolish cut-throat competition, and this law should have the support of all good citizens.

...er 40 years service for the Democratic ...arty—Never sought or held a political of...e. Your vote and help will be appreci...ed.

...ou Run No Risk in Nominating and Electing

...W. Shep Shelton

CANDIDATE FOR

COUNTY REGISTER

SUBJECT TO DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MARCH 15, 1934

If nominated and elected, I will ...ersonally visit some of the larger ...ounties, and inspect their systems ...f indexing, etc., and if any im...rovement can be made, without ...xtra cost to the taxpayers, I will ...e glad to make such changes.

$950,000,000 RELIEF BILL SIGNED; 150,000 CWA WORKERS DISCHARGED

Four Million Are to Be Separated from Government Payroll by May 1 and Returned to Jobless Army of Unemployed.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Despite the fact that President Roosevelt signed the bill appropriating $950,000,000 for various forms of federal relief for the unemployed and their dependents, Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, ordered 150,000 persons employed on civil works projects dismissed immediately.

Those continued on the payroll will be tossed back into the jobless army at the rate of 10 per cent per week until May 1, when the last of the 4,000,000 out-of-works furnished with jobs and pay envelopes during November and December will be fired and turned over to charity relief organizations, public and private, whose policy is to restrict relief to enough food to keep the jobless from starving and enough fuel to keep them from freezing.

The wholesale slaughtering of the workers' right to earn a living was begun by dismissing workers on federal projects as follows: War department, 42,000; navy department, 4,000; lighthouse commission, 300; fisheries, 1,700; coast guard, 350; veterans administration, 700; bureau of mines, 225; coast and geodetic survey, 15,000; Tennessee Valley Authority, 16,600; agriculture, 56,000; Smithsonian institution, 1,100; interior department, 1,750; public health service, 50,000.

The only grain of hope held out by the authorities to the dismissed civil workers employes was that perhaps some of them would later be given jobs on federal public work projects, which it is expected will afford considerable employment by spring.

UPHOLDS AUTO WORKERS.

St. Louis.—After hearing both employes and employers, the St. Louis regional labor board has recommended to the Chevrolet Motor company and Fisher Body company here that the firms re-employ, without discrimination, all workers laid off for union activity. The board pointed out that the national recovery act is explicit in forbidding interference by the employers with the workers' right to organise.

ORGANIZED LABOR WINS UNION PAY ON CWA JOBS

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 15.—The trade union movement here won a decided victory when Maj. J. D. White, director of civil works projects in Sangamon county, ordered the payment of union labor wage scales on all CWA jobs.

Heretofore all common laborers have been paid 50 cents an hour, the minimum wage scale under CWA terms. The new scale for this county will be 55 cents an hour for common laborers. A separate rule for skilled crafts fixes the following wage rates: Boilermakers and hoisting engineers, $1.25; plasterers, $1.50; sheet metal workers, $1.25; slate and tile roofers, $1.25; roofer's helpers, 65 cents; lathers, $1.25; electrical workers, $1.25; bricklayers, $1.25, and all others, $1.20.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

Warning to Taxpayers

After February 28th, unpaid 1933 taxes bear interest and may be paid at my office until May 31st, after which date the lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayers.

WILEY COUCH,
County Trustee.

Nagging Pains are WARNING SIGNALS

TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

When periodic pains, due to a weak, run-down condition, distress you, treatment for the cause of the trouble should be started without delay.

Take Cardui to build up against the nagging symptoms of ordinary womanly ailments. It has been in use for over 50 years. So many women praise CARDUI, it must be good to have the widespread use that it has today. Sold at drug stores.

Chattanooga's Largest Cash Grocery!

A Combination of Food Lines Unexcelled in the City

POTTED MEAT Kingan's, 3 Cans 9c
CORN BEEF Wilson's Certified, 2 Cans 27c
HONEY "Wilder's" (With Comb), 16-oz. Glass, 20c; 2½-lb. Pail, 31c; 5-lb. Pail 59c
COFFEE Winedrip, Cellophane-Wrapped, lb., 17c; "BLACK GOLD," lb. 24c

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

Clemons'

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

ENDS MONDAY . . . Just Two More Days

Our most successful sale ends . . . MONDAY . . . just two more days of fast and furious selling at SALE PRICES. Crowds have continually thronged to our store . . . VALUES demanded attention. Come tomorrow and profit from . . . BARGAINS.

RADIO
Close Out Values
Slightly-used and rebuilt radios to go at bargain prices $7.85

INNER SPRING MATTRESS
Regular $16.50 Values
Low prices enable you to sleep every night in perfect comfort $12.95

9-12 Axminster RUG
Regular $37.50 Value
Sample and discontinued patterns must be sold . . . selection limited ... $29.50

EXTRA SPECIAL
FOUR PIECE BEDROOM SUITE $37
Maple or Mahogany Finish
Giving Clemonites a MERCHANDISE THRILL . . . that's the result of this remarkable offer . . . a complete suite at OLD PRICES. Consists of Jenny Lind bed, semi-vanity, chest and vanity bench . . . your choice of finishes. It's the LAST of the old low prices SO . . . better buy yours.
Just Six Suites to Sell!

8-Piece Dining SUITE
Regular $90.00 Value
... $49.50

STUDIO COUCH
Regular $25.00 Value
A couch for day use . . . full or twin size beds at night $18.65

Five-Piece Breakfast Suite
Regular $12.50 Value
Unfinished table and four chairs . . . just fifteen sets to sell $9.95

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY TERMS

Clemons Bros
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
WEST EIGHTH AT CHESTNUT

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

The Volunteer State Life Insurance Co.

Home Offices: Chattanooga, Tennessee

Thirty-First Annual Statement, December 31, 1933

ASSETS

Mortgage Loans	$ 5,517,624.07
Bonds and Stocks (Stock $159,712.50)	2,356,215.06
Real Estate (Including Home Office Building)	4,398,522.65
Policy Loans, Premium Notes Secured by Reserve	8,818,141.10
Cash in Banks	580,205.68
Accrued Interest, Net Unreported Premiums, Other Assets	346,819.08
ADMITTED ASSETS	$22,017,528.18

LIABILITIES

Regular Policy Reserves		$19,198,937.00
Reserve for Claims Being Paid in Installments and Claims Pending Settlement		654,484.41
Reserve for Taxes		86,468.06
All Other Liabilities		407,843.69
Reserve for Dividends to Policyholders	$ 50,840.59	
Asset Fluctuation Fund	618,954.43	
Capital and Surplus	1,000,000.00	
Funds for Protection Policyholders in Excess Legal Reserve		1,669,795.02
TOTAL (Balance with Admitted Assets)		$22,017,528.18

Insurance in Force, $108,751,557.00

Chattanooga Branch Office

J. W. Bishop, Manager — J. M. McGaughy, Supervisor

Heavy Fines for Employers Violating Women's Pay Law Recommended by Judge

Montreal, Canada, Feb. 22.—Persistent violation of the women's minimum wage law for the province of Quebec should be penalized by heavier fines than are now possible, according to a statement made by Judge Marin in denouncing as socially subversive the actions of employers who continually violate the law.

Judge Marin's remarks were made after the Mayflower Dress company had been found guilty of underpaying sixteen women employes by $3.97 weekly and the Royal Silk mills had been convicted of failing to furnish information regarding wages paid thirteen girl employes to the minimum wage board. Both concerns were fined the maximum, $50 and costs, at present allowed by the law.

This wholesale condemnation of the low wage employers was approved by Lucien Rodier, attorney of the Quebec women's minimum wage board. He said that the prevalence of convictions like those referred to by Judge Marin made it necessary to take steps "to increase the fine to a reasonable sum." He explained that at present many employers who are underpaying women workers several hundred dollars yearly do not mind appearing before the court once or twice a year and paying a $50 fine.

"What we are trying to do," Mr. Rodier told the court, "is to increase the fine to that of the Ontario board.

"If this were done, first offenders would be liable to a fine from $200 to $500 plus costs and if they appeared before the court a second time they would be liable to both a $200 to $500 fine as well as a two-month jail sentence."

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49318
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Sophie May Blackwell vs. J. C. Blackwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. C. Blackwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 2-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49317
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
G. B. Pearce vs. Hattie Pearce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hattie Pearce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Tillett & Weatherford, Attys. 2-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49304
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mattie Harris vs. Parks Harris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Parks Harris is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. G. Redwine, Atty. 2-2

MORE ABOUT DAILY PRESS

(Continued from First Page)

violate the laws against obscenity, libel and lewdness."

Hearings on the proposed newspaper code several months ago were significant chiefly in the smug complacency of publishers who came with a "take it or leave it" attitude to present their code of fair competition. No kings and captains of monopolistic industry, big trusts, and company unionized shops, have marched before NRA with quite such an arrogant goose-step. And that their threats of reprisal were not idle ones has been significant since in the assaults and attacks upon the whole recovery program by the McCormicks, Hearsts and other barons in the daily newspaper field.

Plainly if this code was not accepted as presented—plainly if underpaid reporters slaving for ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day on the low pay of clerical workers were not excluded as "professional workers—Johnson and the whole recovery program of re-employment and cessation of wage slashing would meet with an assault similar to the kaiser and his legions overrunning Belgium and reducing treaties to "scraps of paper."

Here were the mighty lords wielding the "power of the press," and filling their own pockets through practices that were being barred in every other industry and trade in the land.

The president has answered this bluff; he has "cracked down," and he indicates pretty clearly that even newspaper barons are not exempt from the laundrying process of dirty industries.

Nolle—How did you get out of admitting that your father was electrocuted?

Prosse—I said he occupied the chair of applied electricity at one of our public institutions.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 12118
Family Loan Corporation vs. Parker E. and Francis Anderson
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 12, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Feb. 13, 1934.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
1-9

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49369
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Howard F. Thweatt vs. Maude Thweatt

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maude Thweatt is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. C. Farris, Atty.

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49367
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Nan Elsberry Gilreath vs. Gordon Gilreath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Gordon Gilreath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of February, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 3-16

No. 222
In the Matter of Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased
In Re: Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased In the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

To the Creditors of the Estate of John F. Trimble:

The insolvency of the estate of John F. Trimble, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law on or before Monday, the seventh day of May, 1934, or be forever barred.

This February 19th, 1934.
LIZZIE M. TRIMBLE,
Executrix.
JOHN F. TRIMBLE,
Deceased.
3-16

STRONGER THAN EVER

After Four Years (1929-1933) of the Worst Depression the Country Has Ever Experienced, the Provident Stands Out Srtonger Than Ever Before.

1. Assets increased 16%.
2. Contingency Reserves increased 20%.
3. Capital remained intact.
4. Surplus remained intact.
5. Mortgage holdings reduced 25%.
6. Securities written down 8%.
7. Bond holdings increased 50%.
8. No Borrowed Money from any source.
9. Cash in bank and Liquid Position best in history.
10. Life Insurance increased more than $13,000,000.00.
11. Largest amount in history returned in benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries.
12. For every $1.00 the Company owes, it has $1.37 with which to pay.
13. Under management of same owners for forty-seven years—men who have given their lives and their entire time to the Company. No interlocking ownership of stock with any other company.

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

DON'T FORGET

TOBE KILLOUGH X

THANKS A LOT!

I have tried to render efficient, courteous service at all times.

Have co-operated with you in every way.

TOM J. ROGERS X
FOR RE-ELECTION
CIRCUIT COURT CLERK
Appreciate your past support, and solicit your continued influence.

LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

Let's Co-Operate With Friends

Turn About Is Fair Play

The merchants and business houses listed below are asking for our co-operation. Spend your money with those who are helping to maintain YOUR PAPER.

LEE'S SHOE SHOPS
Member
N R A 100% UNION
Satisfaction Guaranteed Make Us Prove It
2435 Glass St. . . . Dial 2-9184
1402 Dodds Ave. . Dial 2-9275

MEMBER N. R. A. PHONE 6-5166
U S A DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Mrs. B. L. Guthrie, Manager
QUALITY DRY CLEANING, DYEING REPAIRING AND ALTERATIONS
Satisfaction Guaranteed Make Us Prove It
2439 Broad St. 117 W. 7th St.

WILLIAMS RESTAURANT
CARL WILLIAMS
New Location
1463 MARKET STREET

Phone 7-3254 55 E. Main St.
C. C. HOWARD FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE

LECK ROBINSON GARAGE
Automobile Repairing
Brake Service Motors Re-Bored
59 E. Main St. Phone 6-2793

RAWLINGS DRUG COMPANY
STUART H. WYRICK, Prop.
Personal Service Since 1904
Free Delivery
2002 Broad St. DIAL 7-2413

F. G. BRYAN
Fresh Meats and Groceries---Fish
330 E. MAIN ST.
Phone 6-0120 Phone 6-0129
Bicycle and Truck Delivery

J. M. HEARD & CO.
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
1800 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-2014

LOOKOUT SERVICE STATION
23rd AND DODDS AVE.
Phone 2-9272
Pete Guinn
Woco Pep Battery Work

FREE DELIVERY
RUSSELL'S CASH GROCERY
AND FRESH MEATS
3312 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-9230
It Never Costs More at Russell's

CAGLE'S
Quality Chili and Hot Tamales and Delicious Sandwiches, including his Famous Fort Cheatham Special 5c Hamburgers
2302 DODDS AVE.

Dutch & Tom ALGOOD Cash Store
Fresh Meats & Staple Groceries
Cor. 50th St. and Rossville Blvd.

A SYSTEM Groceries
"I'm for You" G. O. Alexander
317 McFARLAND AVE.
Quality Groceries

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
Delivered Direct From Mines to You
Phone County 5605-J

W. J. KELLEY & SON
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND SHOES
2300 Glass St. Phone 2-1426

MOODY'S GROCERY
Phone 2-1816
1910 DODDS AVENUE

B L & K R
A Complete Family Remedy for Men, Women and Children
No Home Should Be Without It
B L & K R MEDICINE COMPANY

MOORE'S DRY GOODS STORES
"Where Quality and Value Prevail"
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

In Union There is Strength
Let's Stick Together
ROSSVILLE FURNITURE CO.
Phone 3-1058 Rossville, Ga.

KEYSTONE GROCERY CO.
R. C. Alexander
4919 ROSSVILLE BLVD.

O. S. BROWN
FRESH MEAT and GROCERIES
Quality Meats Our Specialty
5008 ROSSVILLE BLVD.

T. E. SIMS CASH STORE
FRESH MEATS
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
4501 13th Ave. Phone 3-1661

Specializing in Printing for Union Organizations
NORTHSIDE PRINTING COMPANY
Commercial Printing
62 N. Market St. Telephone 6-8228
FRANK L. CLARK JAMES V. KEEF

T. B. Walker
RAY & WALKER HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, BUILDERS' and PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
Paints, Oils, Roofing, Philco Radios
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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 2, 1934 | Number 45

Wagner Asks More Power Of Congress For Labor Board

Strengthening of Collective Bargaining Clause of Recovery Act and Increased Authority for National Labor Body Indicated in New Move of Fighting Chairman.

Washington, March 1.—Strengthening of the collective bargaining clauses of the national recovery act (Section 7-A) and increased power in the hands of the national labor board are indicated as the probable result of Senator Wagner's report to President Roosevelt of the work of the board up to Feb. 1.

"This record has a disquieting aspect," said Senator Wagner. "Its percentage of settlements is too low, and some settlements have been unsatisfactory. The statistics bear out what the boards in many regions have been reporting for some time; namely, that the willingness to use the boards, displayed by the majority, is encouraging the impediment of a small minority whose desire for industrial peace is not uppermost.

"This impediment is increasing. Certain industrialists' effort to challenge the board's authority is symptomatic. Far more significant is the fact that three-quarters of all the disputes involve complaints of denial of the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining contained in section 7-A of the recovery act."

Wage Complaints to Fore.

These references refer to the difficulties of the board with the company union propaganda, especially at Weirton and other steel centers.

As causes of disputes, after violations of Section 7-A, came wage questions, with a growing complaint of reduced weekly earnings from the shorter work week under the industrial codes. Other facts about the work of the NLB and of seventeen of its eighteen regional labor boards are:

Disputes involve 914,000 workers, total of 1,818 cases, of which 69 per cent were settled. About 650,000 workers put back to work.

Strikes Total Nearly 600.

Strikes total 599, 80 per cent settled; 197 other strikes averted—a total of 482,500 returned to work or kept at work in strike situations.

Cases pending, 322, or 18 per cent, involving 164,000. Mere existence of boards settles some strikes. One-half of settlements by agreement, most of which promise durable peace.

Industrial elections supervised, 97; 70 cases jointly submitted for arbitration. "Support of the majority is very reassuring and indicates that the general principles of the boards are soundly based," says the report.

Workers reinstated (exclusive of strike figures) after charges of discrimination, unjust layoffs, etc.; regional, 6,852.

Government to Continue Part In Economic Life, Woll Says

To Turning Back to Old Order, Labor Man Declares—Holds More of Profits of Industry Must Go to Workers to Assure Recovery and Future Progress.

New York City, Feb. 22.—Under the recovery program, the federal government is concerned with the double problem of introducing the element of balance and control and planning in our national life and there can be no return to the old order, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said at a dinner held here by the Economic Club of New York.

"There will be modifications in administration, there will be changes in the law, but from the broad policy of the identification of government with the whole enterprise of our national economy, there will be no turning back," Woll declared.

"Our old political structure," the speaker continued, "is a new economic structure—erected, in the first instance, 'for the emergency.' The constitution, private property rights, existing contracts, freedom of contract have by no means been set aside. But for all practical or economic purposes they have been subordinated. The process has been easy and natural because the constitution, private property rights and freedom of contract had already been radically revised in value for the overwhelming majority of people by the semi-collapse of the old economic system. The silent revolution which has been going on consists in the fact that at last the predominance is all universally recognized; and that recognition has been, at least temporarily, embodied in the political system itself. The constitution and the old legal and political systems remain, but they have not much left to operate on."

More of the profits of industry must go to the workers if there is to be balance between consumption and production, Woll pointed out. "Raising the national standard of living is imperative not alone for permanent recovery, but to avoid further retrogression," he said. "Industry, in proportion as the increased purchasing power of the masses exceeds the increasing productivity of industry, depressions will become less severe. But recovery will continue until a balance is struck between consumption and production. That means that there must be in addition to radical reduction in the present disproportion between profits and wages, between dividends, interest, rent on the one hand and, on the other hand, the income of the masses—whose purchases account for 83 per cent of our home market and three-fourths of our entire market, domestic and foreign.

"To restore this balance, to assure more consumption and less investment in machinery of production, the first requisite is to advance mass purchasing power by every method adapted to that purpose. The second requisite is to use every practicable method to keep down excessive profits."

Hamilton Unions Vote German Goods Boycott

Cap Makers Win Wages and Hours Strike—Molders Ask Compensation for Silicosis.

Hamilton, Can.—The Hamilton District Trades and Labor council at a largely attended meeting unanimously decided to boycott German-made goods and services as a protest against the action of Chancellor Hitler's government in destroying the German trade union movement.

The Hamilton Molders' union went on record in favor of amending the workmen's compensation act of Ontario so as to include molders in the workers who receive compensation for the dread occupational disease, silicosis.

Some years ago the act was amended to include granite cutters and placer miners. The molders asked to be included at the time and were disappointed because their request was not granted. The proposal of the local molders' union has been approved a number of times by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Cap Makers' local union here won a victory in the settlement of the strike of twenty-two employes of the Victoria Cap works which lasted eight weeks. The firm granted the 40-hour week and a wage increase averaging from 5 to 10 per cent.

Memphis Reports Quarter-Million Profit on Water

Depression Cuts Profit for Taxpayers, But Large Sum Is Turned Over to People.

The depression of 1933 hit Memphis an awful blow. Yeah!

The waterworks in that city, owned and operated by the people, returned a net (clean) profit for the year of $233,791.74. Of course, this was after deductions for reserves, bond sinking funds, bond interest and all that sort of thing had been figured, and represented the amount turned into the general fund of the city to pay the taxpayers' general expenses.

Recalling that two or three years ago the Memphis waterworks turned $1,100,000 into the general fund as a "pick-up" for the taxpayers, the extent of the depression effects may be seen; however, a notation in the annual report says that 499 new service connections were made during the year, and 58,980 lineal feet of water mains were extended, which would seem to the layman to indicate that some improvements were made despite poor business caused by the depression.

The report, printed in last week's issue of the Memphis Labor Review, is interesting. A chart shows the apportionment of each dollar of waterworks income, as follows: Administrative expense, 2 cents; meter readers and inspectors, 2 cents; general office and miscellaneous expense, 9 cents; operation of plants and distributing system, 17 cents; bond interest, 24 cents; bond sinking fund, 14 cents; net profit, 20 cents.

The following paragraph also appears in the report:

The water department does not participate in the distribution of the tax money paid by citizens of Memphis, but is operated and maintained entirely by revenue derived from the sale of water, and all interest and sinking funds to retire bonds issued for the use and benefit of the water department are cared for out of this revenue.

Express Sympathy For Bereavements

At the regular meeting Wednesday night of Local 75, Electrical Workers, resolutions of condolences were adopted for the passing of the wives of two members, Mrs. Leonard Lofty, who expired on last Friday night, and Mrs. Earl Trundle, who died on Saturday morning, as follows:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst the wives of our esteemed and worthy brothers, Earl Trundle and Leonard Lofty; Whereas, the officers and members of Local 175, I. B. E. W., deeply regret their untimely passing; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of Local 175, I. B. E. W., That we extend to our brother members our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That as a body we stand in silence for one minute in their memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our bereaved brothers, and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

C. A. FROST, Sec'y,
T. J. TUCKER,
R. M. McKENZIE,
Committee.

Augusta Schoolhouses Are Built by Union Carpenters

Augusta, Ga.—Two public school buildings here will be erected by union carpenters as the result of the agreements negotiated by J. W. Luquire, business agent of the local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with the Claussen Lawrence Construction company and Wheatley & Mobley, local contractors.

Under the terms of the school building contracts, the construction companies may elect to conform with the public works administration regulations governing the employment of skilled workers by securing them either through the re-employment bureau or through agreements with local trade unions. Both of the firms chose the latter method.

It was announced that other unions in the building trades expected to secure union contracts for the employment of their members on the two school buildings.

CALL IS ISSUED FOR CONVENTION OF FEDERATION

Labor Forces to Meet at Memphis May 7.

IMPORTANCE OF MEETING STRESSED

Officials Point to Many Major Problems to Be Considered by Delegates.

What will probably be one of the most important conventions in the history of the Tennessee Federation of Labor is scheduled to be held at Memphis, beginning Monday, May 7, and continuing "until the business of the meeting is concluded," usually three days.

For the first time since the federation was organized, some two decades ago, no convention was held last year, economic conditions being regarded as not favorable for a gathering at that time. Consequently, an accumulation of matters "left over," together with the unusual situation, politically and economically, facing the workers this year, will doubtless work to make the sessions the largest attended, as well as the most important, and it is expected that local unions will make a special effort to have representatives present.

Among the items stressed by President Aymon and Secretary Cheek, in the call issued this week from Nashville headquarters, are the following:

"We should pledge the support of candidates for public office to old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution and much other legislation as may be indorsed by the Tennessee Federation of Labor. Consideration should be given the T. V. A. and many other problems that confront the state and nation."

The call follows:

Nashville, Tenn.,
Feb. 23, 1934.

You are hereby advised that the Thirty-seventh annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will convene at the Gayoso hotel, Memphis, Tenn., Monday, May 7, 1934, at 10:30 a.m. The sessions will last about three days. Hotel rates are herewith enclosed. It is the hope of the convention committee that all delegates will use the regular hotel headquarters.

Basis of Representation.

Article III, Section 3. The Tennessee Federation of Labor shall be composed of one delegate from each trade union and labor organization in the state. Trades and labor councils and district bodies shall be entitled to three delegates. All bodies must be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Section 6. No delegate shall be admitted to a seat in the convention whose organization is in arrears with his local union.

Article XI, Section 8. No delegate shall be seated in the annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor unless his organization is affiliated with the central body in his city, if one exists, and said central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; this shall not apply, however, to fraternal delegates from farmers unions. Nor shall any delegate be seated who does not wear union-made clothes if same can be obtained in the community in which he lives; nor any delegate who in charge of any work that can be done with union labor who does not use same, when charges to this effect are sustained.

Credentials are enclosed herewith in duplicate. The original must be filled out and given to the delegate to be presented at the convention. The duplicate must be filled out and mailed at once to W. E. Cheek, secretary-treasurer, 207 Polk avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

It is very essential that each Central Body and local union in the state be represented, due to the fact that a large majority of the employers are leaving no stones unturned to defeat the purpose of the NIRA and to prevent the organization of their employes.

We should pledge the support of candidates for public office to old age pensions, unemployment insurance, ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, and such other legislation as may be indorsed by the Tennessee Federation of Labor. Consideration should be given the T. V. A., and many other problems that confront the workers of this state and nation.

Bakers Add Another 100 Per Cent. Union Shop to Their List

McMillan Company Signs Agreement—'Sunny Maid' Products Gain.

Local union bakers Thursday announced another bakery has signed the union agreement, and it is expected that products of the McMillan company, of Dodds avenue, shortly will carry the label of the international union.

"We are glad to announce the addition of the McMillan bakery to the ranks of 100 per cent. union shops," an announcement by officers of the local union says. "This is the second bakery to sign our contract, the first being the Dixie bakery, at 340 East Ninth street, originators of 'Dixie Maid' products. The Dixie bakery is increasing its production, having recently placed upon the local market a high-grade brand of cinnamon rolls and dinner rolls, which are of the same quality as the 'Sunny Maid' bread. These new products are destined to reach the same degree of popularity which has marked the introduction of Dixie Maid bread, and we hope all members of organized labor and their friends will make it a point to patronize these as well as other union-labeled products.

"Organization movement in the local baking industry is progressing nicely, with the exception of the Colonial bakery, which we have not as yet been able to convince that organization of the workers is to the best interest of labor as well as the employer.

"However, we are greatly encouraged, and with the undivided support of our brothers and sisters of other crafts, we are confident that eventually we will have a 100 per cent. organization in Chattanooga."

J. F. Anderson Is Called By the Angel of Death

Charter Member of Local Succumbs Following Complication of Ailments.

Chattanooga trades unionists were shocked last Saturday morning to learn of the passing, at a local hospital, of James F. Anderson, veteran boilermaker of the Southern railway and charter member of his local lodge. Mr. Anderson passed away at the age of 67, victim of asthma and complications. He was stricken suddenly while at his work, and died some time before arriving at the hospital.

Mr. Anderson, affectionately known to scores of friends among local trades unionists as "Shorty," was an earnest and able advocate of organized labor, and until his advancing age prevented, had been active in the work of his organization. He was one of the best known and best loved of the "old-timers" in the local movement, and his demise will be regretted by all members of organized labor.

He is survived by two sons, Edmund and James; two daughters, Mrs. Jack Horner and Mrs. Nimrod Dobbs, all of this city; two sisters, Mrs. Davis Lucas, of this city, and Mrs. Dave Oliphant, of Norman, Okla.; a brother, T. E. Anderson, of this city; four grandchildren, Dwight, Franklin, Wilma Ruth and Betty Horner. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World, Ridgedale lodge, F. and A. M., Boilermakers' union and Tabernacle Baptist church.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, with a large number of prominent citizens attending to attest their appreciation of a splendid citizen.

The Labor World joins hundreds of friends in deploring the passing of Brother Anderson, and in extending to his surviving relatives heartfelt condolences in their loss.

N.R.A. to Investigate Labor Disturbances At Ford Auto Plant

National Compliance Board Announces Intention to Make Detailed Study of Company's Refusal to Bargain Collectively With Employes of Edgewater Plant.

Washington, March 1.—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor company, has been notified by National Compliance Director William H. Davis that the latter will proceed with a detailed investigation of the company's alleged refusal to bargain collectively with employes of its Edgewater, N. J., plant.

This decision, it was announced, was prompted by the Ford company's refusal to participate in the hearing held Feb. 23, when nearly a score of employes appeared to substantiate charges previously made in affidavits.

In a letter to Mr. Davis, informing him "it is not our intention to be represented or to take any part in the hearing . . .," B. J. Craig, secretary of the Ford company, asserted ". . . in our opinion, the answer and exhibits which have already been sent to you are more than sufficient to disprove, beyond any possibility of doubt, the complaint that this company violated Section 7 of the code for the automobile manufacturing industry."

Reinstatement of Men Refused.

Briefly, the employes charged that following their "walkout" on Sept. 29, in an effort to force better working conditions in the Edgewater plant, company officials persisted in a refusal to reinstate the strikers in a group and that all efforts to bargain on the point have been repulsed.

It was said by several of the employes that spokesmen for the United Automobile Workers, Local No. 18613, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, attempted to dissuade the workers from the "walkout" and that the plant manager, Neil S. Brown, also remonstrated with them.

One of the striking employes produced a letter written to him by Edsel Ford in which the latter asserted "Mr. Brown is our representative and you may discuss with him the working conditions to which your letter makes reference."

Strikers Charge Threat.

"It has always been our chief care," Mr. Ford asserted in the letter, "to see that working conditions in our plants shall be of the highest possible order, and we should be glad to hear of any instance where this may not be the case."

It was charged at the hearing, however, that on a previous occasion when the strikers sought to confer with Brown, he threatened that unless they returned to their machines within five minutes they would be permanently barred from the company's employment. It was also charged that following the "walkout," some fifty-one strikers were "blacklisted" and that none of them have since been rehired.

These complaints of the company's alleged violation of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act were filed with National Recovery Administrator Johnson by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and were referred by the administrator to Mr. Davis.

Full Pay Cut Restoration Voted For Federal Employes by Senate

Five Per Cent Will Date from February 1, With 10 Per Cent Effective July 1—Leaders Predict House Approval.

Washington, March 1.—By the close vote of 41 to 40 the senate voted to restore the entire 15 per cent pay cut which the last congress imposed on over half a million government employes in the administration's determination to compel the already underpaid federal workers to contribute $189,000,000 annually to satisfy the capacious maw of that insatiable hobby which salary slashers call "balancing the budget."

The action of the senate was taken on the amendment offered by Senator McCarren of Nevada to the independent offices appropriation bill substituting the restoration of the entire 15 per cent reduction for the 10 per cent recommended by the senate appropriations committee, which, in turn, was a substitute for the 5 per cent restoration contained in the bill as it passed the house of representatives. According to the senate amendment, 5 per cent of the restoration will be available as of February 1, and the remaining 10 per cent on July 1.

House Approval Seen.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, majority leader in the house of representatives, and Representative Clifton Woodrum, of Virginia, chairman of the house appropriations subcommittee in charge of the bill, made the prediction, after conferences with Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, majority leader in the senate, that the house of representatives will approve the full restoration adopted by the senate.

House Gave Only 5 Per Cent.

President Roosevelt originally recommended a restoration of 5 per cent of the 15 per cent cut, effective next July. The house appropriations committee included the 5 per cent in the independent offices appropriation bill and prevented any increase in this figure by passing a "gag" rule which prohibited all amendments to the bill except those approved by the appropriations committee.

Senate Committee Gave 10 Per Cent.

After listening to the arguments in favor of full restoration made by representatives of organized labor, headed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the senate appropriations committee recommended a 10 per cent restoration, 5 per cent applying as of Feb. 1 and another 5 per cent on July 1, with the proviso that the president should restore the remaining 5 per cent if the increase in the cost of living warranted it.

Senate Wipes Out Entire 15% Cut.

By adopting the McCarran amendment the senate authorized the restoration of the entire pay cut and decided to balance the budget by other methods than reducing the earnings and living standards of hundreds of thousands of deserving government employes.

The independent offices appropriation bill as amended by the senate will be referred to the house of representatives, whose leaders predict that the amendment for full salary restoration will be overwhelmingly approved and go to the president with the indorsement of both houses of congress.

PORT ARTHUR BAKERS WIN STRIKE FOR UNION SHOP

Port Arthur, Tex.—The Port Arthur local of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America won a vigorous strike against a number of leading bakeries in this city. As a result the bakers secured a contract providing closed shop working conditions, including a fixed wage scale of $22 a week for journeymen and $17 for apprentices.

The only concession made by the union was an agreement to accept as members four men whom the Peck bakery had imported. Peck took back all of his foremen and several of his other employes.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What big union in the women's wear industry has an educational department?

A.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, which has an active educational department of which Fannia M. Cohn is executive secretary.

* * *

Q.—Has European labor followed the lead of American labor in declaring for the 30-hour week?

A.—No. At present European labor affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions is agitating for the 40-hour week.

* * *

Q.—When was the United States department of labor established?

A.—By act of congress March 4, 1913.

What Next!

Water mains that are virtually everlasting seem to be an accomplished fact, says "Scientific American." One of the largest manufacturers of iron pipe has concluded an extensive research program on a corrosion-resistant lining for iron water pipes. As a result there is now on the market a pipe lined with a special cement composition which is said to have three times the durability of ordinary cement mixtures. The pipe is intended primarily for carrying water or solutions which rust, corrode and otherwise attack unprotected metal pipe.

* * *

A new type of glass, developed for use in air conditioning, has just been announced. The new glass, called Aklo, has the unusual property of transmitting 70 per cent of the sunlight but holding back the heat rays so barely 30 per cent pass through. Aklo window panes, bringing in the wanted light with a minimum of summer heat, are expected to cut the cost of air conditioning and remove a barrier to air conditioning development.

Wisdom

There is no restraining men's tongues or pens when charged with a little vanity.—Washington.

The President—This plan of reorganization is very ingenious. It does us credit.

The Director—Also it does our creditors.

* * *

Prospective Tenant—I would like to see one of the bedrooms.

Owner—Modern or comfortable?

* * *

Veva—There's a rainbow 'round my shoulder and—

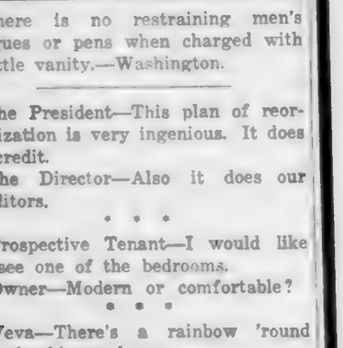
John—Don't be dumb—it's only my arm.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.



Those Newspaper Squawks

The daily newspapers are squawking at the deserved castigation handed them by President Roosevelt when he signed the newspaper code. They say he imputed to them the desire to exploit childhood, operate in firetrap buildings and violate laws against decency. This, they charge was unfair.

What the president said was: "The freedom guaranteed by the constitution is freedom of expression, and that will be scrupulously respected—but it is not freedom to work children, or do business in a fire trap, or violate the laws against obscenity, libel or lewdness."

In all likelihood, Mr. Roosevelt did not mean that many daily newspaper publishers actually desire freedom to exploit children, to operate in a fire trap or to outrage decency, though all these things have been done by newspapers in the greed for profits. Undoubtedly what he had in mind was that under cover of the cry for freedom of the press publishers were seeking, consciously or unconsciously, to avoid complying with hour and wage regulations such as are required of other business enterprises.

If this was what the president was thinking, he only voiced in his comment on the code what newspapers have said themselves. One of these was the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper of the highest standing, which said some months ago:

"The impression is fast gaining ground that it is not freedom of the press than certain newspaper elements are campaigning for, but freedom to escape keeping their agreements under NRA; that these elements, while editorially urging all other industries to cooperate with NRA, want their business exempt from its responsibilities."

Soaring Prices Menace Recovery

Soaring prices are now one of the greatest problems before the NRA. If prices race far ahead of wages, as they threaten to do, recovey will be seriously retarded if not halted.

At present, prices seem to be rapidly getting the better of individual incomes. It would be suicidal to permit this to continue. Wages must go up to keep pace with prices or buying will be curtailed. This will decrease business activity and unemployment, with its long train of evils, will again begin to increase.

As the American Federationist points out, there is no sense in increasing business activity unless we face frankly the need for balancing production by maintaining purchasing power adequate to buy output.

"The output of production must always be sold in order to maintain going capacity," the Federationist adds. "To complete the purpose for which production is carried on, we must plan so that those who would normally buy the output have incomes that will enable them to fit into the production program."

Fight on Destruction

Erosion, which within fifty years has created such a change in the aspect of the earth in vast areas of the western part of the United States that it approximates that of a geological epoch, is being fought by the civilian conservation corps. The work is intended to save millions of acres of fertile land from being transformed into washes by the invasion of gullies bearing water streams which strip the soil.

The CCC anti-erosion program applies on a large scale what the individual farmer applies when he terraces his land to prevent washing. Whole valleys many miles in width and length have been ruined for crops and grazing by erosion, which was intensified by the destruction of top cover by overgrazing of cattle and sheep.

The work being accomplished along this line suggests anew the desirable permanency of the CCC establishment. The federal authority has long been urged to conduct just the sort of general conservation activity as it is now pursuing as an emergency employment measure. Continuation of the work with a somewhat reduced establishment is likely to be deemed imperative.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

KENTON'S

We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

—and—

"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."

KENTON'S

"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"

18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323

CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

WHEN—

Accident or sickness disables you and expenses begin to pile up, which would you rather have—flowers sent by sympathetic friends or

A Monthly Check

from

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY

NRA

Our Low Prices On Sterchi's

Bonded Tires

Still in Effect!

SPECIAL

A 29x4.40 6-Ply Under Tread Sterchi's Bonded First Quality Tire for Only—

$1.82 Cash $1.25 Per Week

For 4 Weeks

To Those of Approved Credit.

Other Prices Proportionately Low.

5% Discount for Cash!

617 Market Dial 6-1915

STERCHI BROS STORES INC.

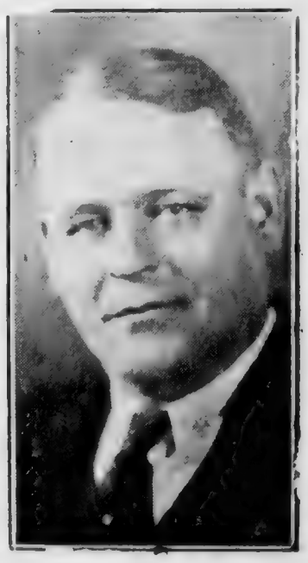
Rossville Dial 3-0137

BROAD at SEVENTH—DIAL 7-2151

FRANK BURNS

City Detective

CANDIDATE For SHERIFF



I AM NOW, ALWAYS HAVE BEEN AND ALWAYS INTEND TO BE FAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

FRANK BURNS.

I Will Appreciate Labor's Vote and Influence

My Record is an Open Book

Is there any need for a change?

JOHN J. LIVELY

for re-election

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

A safe man for the office of Circuit Court Clerk

JOE CLIFT

Make him sure with your vote on March 15th

He is capable, true and tried, and will continue to merit your approval.

TOM S. MYERS

Candidate for

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE

First Division

A FRIEND OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Democratic Primary, March 15, 1934

rade Body Puts Up Shutters When Labor Demands Fair Play

hamokin, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Shain Chamber of Commerce was away to rest this week, with orized labor acting as pallbearers. re were no mourners or flowers. ack of the demise is an intereststory that emphasizes the power labor when it is in earnest.

, Some time ago the Central Labor council of Shamokin and Coal township bluntly told members of the board of directors of the local chamber that its anti-union policies, as well as those of the state and national bodies, would be met by retaliatory measures, chief among which taining membership.

That ultimatum exploded like a bombshell. The chamber named a committee to investigate, and it reported back the workers meant everything they said and suggested that the only way of regaining their favor was to dissolve the organization.

"Since the borough and township are solidly organized, and most of the citizens of these communities are working people," the report said, "the anti-union policies of the chamber are out of tune with the times."

That hint was sufficient. By almost unanimous vote the chamber decided to put up the shutters.

UNION WANTS PROPERTY CONFISCATED BY HITLER

Amsterdam, Holland.—The executive committee of the International Building Workers is taking active steps to recover the possessions of the International confiscated by Chancellor Hitler's Nazi government in Germany. The committee decided that affiliated organizations should be requested to approach the governments of their respective countries, informing them of the facts in the case and urging them to use their influence to regain the property of the Building Workers' International and its affiliated bodies.

Whitney Hits 15 Per Cent Wage Reduction for Railway Workers

Ten Per Cent Slash Has Already Cost Employes $388,000,000—Greedy Bond Owners, Instead of Wage Rates, Handicap the Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' association, characterized the demand of the railway managers that a 15 per cent pay cut be imposed on hundreds of thousands of railway employes as "evidence that rail managers have learned little, if anything, from the tragic events of the depression."

Railroad stockholders and bond owners have already received millions of dollars in benefits from the 10 per cent pay cut which has been in operation for many months and which expires on June 30. The railway managers demanded that the 10 per cent be continued and an additional 5 per cent added.

In a statement discussing the proposed pay cut Mr. Whitney said:

"The railroads are not suffering from the wage scales paid their employes. The real difficulty with the railroad industry is caused by the burdensome load of fixed charges and the refusal of railway bondholders to contribute their share to the relief of the industry.

"Railway labor is not disposed to continue to assume that burden. It is about time that this industry was compelled to put its house in order so it can fulfill its responsibility to aid in a revival of business and discontinue the exploitation of its employes."

Whitney asserted that since the 10 per cent wage reduction began in February, 1932, employes have lost $388,000,000 in wages, while more than 800,000 of them have been without work. On the other hand, he estimated that the roads had benefited by repeal of the recapture clause, increases in rates, and public aid to the extent of a billion dollars.

Millions in Government Loans.

Since the depression the federal government, through the Reconstruction Finance corporation, has loaned the railroads $400,000,000, of which sum $60,000,000 has been returned. For many of the loans the government does not have sufficient collateral to guarantee repayment.

Judge Tuttle's "Stench Bomb" Charge Denied in Detroit Injunction Case

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—William Thorpe, attorney for Sign Writers' Local Union No. 591, called Federal Judge Arthur Tuttle to order for an entirely unwarranted charge which the judge made against organized labor in the hearing on the injunction demanded by the Cinderella Theater company against picketing the theater.

Manager Kramer, of the theater, testified that two stench bombs had been placed in the theater early in 1933, whereupon Judge Tuttle stated, according to press reports, that bombing outrages usually accompanied labor disputes. In challenging this statement, Mr. Thorpe said:

"The legitimate trade union movement does not countenance such outrages. It has been the experience of organized labor that when dairies, cleaning and dyeing firms and theaters got to fighting among themselves that bombings took place."

In discussing strikes and the right to picket, Mr. Thorpe added: "The strike is the only weapon which the working man has and he has the right to peacefully picket and disseminate literature telling the public of their grievance with their employers. This right is guaranteed them under the federal anti-injunction law."

Graphic Arts Code Signed by Roosevelt

Washington, March 1.—President Roosevelt signed the graphic arts master code, which is an amalgamation of nearly fifty separate codes and covers all the printing trades except photoengravers, electrotypers and stereotypers.

Only four other American industries exceed graphic arts in the value of products, which in normal times is $2,400,000,000 a year, with employes normally numbering 400,000.

The code establishes a 40-hour maximum work week and fixes minimum wages for different classes of skilled employes.

For administrative purposes the industries are divided into two major groups—one dealing with the production and distribution of printing, and the other with its specialized distribution.

The administrative agency will be a board called the National Graphic Arts Coordinating committee, consisting of twenty members. Each of the four major divisions of the production side of the industry will have a national compliance board, and each of the industries within each national product group will have a code authority. Provision is made for regional compliance boards and regional code authorities.

Provisions of the code setting up three separate labor boards were deleted by President Roosevelt's order. In their stead the president directed creation of a bipartisan board consisting of five employers, five labor spokesmen, and an impartial chairman to handle all labor controversies under the code.

er 40 years service for the Democratic ty—Never sought or held a political of-. Your vote and help will be appreci-d.

ou Run No Risk in Nominating and Electing

W. Shep Shelton

CANDIDATE FOR

COUNTY REGISTER

SUBJECT TO DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MARCH 15, 1934

If nominated and elected, I will ersonally visit some of the larger unties, and inspect their systems f indexing, etc., and if any imrovement can be made, without xtra cost to the taxpayers, I will e glad to make such changes.

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardui has helped thousands of women:

"I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain unnerved me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired, day after day.

"My mother had taken Cardui, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time."

Cardui, the purely vegetable medicine which so many women take and recommend, is sold by local druggists.

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

Chattanooga's Largest Cash Grocery!

New! We have them Try! Campbell's

NOODLE WITH CHICKEN SOUP
CREAM OF MUSHROOM 2 cans 17c

CAMPBELL'S Tomato Soup, only, 2 cans (All other varieties, 2 cans 17c) 15c

EASY WAY Grocery Co.
SECOND and MARKET

I WILL STAY ON THE JOB AND EARN MY SALARY

Have Never Held Public Office

Walter D. Moore

Candidate for

County Court Clerk

Am Ex-Service Man and Legionnaire

Democratic Primary, March 15th, 1934

MY PLATFORM: Equal rights for all in collection of Privilege Taxes.

Official favors to any group or class will react on all in the end.

WILL APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT

The 14" RULE
—a measure of safety for your CHILD'S EYES

IMPROPER lighting frequently causes a child to bring her book much closer to her eyes than the normal reading distance—which is 14 inches.

If this is allowed to continue it may lead to defective vision, and so we suggest that you observe the kind of light your child is reading under. Only the very best is good enough because, remember, about ¾ of all the knowledge she will acquire through life will come through her eyes.

You can help your child make progress in her studies and reduce the possibility of future eye trouble by paying attention to proper home lighting NOW. We will be only too glad to consult with you.

Why not use your extra kilowatt-hours to improve your lighting? With the new electric rates the majority of our customers have an allotment of extra electricity to use without additional cost.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

BETTER LIGHT - BETTER SIGHT

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

C. E. CAMP

Candidate for

COUNTY JUDGE

In seeking the nomination in the coming primary election on March 15th for the office of County Judge I want to make my position clear to the masses of the people.

I have been a resident of Hamilton county for forty-four years, twenty-two of which I spent as an active member of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union. I am at this time a retired member of this local. All my life I have been an ardent supporter of Union Labor and the principle on which the Union is founded. I have endeavored in every possible way to merit the support of this great body.

For the past eleven years I have been a member of your county court and with the experience derived from this source, coupled with my natural desire to be in a better position to serve the masses of the people, I believe I am better qualified to execute the duties of this office to the satisfaction of all.

I have been indorsed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 92, and will greatly appreciate your individual and united support.

FOR A NEW DEAL VOTE FOR

N. A. (TY) COBB

for

Circuit Court Clerk

All of my opponents have lived off the taxpayers for a number of years, as shown by the following score:

Tom Rogers	20 years, approximately	$ 80,000
Mrs. Mance Sherrill	9 years, approximately	16,000
Joe W. Clift	15 years, approximately	167,000

Consult the public record and see for yourself.

MY PLATFORM

1. To employ assistants qualified to give efficient, courteous service.
2. To render the public every service expected in a pleasant and agreeable manner.
3. Not to employ members of my family.

If you believe in passing the public jobs around
Vote for
N. A. (TY COBB for CIRCUIT COURT CLERK
On March 15th

"SUNNY MAID" SLICED BREAD

Large Loaf 10c

"SUNNY MAID" CINNAMON ROLLS

5c package of 6

"SOUTHERN DINNER" ROLLS

5c package of 12

Dixie Bakery, 340 E. 9th St.

Only Union Labeled Bakery Product in Chattanooga

YOUR FRIEND

CAST YOUR VOTE
FOR

D. B. VANCE

FOR
CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE
FIRST DIVISION

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MARCH 15th

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49317
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

G. R. Pearce vs. Hattie Pearce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hattie Pearce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Tillett & Weatherford, Attys. 3-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49306
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mattie Harris vs. Parks Harris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Parks Harris is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. G. Redwine, Atty. 3-2

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 12118
Family Loan Corporation vs. Parker E. and Francis Anderson
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 12, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Feb. 13, 1934.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

3-9

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49369
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Howard F. Thweatt vs. Maude Thweatt

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maude Thweatt is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. C. Farris, Atty.

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49367
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Nan Elsberry Gilreath vs. Gordon Gilreath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Gordon Gilreath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 3-16

No. 222
In the Matter of Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased
In Re: Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased In the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

To the Creditors of the Estate of John F. Trimble:

The insolvency of the estate of John F. Trimble, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law on or before Monday, the seventh day of May, 1934, or be forever barred.

This February 19th, 1934.

LIZZIE M. TRIMBLE,
Executrix.
JOHN F. TRIMBLE,
Deceased.

3-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49364
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Clarence L. Benton vs. Elsie Lee Benton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elsie Lee Benton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 27th day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS Clerk.

Nick Givens, Atty. 3-23

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of July, 1924, by Henry Nelson and wife, Retha May Nelson, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K," Vol. 18, page 505 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and interest thereon, which still remain due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"Beginning on the east line of the Dayton Pike 870 feet northwardly from the northwest corner of the A. L. Caldwell tract; thence running northwardly along the east line of the Dayton Pike and the old Dayton road to the southwest corner of the property conveyed to Winnine Carden to D. G. Carden, et al, by deed dated October 20, 1910, and registered September 20, 1911, in Z-10-487 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence along the south line of said Carden tract north 72 degrees 30 minutes east 963.9 feet to a corner; thence north 51 degrees east 394.3 feet to the southwest corner of W. H. Gann property; thence south 71 degrees 20 minutes east along the south line of the Gann property 914 feet to the west line of the Samuel Lovelady tract; thence south 27 degrees 30 minutes east along the line between the Lovelady and Carden tracts to a stake at site of black oak tree; thence south 50 degrees 5 minutes east 130 feet to a post oak; thence south 58 degrees 30 minutes west 159.6 feet to a white oak stump; thence south 42 degrees 35 minutes west 539.1 feet to a sourwood stump; thence south 85 degrees west 215 feet; thence south 84 degrees 15 minutes west 179.3 feet; thence south 82 degrees 30 minutes west 449.1 feet to a post, being the corner between the property herein conveyed by Winnine Carden, widow, to Mrs. Jane Elliott; thence north 68 degrees 20 minutes west 2025 feet to the point of beginning and being part of the property conveyed to Winnie Carden by partition of the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in record book 6, page 665, and containing 60.05 acres."

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of February, 1934.

W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

3-23

Labor Board Orders Election Held By the Employes of Overall Plant

Company Union Employer Agrees to Stop Victimizing Trade Unionists and Recognize the Union If Employes Vote for It.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The National Labor Board decided to hold an election in the plants of the Union Overall company, Bordentown, N. J., to determine whether the employes wish to have union representatives to act for them in negotiations with the management to determine wages, hours, and working conditions, and if so, who those representatives shall be. The board reached this decision after a hearing at which representatives of the United Garment Workers of America and the company stated the case.

Mrs. A. Cressenti, a member of the shop committee representing the Garment Workers' union, charged that the company fostered a company union and asked that it be disbanded. She said that in December the company discharged two members of the union who were active in union work, both of whom had been employed by the concern for a number of years. She gave an account of attempts at mediation by the local compliance board, the state compliance board, and finally by the Newark regional labor board, which notified the company it had found violations of the labor section of the national recovery act and ruled that the two discharged union employes be rehired, which was done.

A report from Prof. D. A. McCabe, the member of the subcommittee of the Newark regional board which investigated the case, showed that Jacob Zobel, part owner of the plant, had stated before the regional board that he "would not recognize any outside union or sign an agreement with any union, but he would sign an agreement with a 'company union.'"

J. B. Tomlinson, city councillor of Bordentown, spokesman for Zobel, said that Zobel had changed his mind and that the company would now "deal with the official union." He added that the company will not do anything which may be construed as a penalty for joining the union before the election is held, and that after the election it would not exercise any discrimination against union workers.

Sioux City Butcher Workers Strike Against Armour's Antiunion Policy

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 15.—The meat packers of Sioux City insist upon maintaining company unions in their plants in violation of the expressed purpose of the national industrial recovery act and wantonly flout the legal right of their employes to organize in bona fide unions and carry on active union work without interference from the packers.

The unionist and Public Forum, the official organ of the Sioux City Trades Union and Labor Assembly, gives the following description of the situation:

"Over three-fourths of the packing plant workers are organized in the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, and according to the NIRA that organization should be dealt with by the packers, but it isn't. Activity against the union on the part of officials at the Armour plant last week caused a walkout of all employes of the sheep kill. Union officials made the men go back to work pending the arrival of government officials."

It was expected that representatives of the national labor board would come here from Washington and take a vote of the workers as to which organization they wished to represent them under Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49323
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Monnie Killingsworth vs. Alvis Killingsworth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alvis Killingsworth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 3-23

Patronize These Dalton Friends

When in Dalton SPEND THE NIGHT at

UNCLE JOE'S Tourist Camp and Eat with

J. N. REYNOLDS' SERVICE LUNCH

IN NORTH EDGE of DALTON

A & B Grocery

Fresh Meats, Groceries
Feed Stuff

South Hamilton St.

Dalton - - - Georgia

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT

Ben's Cafe

16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.

100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

NU-WAY Lunch Room

SHORT ORDERS
A Specialty

W. C. HUDGINS, Prop.

WHEN IN DALTON Meet Your Friends at

HUNGRY MAN'S PARADISE

10c Hamburgers for 5c
25c Irish Stews for 15c

Gordon St.
Opposite Dalton Hardware
Proprietor, TOM A. VAUGHN

WHEN IN DALTON

Meet Your Friends at

TOM VAUGHN'S BARBER SHOP

FOR 100% UNION

J. A. CORNELISON

GROCERIES

"The Store That Saves You Money"

GOOD GULF GASOLINE and Motor Oil

If you don't believe we are for Organized Labor ask the boys!

Telephone 276 Dalton, Ga.

Let's Co-Operate With Friends

LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

Turn About Is Fair Play

The merchants and business houses listed below are asking for our co-operation. Spend your money with those who are helping to maintain YOUR PAPER.

LEE'S SHOE SHOPS
Member
N R A 100% UNION
Satisfaction Guaranteed Make Us Prove It
2435 Glass St. . . . Dial 2-9184
1402 Dodds Ave. . Dial 2-9275

MEMBER N. R. A. PHONE 6-3166
U S A DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Mrs. B. L. Guthrie, Manager
QUALITY DRY CLEANING, DYEING REPAIRING AND ALTERATIONS
Satisfaction Guaranteed Make Us Prove It
2439 Broad St. 117 W. 7th St.

WILLIAMS RESTAURANT
CARL WILLIAMS
New Location
1463 MARKET STREET

Phone 7-3254 55 E. Main St.
C. C. HOWARD FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE

LECK ROBINSON GARAGE
Automobile Repairing
Brake Service Motors Re-Bored
59 E. Main St. Phone 6-2793

RAWLINGS DRUG COMPANY
STUART H. WYRICK, Prop.
Personal Service Since 1904
Free Delivery
2002 Broad St. DIAL 7-2413

F. G. BRYAN
Fresh Meats and Groceries---Fish
330 E. MAIN ST.
Phone 6-0120 Phone 6-0129
Bicycle and Truck Delivery

J. M. HEARD & CO.
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
1800 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-2014

LOOKOUT SERVICE STATION
23rd AND DODDS AVE.
Phone 2-9272
Pete Guinn
Woco Pep Battery Work

FREE DELIVERY
RUSSELL'S CASH GROCERY
AND FRESH MEATS
3312 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-9230
It Never Costs More at Russell's

CAGLE'S
Quality Chili and Hot Tamales and Delicious Sandwiches, including his Famous Fort Cheatham Special 5c Hamburgers
2302 DODDS AVE.

Dutch & Tom ALGOOD Cash Store
Fresh Meats & Staple Groceries
Cor. 50th St. and Rossville Blvd.

A SYSTEM Groceries
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Jack—I'm going to kiss you until you yell.

Pearl—Well, I'm just as contrary as you are, young man.

* * *

Diner—This isn't a very good looking piece of meat.

Waiter—Well, you ordered a plate steak.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 9, 1934 | Number 46

Arbitrary Position Lieut.-Col. Simpson Resented by Labor

State Director C. W. A. Evidently Doesn't Like Unions.

"We Will Set Wage Scales in Future," He Declares—Locals Flood Washington Officials in Protest Against Militaristic Finality of Colonel's Order.

Attention, Mr. Simpson!

A. C. Robinson, secretary of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Friday morning received the following wire in answer to protest against the arbitrary action of Walter Simpson:

In accordance with new rules issued March 6 by CWA, prevailing wage established with employers in your locality, and actually received by your members, is the wage that will be paid on CWA work in future.

THOMAS E. BURKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Militaristic finality of the ukase issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Simpson, in charge of C. W. W. work in Tennessee, has had the effect, locally, of disturbing conditions connected with the government projects, and has caused a flood of protests to come into Washington against the arbitrary stand of the official with respect to future wage scales.

Building trades unions, in particular, are "hot under the collor," and in some instances have refused to work for the paltry 75 cents per hour, twenty-four hours per week, total $18.00.

Although the law provides that prevailing wage scales shall be paid, the military man declares that 75 cents per hour shall be the scale, and dictates at the same time a contempt for organized labor and union wage scales. Regardless of union rules, he is quoted as saying, "We're going to set the rates from now on." Mr. Simpson was quoted as branding W. E. Cheek, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, an "agitator," and dismissed a suggestion that he might be displayed with the remark to the effect that "I am packing my bags now."

Aside from a flood of telegrams which went into Washington, to international union officials, President Green, Administrator Hopkins and Senators T. R. Cuthbert, on behalf of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council addressed a comprehensive letter to Mr. Hopkins on March 4, in which he outlined the situation as labor saw it, and made the terse observation that "We lack his (Simpson's) military training which demands absolute and instance obedience, but we do not believe you will allow this to continue in this state." At press time Mr. Cuthbert had received no reply.

His letter follows:

March 4, 1934.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins,
Federal Relief Administrator,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hopkins: I am inclosing herein a clipping from the Chattanooga News of March 3, 1934. In it Mr. Walter L. Simpson, state civil works administrator for Tennessee, is quoted as terming secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor as an "agitator," and also stating that organized labor has boosted its wage scale in order to hold the CWA up.

We are in Chattanooga organized labor has been compliant to the extreme because we realized the difficulties of such an immense and urgent undertaking as the CWA, and although we were things being done and not being done that we felt were not correctly according to the rules, we remained silent in the hope that they would work out by themselves.

When the Associated Press news office issued a story on Feb. 22, stating, saying that CWA wage rates for unskilled labor were to be reduced under certain conditions, I immediately wired you for confirmation and requested that you inform me of those conditions.

On Feb. 24 I received a reply from Mr. Perry A. Fellows, action chief engineer, which said "effective not later than March 2 wages paid employes will be the prevailing rate of wage for the kind of work performed in each local community but in no case less than 30 cents per hour. These instructions sent out by Hopkins Feb. 16. These rates subject to approval of state administrator."

I immediately visited the office of Mr. Jean Hagar, resident engineer, and showed him the telegram, with request that before the "prevailing rate" was set that I be allowed to confer with him and present our side of the case in regards to what is the prevailing rate. My reception was most courteous and I was assured that our representatives would be given opportunity to appear before the CWA before rates were set.

At no time has the rate of 75 cents for skilled labor, as set by Colonel Simpson, been as low. Therefore, Colonel Simpson's statement that the unions have boosted their rates for the purpose of taking advantage of the CWA is nullified by his action in cutting under any rate of the lowest paid craft that has existed in many years. Even though Colonel Simpson's desire may be to not only hold wages at present levels but to also cut them, he is not an authority in himself, but he has certain rules prescribed and which he must follow. We feel that the "prevailing rate in each community" must be adhered to, and since we can definitely prove that 75 cents is far below the prevailing rate, we ask that his ruling be set aside. Especially is this contention on our part sustained by the fact that the entire recovery program, of which CWA is a part, is for the definite purpose of (a) putting unemployed to work and (b) to raise wages so as to increase purchasing power.

Colonel Simpson's charge that we are "agitators," and referring most particularly to our secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, W. E. Cheek, is certainly not borne out by our past record of co-operation with the entire recovery program. In fact, it has been the opinion of many of our union members that Secretary Cheek and other officials of our unions have erred to the opposite degree—that is, they have been too patient and have not been active enough in voicing their protests. If it is the policy of the state CWA administrator to crush all suggestions not in line with his personal ideas with epithets and abuse, we cannot see much hope for peace. We lack his military training which demands absolute an instant obedience. However, we do not think that you will allow this to continue in this state.

This communication is not directed to you in a rancorous spirit, but we do think you should be made aware of the true condition of affairs and will grant us a hearing. If this be "agitating," we are willing to bear that tag with due fortitude and persistence.

Yours truly,
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.

UNIONISTS VICTIMIZED BY CALCASIEU PAPER CO

Elizabeth, La.—Labor officials familiar with the situation charge that the management of the Calcasieu Paper company here has pursued a policy of victimizing trade unionists by discharging employes who joined a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They claim that the company allowed the foremen to canvass from house to house for membership in a company union and emphasized the fact none of the company union employes were relieved of their jobs.

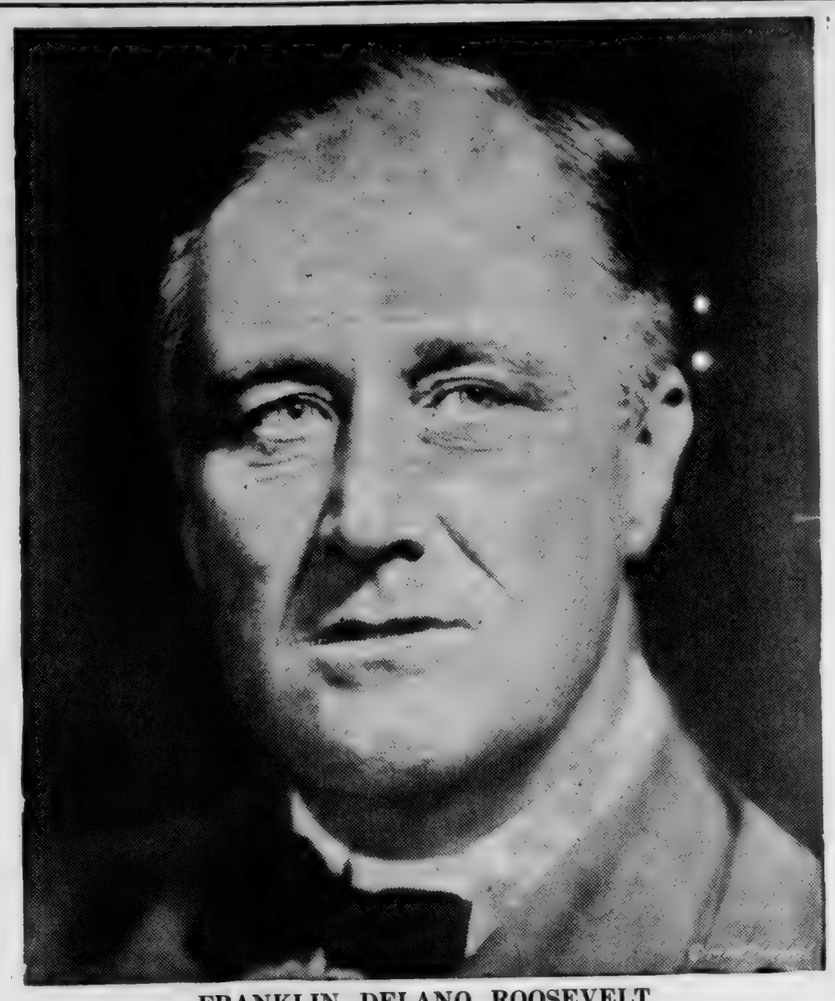
Union officials also point out that the management discharged qualified union workers for alleged incompetency and other unwarranted reasons, and even resorted to reclassification of the employes in an attempt to evade the provisions of the national industrial recovery act.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL FOUNDED IN JACKSONVILLE

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Jacksonville Building Trades council, which lapsed many years ago, has been reorganized and started out in its reinvigorated life by undertaking to secure collective bargaining contracts with employers under the NRA code.

Jacksonville carpenters' local union voted to stand firmly for a thirty-hour week in conformity with the policy of the American Federation of Labor. The union is urging a wage rate of $1 per hour.

"Play Ball or Turn in Your Mitts!"



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Mr. Roosevelt told the code authorities this week just what was expected of industry in connection with the Recovery Program. And he meant it.

SOUTHERN CITIES BID FOR NORTHERN FACTORIES, HOLDING OUT LURE OF LOW PAY AND FAKE UNIONS

Washington, March 8.—Holding out lower wage differentials and "freedom from union interference" as inducements, various chambers of commerce in Southern states are actively bidding for the removal of factories to Southern cities from Northern and Eastern states, or at least for establishment of branch plants in the South, reports received by the complaint division of the NRA show.

Meantime, promotion of "company unions" is assuming the proportions of great civic movements in some Southern cities, with a united front against formation of independent unions, especially those offiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Former Congressman L. B. Rainey of Gadsden, Ala., speaking at a NRA public meeting preliminary to the conference of code authorities here, described some of the conditions attending unionizing efforts in the South. He said his city "is rife with code violations," and added: "The Gulf States Steel company is threatening their men with discharge if they join a union and telling those who already belong that they may return to their jobs as soon as they have severed their connections with the union. Another company there," he said, "is paying both their skilled and unskilled labor 30 cents per hour, whereas the absolute minimum prescribed by their code is 32½ cents per hour."

Complaints, according to Rainey, have been handed over to the chamber of commerce for settlement, but that brings no relief, as the members of the chamber are all tied up with the city's business interests, he said, and cannot be expected to return a fair verdict.

"They work on a principle of 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours,'" said Rainey. "And there is only one hope. Send us disinterested parties to settle the differences and enforce the codes or, mark my words, gentlemen, we will have strikes by June, with the possibility of trouble, bloodshed and destruction of property which such disturbances so often bring in their train."

Regarding the Rainey complaint, the following sentences from the speech of President Roosevelt opening the code authorities' conference are of interest:

"It is sufficient for me to point out once more that the difficult and dangerous situation into which the United States has got itself was due to the general attitude 'Every man for himself; the devil take the hindmost.' Individuals were seeking quick riches at the expense of other individuals. Geographical sections were seeking economic preference for themselves to the disadvantage of other sections. Cities were recklessly offering inducements to manufacturing plants to move away from other cities. . . . There was little consideration for the social point of view."

McDaniels on Full Time for Local 175

E. E. McDaniels, veteran official of Local 175, Electrical Workers, has again been placed on full time as business manager for the "wire twisters," affairs of the union having having reached a point where it is necessary for a representative to devote his entire attention to business matters in connection with the organization's work.

Mr. McDaniels said Thursday the Electrical Workers are in better condition now than at any time for several years, membership having grown by leaps and bounds and the local is working in perfect harmony with practically all the downtown shops and contractors.

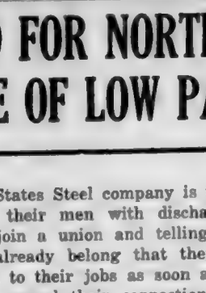
He has opened an office at Seventeenth and Cowart street, or may be reached otherwise at his home, 1603 East Forty-eighth street, phone 3-1037-J.

"Red" will likely have to spend more time around home now for a while, the occasion being the arrival of "Red, Junior," who came to operate the McDaniel domicile last Monday morning.

"He looks just like me," said papa.

But at press time they hadn't drowned the newcomer.

On N. R. A. Board



J. COHEN

Memphis, Tenn.—J. Cohen, president of the Memphis Trades and Labor council, received an appointment to the NRA adjustment board for Tennessee. The Tennessee board consists of three members to hear complaints under the permanent NRA codes. It will also serve as a court of appeals, and decisions of the state NRA director may be taken to the board for ruling. The appointment of Mr. Cohen was recommended by the Tennessee State Federation of Labor.

Read in the paper the other day where a woman in High Point, N. C., came home without her make-up on, and her own dog bit her.

Bakers to Hold Special Meeting

Officers of Bakers' Local 25 announce a special meeting for members, to be held at Roosevelt Hall Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Members of the union are urged to be present, as several matters of importance are to be considered. Addition of the McMillan bakery to the "100 per cent. union" institutions, announced in The Labor World last week, together with increasing sales of "Dixie Maid" bread and other products of the Dixie bakery, is said to have put new life into the members, and efforts are being renewed to make two of the larger bakeries 100 per cent. organized.

It was said that the two mentioned are nearly 100 per cent., and it is hoped that goal will be reached this spring. There are still no members at the Colonial.

BAKERS WIN STRIKE

Port Arthur, Tex., March 8.—The Port Arthur local union of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America won a vigorous strike against a number of leading bakeries in this city. As a result the bakers secured a contract providing closed-shop working conditions, including a fixed wage scale of $22 a week for journeymen and $17 for apprentices.

Local Unionists Find Encouragement In President's Speech

Address to Code Administrators Believed Forerunner of Better Day.

Nation's Chief Tells Industrial Representatives Letter and Spirit of Recovery Program Must Be Obeyed—Section 7-a Means "Exactly What It Says."

"That which is law must be made certain, and the letter and the spirit must be fulfilled. . . . We have arrived at the time for taking stock for correcting manifest errors, for rooting out demonstrated evils."

Thus did President Roosevelt, in opening the conference of code authorities at Washington this week, give the greatest single bit of encouragement to labor since the national recovery act began to demonstrate that "the leopard cannot change its spots," and that the arrogant, selfish industrialists for the most part were still the arrogant, selfish industrialists, without the will or apparently the capacity to co-operate with a sorely stricken nation in its efforts to recover from the worst crisis in its history.

Chattanooga trades unionists were jubilant at the forceful and unmistakable language of the nation's chief executive, who enjoys complete confidence of workers as well as millions in all walks of life.

Opinion of local workers was tersely summed up Friday morning by A. C. Robinson, secretary of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, who said:

"The president's address was typical of the man. He indicated a genuine spirit of patriotism in demanding of all groups compliance with the recovery act, and particularly pleasing, of course, was his plain notice to 'chiselers' their days are numbered. He told them, in effect, to 'play ball or turn in their mitts,' and I for one believe he meant just what he said."

Highlights in the address were:

"It is the immediate task of industry to re-employ more people at purchasing wages and to do it now."

"With millions still unemployed, the power of our people to purchase and use the products of industry is still greatly curatiled. It can be increased and sustained only by striving for the lowest schedule of prices on which higher wages and increasing employment can be obtained."

"We must consider immediately co-operation to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours."

"The reorganization must be permanent for all the rest of our lives."

". . . that which is law must be made certain and the letter and spirit must be fulfilled."

". . . we have arrived at the time for taking stock for correcting manifest errors, for rooting out demonstrated evils."

"The law itself has provided free choice of their own representatives by employes. Those two words 'free choice' mean just what they say."

The address was the longest the president has made since taking office. It was a sustained, steady drive toward "increase in wages and shortening of hours" and toward elimination of chiseling. He said "We cannot tolerate abuses of economic power—abuses against labor, abuses against employers or abuses against the consuming prohibitions." That forecasts tightening of enforcement.

The president bore down hard on the issue of democracy versus dictatorship, ridiculing the idea that NRA connotes dictatorship of any kind. He regards NRA as democracy in industry, clearly.

A. F. OF L. BACKS ROOSEVELT'S RECOVERY PROGRAM, GREEN SAYS

Washington, March 8.—Working men and women in the United States do not believe they have benefited as much as they should by the NRA codes of fair competition, but nevertheless they stand whole-heartedly back of President Roosevelt and General Johnson in the broad recovery program of the administration with the expectation that in hours, wages and other working conditions the codes will yield more and more to the principles of economic justice, which labor is convinced should govern both the national industrial recovery act and its administration.

This was the underlying thought in the statement made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the general meeting which opened the public forum convened here to present the views of the people on everything connected with the NRA.

On the question of providing employment for the millions of jobless, Mr. Green pointed out that after many months' operation of the president's re-employment agreement and the NRA codes there were in January, 1934, according to American Federation of Labor figures, "11,690,000 persons seeking work but unable to find employment in normal industrial production services."

Shorter Work Week Necessary.

"These figures are significant," he said. "Their meaning is that, having put about three million idle workers back to work during the last eight months under the administration of the national recovery act through a shortening of the work week, we must continue to follow that rule and apply that formula. This means that if we are to overcome unemployment absolutely and definitely the hours of labor per day and the number of hours worked per week must be reduced.

"We have put 3,000,000 men back to work by reducing hours. We can only put more back to work by applying the same rule. This is inevitable. There is no choice in the matter. The amount of work available must be equitably divided among all who are willing and able to work."

Turning to the recovery program in general, Mr. Green said: "It is but natural, it is human, that we should all become impatient and that often in our unsound and bitter criticism we would attack those who are actually engaged in doing a piece of almost superhuman work.

"In eight months we have succeeded in bringing back into private industry approximately 3,000,000 who were unemployed. That is accomplishing a great deal. True, in accomplishing this great task we have developed complaints and criticisms, and labor complains bitterly because we have alternated between hope and disappointment.

"Labor has suffered greatly. We have not realized our hopes, our expectations, our ideals. The extent of our suffering will be shown in part in the complaints filed at the group meetings. But even so, we are not ready to discard the whole recovery program and go back to the old way. What we need to do is to build this program better, to construct it on a more stable basis, to erect a superstructure of industrial recovery that will mean pure and complete success.

"Labor will stand with the administration, co-operating with it in the effort to reach that objective, so that all the criticism we offer at these group meetings will be founded upon a constructive basis. I hope that out of this will come a unity of purpose, a renewed determination, that we are going through with our program and we are going to win."

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1934.

Good Man Passes

In the passing of Frank S. Carden, prominent local attorney, Chattanooga lost an able citizen and an earnest advocate for the things that he thought were right.

Mr. Carden was one of the greatest orators, perhaps, ever produced in this section. He was possessed of an unusually keen intellect, and carried the courage of his convictions to a marked degree. He was the soul of honesty, and intense loyalty to a friend was one of his many outstanding virtues.

Although Mr. Carden's career and environment was such as to center his activities in matters and affairs apart from labor problems, he had nevertheless on many occasions indicated a sympathetic interest in the efforts of working people to better their conditions, and his advice and counsel was frequently and freely given union members and officials who appealed to him for help along these lines.

Frank Carden had a host of friends among all groups of Chattanooga's citizenship, and his untimely passing will be mourned by hundreds, rich and poor, great and small.

LABOR QUERIES

Q. What is the latest international union to decide to move its headquarters to Washington, D. C.?

A. The United Mine Workers of America.

* * *

Q. When did the American factory system begin?

A. In the early 1800's, with the establishment of textile mills in which all the processes of manufacture, from raw material to finished product, were carried on. The machinery in these early factories was run by water power.

* * *

Q. Where was the first state labor bureau established?

A. In Massachusetts, which in 1869 set up a bureau of labor statistics.

What Next!

Automobile factories are installing "electric eye forges." When a bar of steel in these electric heating chambers reaches the desired temperature, its color, always the same at that point, affects a photo-electric cell and the bar is automatically removed by machinery set in motion by the cell.

Wisdom

Happy must he be, the state
Whose ruler's mistrust more
The murmurs of the poor
Than flatteries of the great.
--Whittier.

COAL YARDS ELECT UNION MEN FOR REPRESENTATIVES

Duluth, Minn.—Organized labor here won a decided victory in the election by coal yard employes to name committees to represent the men in collective bargaining with the employers. In fifty-six out of sixty elections conducted the trade union candidates were elected, and under the ruling of the National Labor Board these committees will be recognized as representing all of the men.

A nonunion committee was elected in the yards of the Northwestern Fuel company and in three small yards employing only a few men. The union challenged the Northwestern Fuel company election.

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Does the Times Approve?

Readers of the editorial columns of the Chattanooga Times have recently been amazed at the marked tendency of expressions of that paper toward a return to reaction and to a philosophy and theories which have long been discredited and discarded.

Two recent editorials on the federal child labor amendment were tolerated by thoughtful citizens because of the fact that they were based on "arguments" which have long ago been proved fallacious and which, to again bring into print, indicates a childish simplicity upon the part of the writer. Silly nature of the Times editor's expressions on this matter precluded even the dignity of a reply.

However, apparently encouraged by his ability to "get by" with the child-labor editorials, the Times writer has since written in similar vein against municipal ownership of utilities, the people's primary, and, not to overlook any possible chance to indicate his evident antipathy to labor, takes a pot shot at the workers for endeavoring to maintain a fair wage scale on C. W. A. work by commending Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Simpson for his attitude against the unions, and offering the hope that "May he be upheld by his superiors at Washington."

The Times editorial writer, it will be remembered, is the same gentleman who bitterly attacked Mr. George Forbes concerning expressions which the latter made in a public speech, characterizing the remarks of Mr. Forbes as "loose, inflammatory," etc. However, President Roosevelt apparently heard of this incident, and appointed George assistant postmaster at Chattanooga.

The Times editorial writer is also the same gentleman who was heard to bewail, at a recent public gathering, that "the mill class is now running the country."

What the morning paper's scribe says is, of course, of little or no consequence, because a trend of thought such as he indicates will only have the effect of making the Times ridiculous in the eyes of the people. Such a benighted philosophy in these modern days has no place in the present scheme of things, and many good friends of the morning paper are wondering whether the management ever "checks up" on the expressions of the editorial writer.

Mandate Is Unequivocal

Too many employers, especially the big and powerful ones, don't seem to be able to get it through their heads that this nation is committed to a policy of encouraging workers to organize of their own free will.

If employers universally recognized this fact, the National Labor Board would not find it necessary to repeat with greater and greater insistence that Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act means exactly what it says.

The National Lock company, Rockford, Ill., is one of the employers who apparently do not realize that anti-unionism is as dead as the 1929 boom. The labor board denounced the company for "studied hostility" to the purposes of Section 7-A of the NIRA and took occasion to again set forth the plain mandates of the section, which guarantee the right of collective bargaining. Here they are, for the benefit of hard-headed employers and intelligent workers who are intent on securing their rights:

"Section 7-A cannot be altered by omission or qualification by those unsympathetic with its major objectives. The statute was enacted by the congress after full deliberation and debate. Its mandates are unequivocal. Representation is not restricted under the statute to fellow employes. There is no limitation on the form of organization which may be established by the workers. There is no requirement that the organization which is set up shall follow the departmental lines of any plant. Organization and representation are matters which concern the employes exclusively. The employer has no right to initiate a plan of organization or to participate in any way in the absence of any request from the employes in their designation of representatives and their self-organization. In fact such actions are expressly forbidden by the statute."

All Workers Should Enroll in Unions

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor emphasized the necessity of 100 per cent. organization of working men and women in bona fide unions in order to equip themselves with the machinery necessary to secure their full rights under the codes of fair competition established by authority of the national industrial recovery act.

The importance of the convention's admonition is illustrated every day in Washington in the hearings held by the recovery administration on the various codes, as well as the procedure before and after the hearings.

The codes are practically all drawn up by organizations of employers, called trade associations, without consultation with the employes, organized or unorganized, despite the fact that the labor sections affect very vitally the welfare of all the workers.

In actual day-to-day practice it is a truism evident to all serious-minded persons that the labor sections of the codes receive much more consideration from both employers' representatives and recovery administration authorities when the employes covered by the codes are effectively organized than they do in industries where the employers for years and years have bludgeoned their employes into joining subservient company unions and similar schemes of employer "welfare work."

After the codes are signed by the president it is equally apparent, from months of observation, that the labor sections, according the workers the right of collective bargaining without employer interference and setting up maximum hours and minimum wage standards, are much more adequately enforced if the workers are organized in bona fide trade unions strong enough to fight vigorously every infraction of labor's rights both under the national recovery act and the codes themselves.

Workers everywhere should enroll 100 per cent. in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Otherwise the labor guarantees contained in the recovery act will become just what employers of the Weir and Budd and Ford type desire them to be—mere paper declarations, with the workers kept in economic serfdom and unable to maintain their rights under the law.

Why Not, Mr. Weir?

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel corporation, recently defied the National Labor Board and President Roosevelt by refusing to permit the board to supervise an election to choose representatives for collective bargaining, guaranteed by the national industrial recovery act, by the corporation's 10,000 employes.

Now this subversive corporation official, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh, in discussing the unemployment problem, announces his opposition to the thirty-hour week advocated by the American Federation of Labor, and even opposes the small reductions in the length of the work week suggested by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

In this connection a tabloid picture of unemployment in the United States is instructive.

According to American Federation of Labor unemployment statistics, there were 3,216,000 jobless in January, 1930; 7,160,000 in January, 1931; 10,917,000 in January, 1932; 13,100,000 in January, 1933, and 13,689,000 in March, 1933.

During this entire period those who own and control industry, typified by Mr. Weir, did practically nothing to prevent this astounding increase in the number of unemployed. The American Federation of Labor, on the contrary, insisted on shortening the work week to whatever extent necessary to provide employment for the jobless, culminating in the declaration of the 1932 convention that the thirty-hour week was required to achieve this object.

Since March, 1933, by the expenditure of billions of dollars of federal funds for public works of various sorts, and modest hours reductions in NRA codes, the number without jobs in industrial employment has been reduced to 11,690,000 in January, 1934, with employers just as barren of remedial measures as they were from January, 1930, to March, 1933.

Work at good wages for these millions of jobless is the greatest question before the American people. Our civilization cannot long endure with this huge army of the unemployed and their families reduced to abject poverty and compelled to exist on relief rations which government officials themselves describe as limited to the amount necessary to prevent starvation.

The out-of-works must have jobs. Confronted with this great problem, Mr. Weir, at a banquet in Pittsburgh, given by 600 engineers who paid $7 each for their seats, is reported to have said:

"If the thirty-hour week gives more persons work, why not a twenty-hour week or less, which would given even more employment?"

If the thirty-hour week will restore to the millions of unemployed their inherent right to earn a living by their labor, the query propounded by the chairman of the National Steel corporation will not require consideration. If the thirty-hour week does not put the idle men to work, and if those who own and control industry demonstrate that they are still unable to solve the unemployment problem in some other reasonable way, then the only solution will evidently be further shortening of the hours of work to whatever extent may be required to reduce the jobless army to zero.

Mr. Weir asks: "If the thirty-hour week gives more persons work, why not the twenty-hour week or less, which would give even more employment?" Well, why not—if it is necessary to provide work for the workless?

Partnership or Domination?

Is there to be partnership or domination under code control? On the answering of this question depends the success of the recovery program and the future of the nation.

As the American Federation of Labor points out, the codes can be so operated as to raise living standards, distribute wealth, balance production and consumption and level out the ups and downs of business cycles or they can be so operated as to concentrate wealth, increase poverty and continue the unbalance which leads to business booms and depressions.

"Codes can be operated either way," the federation goes on to say. "If the guiding influence is kept in balance, through a partnership of employers, labor and consumers with the government as supervisor, as was originally intended, code control can encourage an increasing volume of production and rising standards of living. Employers may make their gains through small unit profits on a large volume of sales; workers through increasing wages; consumers by keeping prices at the lowest figures compatible with costs.

"On the other hand, if code control is diverted from its original purpose and dominated by powerful employer interests, the effect may be quite opposite. Many codes make it possible for employers to limit production and keep prices up beyond the reach of most working men; by this process they could make larger profits on a small volume of sales.

"Unless workers have constant contact with policy making groups, code wages and hour provisions may become rigid, hindering wage increases and reduction of hours. Thus wealth may be diverted to the hands of a few and we would have increasing poverty and an unbalance of economic forces."

Lock Firm Hit By Labor Board In Strike Case

Rockford Company Sharply Denounced for "Studied Hostility" to Purposes of NRA Collective Bargaining Section.

Washington, March 8.—The National Lock company, of Rockford, Ill., whose employes have been on strike since last Aug. 31, is denounced for "studied hostility" to the NRA labor section in a vigorously worded ruling made by the national labor board.

Nine hundred employes, members of a federal labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, joined the strike and 400 are still out. The company obtained an injunction against the Chicago regional board which had attempted to hold a hearing on Nov. 22, and the national labor board held hearings Jan. 24 and 25.

The ruling notes that the company posted a garbled quotation of Section 7-A in the plant, and says that "Section 7-A cannot be altered by omission or qualification by those unsympathetic with its major objective."

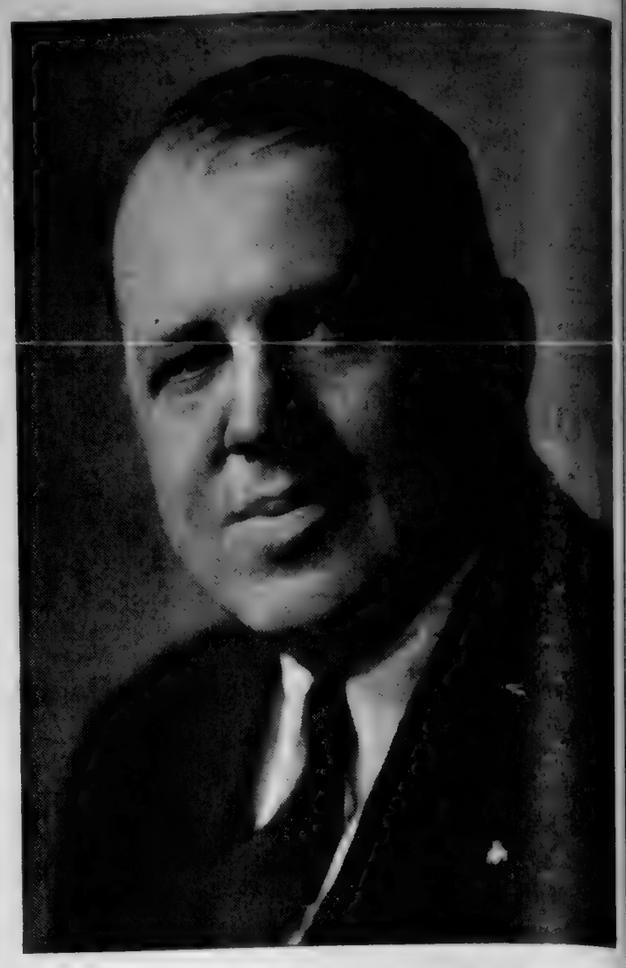
"Two extremely severe injunctions against the strikers" were obtained by the company as well as the injunction against the Chicago regional board. The defeat of various mediation efforts is described. "At no time did the company indicate any willingness to reinstate the twelve blacklisted men or to submit the question of their right to reinstatement to an impartial tribunal."

Formation of an employes' representation plan within the plant is described, including an election ordered by the company on October 3. "This plan was promulgated by the company and was explained to the employes less than an hour before the election." The ruling notes, "the ballot itself was secret but the company officials were in position to know whether or not an employe participated in an election.

The ruling says "the record reveals a studied hostility to the purposes of Section 7-A."

HOUSTON UNIONS WIN BIG BREWERY FOR UNION SHOP

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Labor and Trades council announced that the Gulf Brewing company here had signed union contracts with the Brewery Workers' union and all other crafts employed in the brewery plant. The brewing company is the manufacturer of Grand Prize beer.



I WILL STAY ON THE JOB AND EARN MY SALARY
Have Never Held Public Office
WALTER D. MOORE
Candidate for
County Court Clerk
Am Ex-Service Man and Legionnaire

MY PLATFORM: Equal rights for all in collection of Privilege Taxes.

I believe public jobs should be distributed among those who need employment most, providing, of course, applicants are capable of filling them efficiently. In selecting my office force, I will not employ two members of any one family.

Official favors to any group or class will react on all in the end.

WILL APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

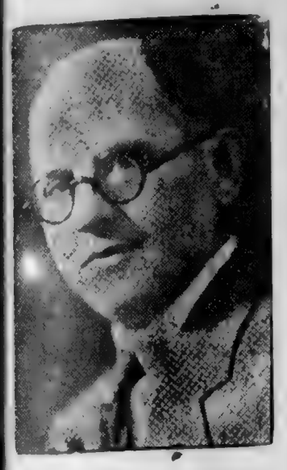
A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7141

C. E. CAMP
Candidate for
COUNTY JUDGE



In seeking the nomination in the coming primary election on March 15th for the office of County Judge I want to make my position clear to the masses of the people.

I have been a resident of Hamilton county for forty-four years, twenty-two of which I spent as an active member of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union. I am at this time a retired member of this local. All my life I have been an ardent supporter of Union Labor and the principle on which the Union is founded. I have endeavored in every possible way to merit the support of this great body.

For the past eleven years I have been a member of your county court and with the experience derived from this source, coupled with my natural desire to be in a better position to serve the masses of the people, I believe I am better qualified to execute the duties of this office to the satisfaction of all.

I have been indorsed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 92, and will greatly appreciate your individual and united support.

Over 10 years service for the Democratic Party—Never sought or held a political office. Your vote and help will be appreciated.

You Run No Risk in Nominating and Electing

W. Shep Shelton

CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY REGISTER
SUBJECT TO DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MARCH 15, 1934

If nominated and elected, I will personally visit some of the larger counties, and inspect their systems of indexing, etc., and if any improvement can be made, without extra cost to the taxpayers, I will be glad to make such changes.

Green Denounces Hitler Rule As Regime of Hate

Labor Head Declares Nazi Brutality Forced Workers to Protest.

New York City, Mar. 7.—The annihilation of trade unions and the persecution of the Jewish people will be regarded by all liberty-loving persons as the transcendent sin committed by the Hitler regime in Germany, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in speaking at the Aldine club under the auspices of the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights. James W. Gerard presided.

President Green vigorously flayed the Hitler government for its campaign of hate against the Jews and organized workers, and pointed out that it had brought upon Germany the boycott of German goods declared by European and American labor.

Referring to labor's boycott, he said:

"Every man and woman who loves liberty and who places human rights above and beyond material rights will approve and applaud the action which these economic, democratic organizations, representing the working people of so many nations throughout the world, have taken.

"The indictment against the Hitler regime in Germany is direct and amazing," the speaker continued. "These facts justify the charge that defenseless, lawabiding, upright Jewish citizens of Germany were subjected to most cruel persecution because they were jews—and for no other reason.

"The working people of Germany who had built up their trade unions and had acquired trade union property were forced to witness the destruction of their trade union institutions while their leaders were thrown into prison, not because they had committed any crime but merely because they had been identified with the bona fide trade union movement."

Green declared that the Hitler regime had pursued a policy of "ruthless extermination" toward the trade unions and had established a new industrial and economic order which reduces the worker to a status approximating slavery.

Assailing Hitler's Jewish policy, the speaker said:

"Hitler, through his campaign addresses, campaign literature and public manifestos, is largely responsible for the persecution which has been visited upon the Jewish people in Germany. He came into power singing his song of hate. Its refrain was echoed by those whose feelings and passion has been aroused against a race which has given the world men of highty intellect and genius."

In the face of the Hitler record, American labor could not remain silent and be true to its traditions, principles and policies, Green said. He added the boycott would be applied "until the working people of Germany are made free to organize into their own trade unions, and until the Jewish people, residing in Germany, are accorded the equal right, with other German citizens, to enjoy all the rights and privileges to which they are morally, legally and politically entitled."

Providence Unionist Chosen For Regional Labor Board

Providence, R. I.—William J. Fallon, secretary of the Providence Central Federated union, was notified by Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the national labor board at Washington, D. C., that he had been appointed a member of the New England regional labor board, of which Judge John J. Burns, of the Massachusetts superior court, is chairman.

Mr. Fallon is a charter member of the Street Railway Men's union, to which he has belonged for twenty years. He has been secretary of the Central Federated union for fourteen years and for eight years a delegate to the convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor.

Build Up Health and Pains Go Away

WOMEN who suffer from weakness often have many aches and pains which a stronger state of health would prevent.

Women in this condition should take Cardui, a purely vegetable tonic that has been in use for over 50 years.

Take Cardui to improve the general tone of the system in cases of run-down health and "tired nerves." Women have found, in such cases, that Cardui helps them to overcome pains and make the monthly periods easier.

CARDUI is safe and wholesome for women of all ages. Try it!

Sold at the drug store.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

Strike Vote Ordered By Movie Ushers

Paramount Discharged 16 Men for Union Activities Is Charge.

New York, March 1.—A vote to call a general strike of ushers and other unskilled workers in the motion-picture theatres in New York city was ordered by the Theatre and Amusement Employes union, local 118, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The strike movement was caused by the discharge of sixteen men by the management of the Paramount theatre in Stapleton, Staten Island, for alleged union activities. Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, acting chairman of the regional labor board, who investigated the controversy, sustained the charge and recommended that the men be reinstated. The theatre management refused to make the reinstatements.

Charles C. Levey, secretary-treasurer of the union, said that the strike, if called, would affect about 20,000 ushers, doormen, ticket-takers and janitors. The union demands include higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

Since there has been so much talk about frozen assets, it is possible the origin of "cold cash" is explained.

WHEN IN DALTON Meet Your Friends at
HUNGRY MAN'S PARADISE
10c Hamburgers for 5c
25c Irish Stews for 15c
Gordon St.
Opposite Dalton Hardware
Proprietor, TOM A. VAUGHN

WHEN IN DALTON
Meet Your Friends at
TOM VAUGHN'S BARBER SHOP
FOR 100% UNION

A Final Word From
CHARLIE TAYLOR

Many years of experience as a criminal officer qualifies me for the office of Sheriff.

While Sheriff of the County it did not become necessary for the Civitan Club and organized labor to recommend laws to be passed to stop fee grabbing and night courts.

I formely served two years as your sheriff. Ask any "old-timer" about my labor record.

Member Local 226, Painters and Decorators

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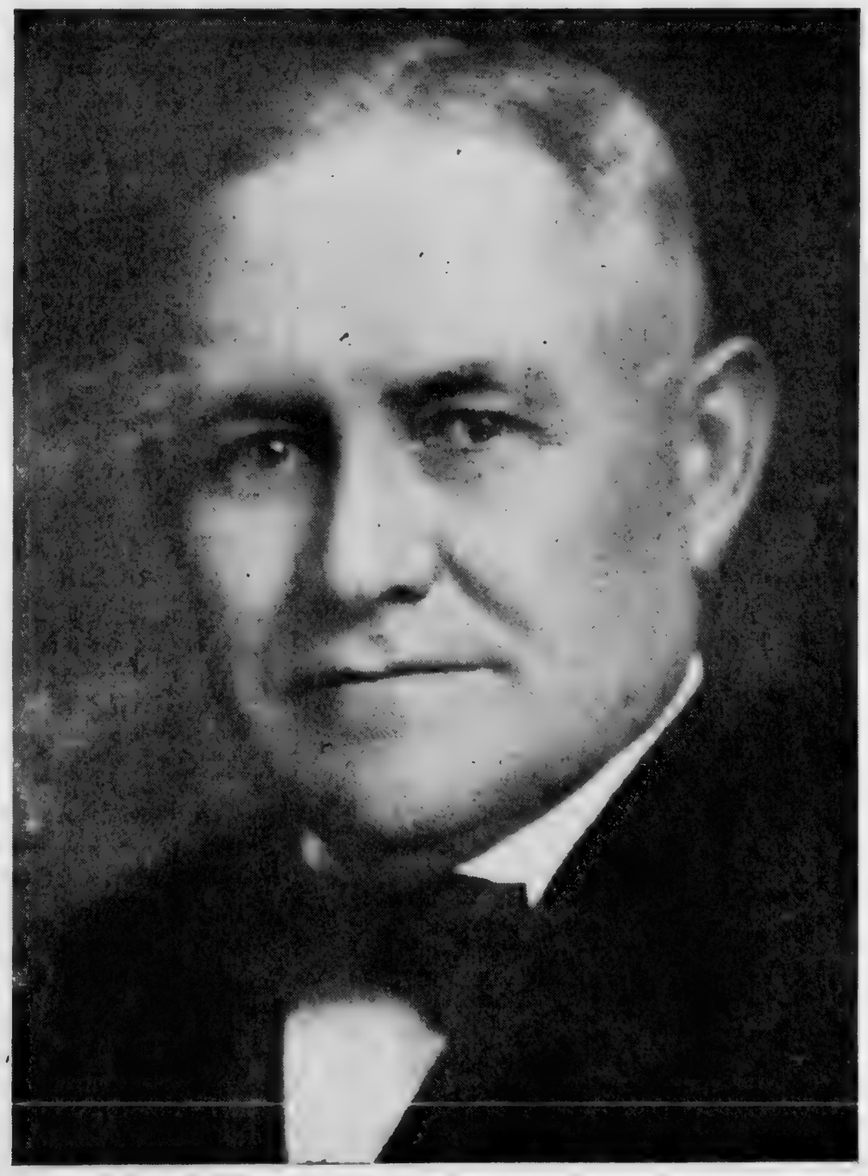
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

MRS. MYRTLE L. FOX
Candidate For
COUNTY REGISTER

I am not asking the office through sympathy. I have had a number of years' experience in a business office and as a business woman. I am confident this qualifies me to administer the office to the satisfaction of all the people.

Will Cummings
FOR RE-ELECTION
COUNTY JUDGE

County Offices Have Been Honestly Administered



Schools Have Been Kept Open for a Full 9-Months' Term

Judge Cummings has been and will continue to be the friend of Organized Labor

WHEN IN DALTON
VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

Atlanta Garment Workers' Union Wins Big Increase and 40-Hour Week

Atlanta, Ga., March 7.—Organized labor in Atlanta won a remarkable agreement when the Saul-Klenberg company and the L. and L. Manufacturing company signed agreements with the officials of the local union of the United Garment Workers of America here to recognize the union, increase wages 100 per cent and reduce the length of the maximum work-week to 40 hours in place of 45 to 55 hours which prevailed before the contract. The minimum wage scale is $12 for the 40-hour week. About 400 persons are employed by the two companies.

The labor representatives who negotiated the agreement were Thomas E. Evans, local president of the Garment Workers, and A. Steve Nance, president of the Atlanta Federation of Labor.

Qualified by several years' experience as a deputy in the office to make you an efficient and courteous

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

Mrs. Mance Sherrill — X

I will appreciate the opportunity to serve you.

FOR A NEW DEAL VOTE FOR

N. A. (TY) COBB

for

Circuit Court Clerk

All of my opponents have lived off the taxpayers for a number of years, as shown by the following score:

Tom Rogers	20 years, approximately	$ 80,000
Mrs. Mance Sherrill	9 years, approximately	16,000
Joe W. Clift	15 years, approximately	167,000

Consult the public record and see for yourself.

MY PLATFORM

1. To employ assistants qualified to give efficient, courteous service.
2. To render the public every service expected in a pleasant and agreeable manner.
3. Not to employ members of my family.

If you believe in passing the public jobs around
Vote for
N. A. (TY COBB for CIRCUIT COURT CLERK
On March 15th

Railroad Labor Proposes Parley On Wage Dispute

A. F. Whitney Suggests Meeting With Managers—President Asks Present Agreement Be Continued.

Washington, March 1.—A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives association, has submitted to the Conference Committee of Railroad Managers a proposal to discuss the railroad wage controversy in Washington on March 15.

Whitney's offer followed serving of a demand for a 15 per cent wage decrease by the railroad managements and a recommendation by President Roosevelt that the present wage agreement, providing for a temporary 10 per cent pay deduction, be continued for another six months. The agreement expires June 30.

The president's recommendation was made public soon after the serving of the railroad wage cut demand.

In his letter, the president warned that "the emergency still exists" and that "the prosecution of a bitter controversy between the railroads and their employes over wages would have a most disturbing influence."

Roosevelt said that progress toward recovery had been made and he was sure of the attainment of the goal. The cost of living had not changed much, although he hoped for a commodity price rise. The financial condition of the railroads and their credit were still impaired although traffic was improving, he pointed out.

For the present, conditions were not yet sufficiently stable to permit a wise determination of what wages for the future should be, the president added. He said that an extension of the existing agreement would be to the advantage of all.

The same money that talks so loud walks out on you on its tiptoes. . .

To the Members of Organized Labor:

I have been a member of Organized Labor for thirty years.

I have never in my life patronized any person, firm or organization unfair to organized labor and never intend to.

To be fair to the labor movement I couldn't act otherwise.

I have tried to make you a good official and will appreciate your vote if you think I have made good.

Sincerely,

TOBE KILLOUGH,

Candidate for County Court Clerk.

Let's Co-Operate With Friends

LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

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Satisfaction Guaranteed Make Us Prove It
2435 Glass St. . . . Dial 2-9184
1402 Dodds Ave. . Dial 2-9275

MEMBER N. R. A. PHONE 6-3166
U S A DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Mrs. B. L. Guthrie, Manager
QUALITY DRY CLEANING, DYEING REPAIRING AND ALTERATIONS
Satisfaction Guaranteed Make Us Prove It
2439 Broad St. 117 W. 7th St.

WILLIAMS RESTAURANT
CARL WILLIAMS
New Location
1463 MARKET STREET

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FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE

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Automobile Repairing
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Personal Service Since 1904
Free Delivery
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Fresh Meats and Groceries---Fish
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Quality Chili and Hot Tamales and Delicious Sandwiches, including his Famous Fort Cheatham Special 5c Hamburgers
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A SYSTEM Groceries
"I'm for You" G. O. Alexander
317 McFARLAND AVE.
Quality Groceries

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Genuine No. 7 Seddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
Delivered Direct From Mines to You
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GROCERIES, DRY GOODS
AND SHOES
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MOODY'S GROCERY
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B L & K R
A Complete Family Remedy for Men, Women and Children
No Home Should Be Without It
B L & K R MEDICINE COMPANY

MOORE'S DRY GOODS STORES
"Where Quality and Value Prevail"
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

In Union There is Strength
Let's Stick Together
ROSSVILLE FURNITURE CO.
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FRESH MEAT and GROCERIES
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Lumber and Planing Mill Work
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County Produce a Specialty
PHONE 3-0272
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The State Line Merchant
FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
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ARNOLD'S CASH GROCERY
FRESH MEATS ALL KINDS FEED
201 McFarland Ave. Rossville, Ga.
In Front of New Postoffice
WE DELIVER

Roscoe B. Howard Robt L. Howard
R. B. HOWARD FURNITURE CO.
"SELLS FOR LESS"
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

CARMACK'S DRUG STORE
"THE PRESCRIPTION SHOP"
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ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

C. H. PARRISH
Grocer
4927 Rossville Boulevard
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

DR. V. L. SHEPARD
DENTIST
408 Hamilton Trust Bldg.
Cor. Main and Market St.
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NICHOLS' DRY GOODS STORE
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND PETERS SHOES
4912 Rossville Boulevard
Rossville, Ga.-Tenn.
100% FOR UNION LABOR

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

"We Do Our Part"
For the NRA—and for Organized Labor
DALE'S Volunteer FOOD STORE
4808 Rossville Boulevard
Phone 3-0079

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

100 Per Cent Union
If You are Hard on Your Shoes bring them to
ECONOMY
6 East Seventh St.
(Across street from Labor Hall)
All Work ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED — No Questions Asked

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Only the Nazis are likely to benefit om the bloody civil warfare in Aus-a. Many of the defeated socialist rkers, embittered by the attack of Dollfuss government and the imwehr fascists, will almost cer-nly flock to the Nazi government ich will be open to admit them th promises of reprisal. Then the zis can strike quickly to overcome stria and trade unionism and democracy will suffer the same fate as in Germany.

Apparently the socialist masses of Austria were the victims of a sudden mass attack. Well-informed correspondents, including Frederick T. Burchall, of the New York Times, report there had been no revolt until the socialist workers sprang to resist the raiding of their dwellings.

"Why the socialists were made the object of attack is a mystery," he writes. "It was not the socialists but the Nazis who were exploding bombs all over Austria, propagandizing against the government and striving to upset the regime of Chancellor Dollfuss. The socialists were striving to induce the chancellor to enlist them in his defense of Austria."

Among the results of the warfare are a large toll of dead, hatreds that will lost for generations and breed more bitterness and death and destruction of some of the finest workers apartments in the world, built by the Vienna socialist administration. The Karl Marx apartments, said to have been the largest in Europe, was one of those shelled and wrecked by government troops.

* * *

How to increase employment is to be one of the big subjects before the coming code authority conference in Washington.

What are the known facts? Substantially these: The main dent in unemployment has been made by the CWA. With the CWA out of the picture, codes would have caused little gain in jobs. If the CWA is not to continue, then some other means of creating jobs must be found. If codes are to be relied upon to create jobs, then something not now in codes must be put there. That seems clear. It creates a big issue, a very real issue. Many smaller businesses report they cannot shorten hours or raise wages and stay alive. They create an issue, likewise. There is no shortage of issues. Solution of the problems may be said to be under way; it has by no means been achieved. Try looking on down the road toward the solution.

* * *

Watch now for sniping by big newspapers at NRA. They won't like parts of the newspaper code. They won't like the president's suggestion of a five-day week for editorial workers.

Editorial workers have been both timid and exploited. That's no reason for continued exploitation. They've been timid about refusing or failing to organize into unions. They've been exploited because they've had pride in their work.

Writing men have been fair game for every kind of spoilsman. Craftsmen and artists, they have had a devotion to work that has outshone their judgment about getting paid, their solidarity in defense against every type of exploitation.

It's good to see some helping hand come their way.

* * *

There are those who, looking hopefully at NRA, observe that the "big fellows" dominate most code authorities. That means they will write the laws.

Many are beginning to fear for the life of the little fellows. Question whether anything can long save the little fellows, but most folks won't like to see the slaghter hastened.

NRA has its big weak spots as well as its enormous strong points. Time is at hand to get after and fix up some of the big weak spots. Price kiting is one thing that needs faster fixing than it is getting.

Men rummage through figures and know all about the price boosts, but nobody moves very fast to do anything about it.

That needs fixing.

Dry Remarks.

Speech may be silver, and silence gold, but paper money seems to be doing all the talking these days. . . We've always noticed that when a boy gets up to his ears in love he's careful about washing them. . . No matter how much a man may know, when he refuses to learn any more, he soon becomes ignorant. . . Those who saved money for a rainy day are earnestly hoping that the wet season is about over. . . Still another trouble is that one-half of the world doesn't care whether the other half lives. . . There is more wickedness in the city because the small town man goes there to celebrate.

* * *

Ever notice that the man who boasts that he never reads the paper always knows instantly if it happens to contain something he believes contrary to his personal interests?

* * *

Why will a girl waste her time on a man
Who tries to forget her as fast as he can?
She calls it love, he an impression,
She talks of Eden, he cites the depression.

WHEN—

Accident or sickness disables you and expenses begin to pile up, which would you rather have—flowers sent by sympathetic friends or

A Monthly Check

from

The
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY

YOUR FRIEND

CAST YOUR VOTE
FOR

D. B. VANCE

FOR
CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE
FIRST DIVISION

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MARCH 15th

TOM MYERS
FOR
CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE
FIRST DIVISION

I served one term in the Legislature, and worked and voted 100 per cent for your legislative program.

"ASK DAVE HANLY"

Notice of Democratic Primary Election

Notice is hereby given by the Democratic Primary Election Board that a Democratic Primary Election will be held in the various wards and precincts of Hamilton County on

Thursday, March 15, 1934

between the hours of 9 A.M. and 7 P.M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

- Chancellor
- Circuit Judge, First Division
- Circuit Judge, Second Division
- County Judge
- Criminal Court Judge
- Attorney General
- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Court Clerk
- Register
- Criminal Court Clerk
- Sheriff
- Trustee
- Constable
- County Chairman
- County Vice-Chairman
- Precinct Chairman
- Precinct Vice-Chairman
- Justice of the Peace, Second Civil District

The following locations have been secured for use to hold said primary:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct, Court House.
First Ward, Second Precinct, Court House.
Second Ward, 119 W. 6th St.
Third Ward, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Fourth Ward, J. B. Barber.
Fifth Ward, Stoner's Garage.
Sixth Ward, City Hall.
Seventh Ward, First Precinct, 708 McCallie Ave.
Seventh Ward, Second Precinct, 1032 Central Ave.
Eighth Ward, Lee's Drug Store.
Ninth Ward, First Precinct, Ray Little.
Ninth Ward, Second Precinct, No. 5 Fire Hall.
Tenth Ward, No. 7 Fire Hall.
Eleventh Ward, First Precinct, 1411 Dodds Ave.
Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct, L. C. Schumaker, 2701 Main St.
Twelfth Ward, First Precinct, Katydid Shop, 3017 Dodson Ave.
Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct, Brown's Drug Store.
Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct, Cate's Store.
Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct, Clarence Jones.
Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct, Paul Caruthers.
Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct, 3406 Dodds Ave.
Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct, 4828 Rossville Blvd.
Fourteenth Ward, Fire Hall.
Fifteenth Ward, 117 Brainerd Rd.
Sixteenth Ward, Mary H. Buford, 1418 Hixson Pike.
Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct, Cherry Dry Cleaning, 203 Frazier Ave.
Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct, Lawson's Electrical Shop.
Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct, Riverview Filling Station.
Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct, Gym Building.
Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct, Cherry Dry Cleaning.
Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct, Fire Hall.
Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct, 1014 W. 33rd St.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola, Mrs. Mae Griffith, Border St.
Bartlebaugh, Fred Holder's Store.
Chickamauga, Depot.
Eastdale, Garner's Store.
East Ridge, Press Lomineck.
Kings Point, Potter's Store.
Tyner, Hundley's Store.
Worley, East Brainerd School.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell, Bakewell Service Station.
Daisy, Alexander's Store.
Fairmount, Academy.
Falling Water, W. P. Selcer's.
Ganns, W. F. Hixson's.
Goldpoint, Robinson's Store.
Grandview, Mrs. Ora Banks'.
Hixson, Hixson's Store.
Jones Store, Jones' Store.
Lookout Mountain, Incline Station.
Lupton City, Company Store.
Midvale, 2214 Dayton Blvd.
Red Bank, place will be announced later.
Sale Creek, I. O. O. F. Hall.
Signal Mountain, Palisade Office.
Sivley, Minnie Stanifer.
Soddy, Mode Clift.
Wauhatchie, Friar's Store.
Woodland Station, Wilder's store.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison, Wilson's Store.
Birchwood, White's Store.
Howardville, Marshall's Store.
Maddux, Maddux School.
New Union, Meadow View School.
Ooltewah, Community House.
Salem, Salem Church.
Snow Hill, Lee Bros. Store.
White Oak, Westview School.
Work, Friendship School House.
Summit, place will be announced later.

IRA F. TEMPLETON, Chairman
MRS. W. S. BILES, Secretary
MRS. D. D. ALLEN
MRS. CHAS. D. CLARK
OSCAR DE FRIESE
FRED FOX
W. W. HIXSON
MRS. BARNEY STRICKLAND
MRS. CHAS. H. WEIGEL

N. Y. Legislature Gets Jobless Insurance Bill

State Federation Sponsors Measure Assessing Employers to Provide Fund.

Albany, N. Y., March 7.—The New York State Federation of Labor's unemployment insurance bill was introduced in the legislature by Senator William T. Byrne, of Albany, and Assemblyman William F. Condon, of Yonkers.

In a statement explaining the bill, John M. O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer of the federation, said:

"The bill is based solely on the state fund principle, all contributions required from employers subject to the plan being paid directly into the state fund and all payments of benefits therefrom to include unemployed workers being paid to such unemployed workers by the state through its designated agencies. Using our state workmen's compensation law as a model, our bill includes within its protection all workers in the employments covered by that statute and therefore excludes public employes who can be cared for by public funds.

Payrolls Assessed.

"The state fund is to be created entirely from an assessment of 3 per cent of all payrolls of employes for whom the employer is liable. These assessments are to be paid to the state fund for a continuous period of three years. Thereafter the state industrial commissioner, who is administrator, shall determine the premiums to be paid under rules and rates made by him. The expenses of administration shall be assessed under rules and classifications so made that the industries causing the greatest expense shall bear their full share of the burden.

Follows A. F. of L. Plan.

"Our bill follows closely the plan approved by the American Federation of Labor at its last convention. No contributions shall be paid by any employe. Every employe of employers covered by the law receiving less than $2,000 a year in wages is to be entitled to benefits, if he becomes unemployed. The benefits shall be in the ratio of one week of benefits for each three weeks of employment during the preceding fifty-two weeks, to continue for not more than sixteen weeks in one year. There is a waiting period of three weeks before benefits are paid weekly as follows:

$5 to $15 Per Week.

"Fifteen dollars to an employe whose average weekly wage is over $20; $12.50 where average weekly wage is from $15 to $20; $10 where average weekly wage is from $10 to $15; $5 where average weekly wage is less than $10, but in no case, however, is benefit to exceed three-quarters of the average weekly wage."

Last year the State Federation of Labor's unemployment insurance bill passed the senate by a vote of 27 to 23, but failed in the assembly by a vote of 71 ayes to 65 noes because 76 affirmative votes were required.

6,550,000 GIVEN WORK SINCE MARCH, LABOR DEPARTMENT SAYS

Washington, March 1.—At least 6,550,000 persons have been put to work by private industry or the government since March 4, 1933, the department of labor reports. Of those re-employed, the great majority were given work on government financed projects.

Both employment and pay rolls declined seasonably for January, but neither fell as far as is customary.

The report listed the following employment gains since last March: Civil works, 3,800,000; private industry, 2,000,000; civilian conservation corps, 330,000; public works, 265,000; state road projects, 160,000.

The January drop in employment for industries was estimated at 500,000, with a weekly pay roll of $5,400,000. The gain for the 10-month period since last March—the depression low—still was 23.8 per cent for employment and 47.9 per cent for factory pay rolls.

The report served to emphasize the tremendous revival of business necessary to supplant the emergency agencies, which account for two-thirds of the employment gain.

$3,300,000,000 PUBLIC WORKS FUND NEARS END

Washington. — The $3,300,000,000 public works fund, appropriated by the last session of congress to provide jobs for a portion of America's huge army of unemployed workers which at that time numbered over 12,000,000, has all been allocated but about $150,000,000, which will be disposed of in about three weeks, it was announced by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is public works administrator.

The "allocation" of this immense fund does not mean that the money has all been spent, it was explained, but rather that projects calling for the money have been approved. An example of these continuing projects is the Triborough bridge in New York City, a self-liquidating work projected by the port of New York authority, a public corporation. It is estimated that the bridge will cost from $35,000,000 to $36,000,000, all of which must be earmarked in the public works funds now, although the money will be expended over a period of three years.

It is expected that the administration will ask the congress which convenes on Jan. 3 for additional public works appropriations running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

A woman who did not understand the language of business went into the Bank of England and asked to consult someone about her loan holding. The clerk to whom she talked happened to be a rather grave person. He inquired:

Young Banker—Is it a case of conversion or redemption, Madam?

The Woman (faltering)—Conversion? Redemption? Er—pardon me, is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?

Big Silk Company Accepts Decision Of Labor Board

Facing Prosecution, Real Silk Concern Agrees to Re-employ Eight Union Officers Discharged at Dalton, Ga., Plant.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Facing the danger of prosecution, the Real Silk Hosiery Mills company, with big mills in Indiana and Georgia, agree to accept an award of the Atlanta regional labor board which it had previously ignored.

The national labor board in Washington held a hearing on February 8 on complaint of members of the United Textile Workers that eight officers of their local in the mills at Dalton, Ga., had been discharged. On December 12 the Atlanta regional board, under an arbitration agreement with the company, ruled that the eight men should be returned to work at once. The men had been with the company from five to eleven years, and the company had failed to show that they had been discharged for inefficiency. The company had failed to appear at hearings before the Atlanta board and likewise at the national labor board hearing.

The national labor board, therefore, scheduled a hearing for February 16, to give opportunity to show cause why officers of the Real Silk Hosiery company should not be prosecuted for violation of Section 7-A of the NIRA. On February 14 the company notified the national board of its acceptance of the Ttlanta board's award. The national board telegraphed the Atlanta regional board of the Real Silk company's change of front and advising that the eight men be re-employed and given retroactive pay.

Indianapolis, March 1. — Continual evasions and elaborate stallings are the tactics of the Real Silk company and its subsidiaries, the National and Fulton mills, in relation to matters brought before the Indianapolis regional board by the unionized workers here.

The attorneys for the Real Silk have challenged the election held under the supervision of the national labor board in the National plant last year. The national labor board has wired the Indianapolis board upholding the propriety and legality of the plant election, but the Real Silk attorneys continue to argue against the whole proceeding and delay matters further each week.

Arthur—Dancing is in my blood, you see.

Girl—Then you must have very poor blood circulation. It hasn't reached your feet yet.

BLACK-DRAUGHT MADE FROM BEST LAXATIVE PLANTS

Sunshine, Rain and Soil produce the foods you eat at every meal—that rebuild your body as you work, play, live.

Sunshine, Rain and Soil also produce plants that clear up trouble in the digestive system of your body. From the best of such medicinal plants is Black-Draught made. The right plants are selected, finely ground, and packaged for your convenient use,— a natural remedy for sluggish, slow-acting, clogged bowels.

Count on refreshing relief from constipation troubles when you take Thedford's Black-Draught.

For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. In 25¢ and 50¢ bottles.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

Buy by the case

My Record is an Open Book

Is there any need for a change?

JOHN J. LIVELY

for re-election

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

KENTON'S

We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

— and —

"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."

KENTON'S

"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"

18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323

CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

FRANK BURNS

City Detective

CANDIDATE For SHERIFF

I AM NOW, ALWAYS HAVE BEEN AND ALWAYS INTEND TO BE FAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

FRANK BURNS.

I Will Appreciate Labor's Vote and Influence

EXPERIENCE SHOULD COUNT!

To the Readers of The Labor World:

I have endeavored to conduct the office of Circuit Court Clerk efficiently and economically.

I have carried out my convictions that efficient deputies are entitled to salaries in accordance with their ability.

If you believe in seniority and in rewarding faithful service, I will appreciate your vote and influence on March 15.

TOM J. ROGERS

For Re-Election

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 12118
Family Loan Corporation vs. Parker E. and Francis Anderson
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 12, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This Feb. 16, 1934.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

2-9

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49369
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Howard F. Thweatt vs. Maude Thweatt

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maude Thweatt is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. C. Farris, Atty.

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49367
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Nan Elsberry Gilreath vs. Gordon Gilreath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Gordon Gilreath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 3-16

No. 222
In the Matter of Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased
In Re: Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased In the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
To the Creditors of the Estate of John F. Trimble:

The insolvency of the estate of John F. Trimble, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law on or before Monday, the seventh day of May, 1934, or be forever barred.

This February 19th, 1934.

LIZZIE M. TRIMBLE,
Executrix.
JOHN F. TRIMBLE,
Deceased.

3-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49384
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Clarence L. Benton vs. Elsie Lee Benton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elsie Lee Benton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 27th day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Nick Givens, Atty. 3-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49333
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie Killingsworth vs. Alvis Killingsworth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alvis Killingsworth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 3-23

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of July, 1924, by Henry Nelson and wife, Retha May Nelson, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K," Vol. 18, page 505 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and interest thereon, which still remain due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"Beginning on the east line of the Dayton Pike 870 feet northwardly from the northwest corner of the A. L. Caldwell tract; thence running northwardly along the east line of the Dayton Pike and the old Dayton road to the southwest corner of the property conveyed to Winnine Carden to D. G. Carden, et al, by deed dated October 20, 1910, and registered September 20, 1911, in Z-10-457 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence along the south line of said Carden tract north 72 degrees 30 minutes east 962.9 feet to a corner; thence north 51 degrees east 394.3 feet to the southwest corner of W. H. Gann property; thence south 71 degrees 20 minutes east along the south line of the Gann property 914 feet to the west line of the Samuel Lovelady tract; thence south 27 degrees 30 minutes east along the line between the Lovelady and Carden tracts to a stake at site of black oak tree; thence south 50 degrees 5 minutes east 190 feet to a post oak; thence south 58 degrees 30 minutes west 159.6 feet to a white oak stump; thence south 42 degrees 35 minutes west 330.1 feet to a sourwood stump; thence south 35 degrees west 215 feet; thence south 84 degrees 15 minutes west 179.2 feet; thence south 82 degrees 30 minutes west 449.1 feet to a post, being the corner between the property herein conveyed by Winnine Carden, widow, to Mrs. Jane Elliott; thence north 62 degrees 30 minutes west 2025 feet to the point of beginning and being part of the property conveyed to Winnie Carden by partition of the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in record book 6, page 646, and containing 60.05 acres."

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of February, 1934.

W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

3-23

Each Week . . .

The Labor World

. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!

MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—

Think It Over!

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

FARLEY THROWS 26,000 MEN ON BREADLINE AS PRESIDENT ASKS MORE PAY, HOURS CUT

Washington, March 8.—On the same day that President Roosevelt declared that "we must now consider immediate co-operation to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours" Postmaster General James A. Farley threw 26,000 postal substitutes on the breadline.

The order of the postmaster general under which this was done directly contradicted the president's statement that "reduction in hours coupled with a decrease in weekly wages will do no good at all, for it amounts to only a forced contribution to unemployment relief by the class least able to bear it."

The postoffice department declared a payless furlough of four days for postoffice clerks and letter carriers and one of a few less hours for railway mail clerks.

At the same time, it withdrew all allowances for employment of substitutes so that these employes, already reduced to dire want, will now have no incomes at all.

Vacations earned by the employes are postponed. All privileges resulting from length of service are abrogated. The order specifically declares that all arrangements necessary to this defiance of the president's policy shall be carried out "without regard to seniority rules."

In order to effect these "economies" directly contradictory to the demands now placed by the president on private employers, the postoffice department is to drastically curtail service to the public. Postmasters are required to reduce deliveries of mail even below the already restricted service.

"The president, in his burdened days, will do well to watch the activities of his postmaster general. It will be recalled that one of the heaviest burdens carried by President Wilson, in times of no more emergent character, was the diametric opposition of the labor policies of Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson to those of the Wilson administration," said a representative of a postal workers' organization in commenting on Farley's move.

STEEL COMPANY ADMITS FOSTERING "TAME" UNION

Throwing Down Gauntlet to National Labor Board and Voicing Steel's Championship of Company Unionism, Republic Boasts of Control Over Workers' Organization.

Washington, March 8.—Following up its recent pledge to "resist all attacks" on its company unions, the steel industry, through the Republic Steel corporation of Birmingham, Ala., told the National Labor Board that it had established a company union in its plant and would run it as it saw fit.

Under penetrating questions by Pierre S. du Pont, Delaware industrial magnate, sitting as chairman of the labor board, Republic officials admitted fostering a company union. They further admitted that the management had complete control of the "union."

Thomas S. Veach, company counsel, sought justification for Republic's attitude in the statement that "our position is that of the steel industry generally, and we will take such steps as lawfully necessary to uphold the employes' representation plan."

Plant Closed After Strike.

The Republic corporation case came before the National Labor Board on appeal from the southeast regional labor board at tlanta. In June the employe representative plan was set up by company officials. Later the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers began to organize and claimed a majority of the workers. A strike followed in December and the company, from "lack of orders," closed the plant. Later, resuming, the company discharged four employes. The Atlanta board ordered reinstatement and the company rejected the findings.

Veach said his company "is not willing to submit anything here involved to the board for mediation, arbitration, determination or for any other purpose."

Questioned by du Pont whether employes are in control of "representation plan," Veach said while men have "power to initiate changes," they cannot change the fact that the company has representatives on the control committee functioning under the system. He said there is equal representation of company and workers on this committee, and two-thirds vote is necessary to effectuate any action by the committee.

Won't Recognize Union.

Questioned by William Green, a member of the board, whether the company would deal with freely elected representatives of the workers, Vach said "when that question is presented to us the answer will be the same as in the captive mine case; we will recognize individuals as representatives of the men, but not the union as such."

DuPont asked if the company is willing to hold another election now, and Borden Burr, also company counsel, said it would not be, "since there is no way to determine the will of the employes in the matter." DuPont asked if the company is willing to retire from the control committee, adding: "You would rather do that than have the plan thrown out and an entirely new one put in, wouldn't you?"

William P. Belden of Cleveland, also company counsel, replied he would suggest modification of the plan. Veach maintained there is no dispute between the company and the workers, and said the Republic corporation indorses and accepts the steel industry's defiant statement given out after the president's executive order of Jan. 31.

George L. Googe, representing the union, said the strike occurred because of nonrecognition of the union and oppression of minor officials at the company's coal mine. He said 90 per cent of the workers belonged to the outside union, and 80 per cent had signed the petition carried before the Atlanta board. The labor board took the case under advisement.

ONLY WAY TO INCREASE PROFITS IS TO RAISE PAY, FILENE SAYS

New Orleans, March 8.—"The six-hour day and the thirty-hour week are upon us. It is hardly worth while arguing about their necessity or logic. In that length of time men can earn all the material comforts and gratifications of life they need, and, when I say that, I am thinking of wants satisfied far beyond the dreams of the average man today. There is no limit that we can see to the markets that can be opened if we try to square our activities with the economy of plenty," said Edward A. Filene, chairman of the finance committee of the William Filene's Sons company, Boston department store, and chairman of the NRA committee of Massachusetts, following on a six weeks' tour of the United States.

Mr. Filene expressed the conviction that the NRA is proving of great worth in benefiting the nation, asserting that it takes wages and hours of work out of competition. They are the same for all. Therefore, no business man need fear that he will be undersold by a competitor who pays lower wages or works his people longer hours.

"Increased wages mean increased purchasing power. Given increased production, there must be increased purchasing power if consumption is to keep the processes of production busy.

"To our fathers, it was inconceivable that there could be a profit in paying double wages. But in this new era of hours we are learning that the only way we can increase our profits is to increase the means of the people to buy—and this must be by increasing their wages. There is no other way. Under the new capitalism it will be possible to make the markets as large as we wish them to be. No one will fear to raise wages."

Filene said he does not approve of that part of the Roosevelt program which calls for reduction of production, but says the president was forced to adopt such measures "as an emergency."

STATE LABOR FEDERATION OF MISSOURI PROGRESSES

Kansas City, Mo.—Myron F. Coots, district vice-president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, has achieved success in the campaign to persuade old organizations to affiliate and new ones to align themselves with the labor movement.

Since the first of December, it was announced at headquarters here, Mr. Coots has brought twelve organizations, with a membership of 1,000, into the state federation, the annual convention of which will be held in Joplin in May.

The FIRST TIME to Ask for PUBLIC OFFICE

Neither Myself Nor Relatives Have Ever Held Office, Elective or Appointive

VOTE AND WORK FOR

MRS.
SARAH BESS SHERRILL
Candidate for REGISTER

I respectfully urge my friends to go to the polls next Thursday, and vote and work for me.

M. L. MULKEY
Candidate for
Criminal Court Judge
First Division

I not only believe in marching in the vanguard of progress, but I believe in leading a reconnoitering party composed of militant thinkers who are untrammelled and unafraid as political sharpshooters ahead of the vanguard, and I find I am having plenty of good company.

If I am elected Criminal Court Judge I would cause the people in Hamilton County and Tennessee to study crime and criminals in a more intelligent manner than they have ever done in the past. I have plenty of ideas that will be thought-provoking and commented on a plenty.

If elected Criminal Court Judge I will favor the creation of inferior courts to take the place of the antiquated justice of peace courts we are compelled to use. I favor a change in the Constitution of the State to secure such reforms.

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated

Mrs. PEARL CHIVINGTON
Candidate for Re-Election
County Register

Democratic Primary, March 15

WILL APPRECIATE YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

ERNEST ("BULLY") BLAIR
Square-Deal Candidate for
CONSTABLE
First District

Twenty years a member of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers

To Our Friends:

At the July, 1933, meeting of this Union, candidacy of Peabody Howard for Attorney-General was unanimously indorsed.

At the last regular meeting this indorsement was reaffirmed.

Your vote and influence for him will be appreciated by all our members.

LOCAL 259, MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS

Collective Bargaining Protected In Senator Wagner's New NRA Bill

Legalizes Closed Union Shop Agreements and Compels Employers to Recognize Duly Elected Collective Bargaining Representatives.

Washington, March 8.—A major purpose of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act was to prevent employers from exercising domination over organizations of employes. The section expressly declares "that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

As soon as the act was passed, subversive organizations of employers like the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which had opposed Section 7-A in all of its stages in congress, got busy and reduced the labor guarantees to a mere shadow.

The bill introduced in the senate by Senator Wagner of New York amending the recovery act, and establishing a permanent national labor board to adjust disputes arising under the act, undertakes to make effective the purpose of the collective bargaining provision of Section 7-A.

Employers Nullify Collective Bargaining.

In a statement to the senate discussing the ineffectiveness of the collective bargaining provisions of the original act and his new proposal to give them legal validity, Senator Wagner said:

"Failure to meet the problems of employer domination over employe organizations has not been the only defect of Section 7-A of the recovery act.

"This section provides that employes shall be free to choose their own representatives. It has been interpreted to mean that any employe at any time may choose his own representative or may elect to deal individually with his employer.

"Such an interpretation, which illegalizes the closed union shop, strikes a death blow at the practice and theory of collective bargaining. It allows the unscrupulous employer to divide the workers against themselves.

"No real advocate of collective bargaining would argue that a worker should be free to bargain individually even after the overwhelming majority of his co-workers desire an agreement covering all.

No Ban on Closed Shop.

"The new legislation which I am proposing does not dictate any policy on the closed union shop. That is a problem which labor must work out for itself. But the bill does make it clear that Section 7-A was not intended to ban the closed union shop, and that congress never intended to place employes in a worse position than they were before the recovery act was passed.

Compulsory Recognition of Representatives.

"The third major defect of Section 7-A is that it guarantees employes the right to organize but not the right to recognition. My six months' experience as chairman of the National Labor Board has proved conclusively to me that the second guarantee should be firmly established by congress.

"Over 70 per cent. of the disputes coming before the labor board have been caused by the refusal of employers to deal with representatives chosen by their workers.

Railway Labor Act Is Model.

"The new bill, if enacted, will remedy this evil. It is modeled upon the successful experience of the railway labor act, which provides that employers shall actually recognize duly chosen representatives and make a reasonable effort to deal with them and to reach satisfactory collective agreements."

LABOR'S FRIEND PLACED ON MAINE SUPREME COURT

Augusta, Me.—Organized labor throughout Maine and other New England states was greatly pleased when Governor Brann appointed Senator Herbert E. Holmes as a justice of the state supreme court.

In the legislature Senator Holmes not only championed measures fostered by the State Federation of Labor, but in addition placed his services at the disposal of all those whose efforts were directed toward improving the economic and social position of the masses.

The organized labor movement in Maine unanimously urged Governor Brann to appoint Senator Holmes to the judicial position. The advantages of appointing Senator Holmes were also impressed upon Governor Brann by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor at Washington.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49415
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Samuel H. Hayes vs. Lena M. Hayes

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lena M. Hayes, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after due diligence so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Altaffer & Hammack, Attys. 3-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49420
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elmer L. Allen vs. Avvie Hamilton Allen

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Avvie Hamilton Allen is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Peabody Howard, Atty. 3-30

UNION WORKERS PROTEST STEEL PLANTS' ELECTION

Delegation From Pennsylvania Demands Balloting Under Supervision of National Labor Board — Governor's Wife Declares Steel Lords Seek to Beat Down Recovery Act.

Washington, March 8.—A delegation of fourteen steel workers, officers of the Amalgamated American Federation of Labor, laid a protest before the national labor board against elections held in steel plants in Pennsylvania.

Earl J. Forbeck, of McKeesport, said that, as chairman of the Amalgamated Association's District No. 1, he represented thirty-five lodges, totaling 100,000 employes. The principal delegates were employes of the U. S. Steel corporation's Duquesne works of the McKeesport Tin Plate works.

Notices of the election set for Feb. 23 and dated Feb. 17, were shown to the board. The delegates informed the board that they had in their possession evidence of interference and intimidation and that they intended, if the steel companies refused to recognize their union, to demand elections supervised by the national labor board.

The election notices explained that the employes' representation plan, established last June, had been revised "to meet legal requirements as well as to make it more permanent" and had been recommended for approval by the representatives, elected under the plan. An accompanying letter from the company declared that the plan "as amended is entirely acceptable to the management."

Sample Ballot Described.

A sample ballot as described to the board read as follows:

"Feb. 23, 1934. Carnegie Steel Works, Duquesne, Pa.

"Ballot on acceptance of the plan of employe representation as revised and recommended by the employe representatives in favor of the plan."

The ballot then bore squares for marking yes or no.

The delegation protested that their members objected to voting on the grounds that "either a yes or no was a vote for the company union."

The delegation declared that they had evidence of interference and coercion, which they proposed to put to affidavit form. They stated that the elections were taking place in a number of plants simultaneously.

On the same day that the steel workers' delegation filed its protest, dispatches from Pittsburgh reported that the Carnegie Steel company and National Tube company announced that a majority of their employes favored revision and continuation of the existing employes representation system.

Weirton, W. Va.—Speaking to steel workers here, Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, denounced the Weirton Steel company's defiance of the national labor board as "the most violent attempt of the steel lords" to beat down the NRA.

"E. T. Weir cannot buck the United States and win," Mrs. Pinchot declared to a mass meeting of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. "On the outcome of this battle hinges the future of the NRA.

"Not only the prestige of the president, but the entire recovery program is at stake," she continued. "We might as well give up being a democracy if Weir succeeds in his defiance."

Mrs. Pinchot read a list of names of company "bosses" she said were standing in front of the hall, attempting by their presence to intimidate men from entering.

Mrs. Pinchot charged that in the Dec. 15 "company union" elections at the Weirton plants men were dragged to the polls by mill police and forced to vote.

"I tell you Senator Wagner is preparing a bill to put teeth in the NRA and to end such action," she said.

Four Companies Cited to Defend Anti-Union Acts

Harriman Mills Among Those Asked to Show Cause Why Government Should Not Prosecute Them.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Robert F. Wagner announced that the National Labor Board has cited four companies to show cause why their cases should not be referred to the NRA compliance division and to the department of justice for action. The National Labor Board's procedure, Senator Wagner said, was being taken under the new executive order of the president modifying the order of Feb. 1.

The four firms are: Harriman Hosiery mills, Harriman, Tenn.; A. Roth & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Dresner & Son, Inc., Chicago, Ill., together with its subsidiaries, National Brief Case company and Gladstone Case Manufacturing company; Patrick, Inc., Duluth, Minn.

The modification of the executive order under which the National Labor Board took this action, signed by President Roosevelt on Feb. 23, reads as follows:

"Whenever the National Labor Board shall find that an employer has interfered with the board's conduct of an election or has declined to recognize or bargain collectively with a representative or representatives of the employes adjudged by the board to have been selected in accordance with Section 7-A or has otherwise violated or is refusing to comply with said Section 7-A, the board, in its discretion, may report such findings and make appropriate recommendations to the attorney general or to the compliance division of the national recovery administration. The compliance division shall not review the findings of the board, but it shall have power to take appropriate action based thereon."

Senator Wagner said:

"This order means that the board can act directly, promptly and effectively in case of violation of Section 7-A. Today the board acted immediately under this order and will continue so to act. At the same time, the president has appointed three additional industrial members and two vice-chairmen, thus enabling us to carry out a panel system to expedite consideration of cases. Altogether the National Labor Board system is now in position to deal expeditiously with that small minority of employers who violate the self-organization and collective bargaining rights of labor."

Budd Plant Vote Proposed By NRA Compliance Board

If Company Refuses Settlement Plan, It Faces Loss of Blue Eagle and Navy Department Contracts.

Washington, March 8.—The NRA national compliance board had proposed a plan for settlement of the dispute which culminated last Nov. 14 in a strike of employes of the Edgard G. Budd company, makers of automobile parts, Philadelphia. The dispute is one of the most important labor cases before the NRA.

The compliance board proposes that it supervise a ballot to determine whether the employes wish any form of self-government; that the company take back the remainder of the men who took part in the strike as increase in employment makes this possible, and that any dispute arising in the course of the settlement be referred to the board for adjustment.

If the company fails to accept the recommendations, the board will then recommend that the Blue Eagle insignia be removed and that all government contracts with the company be canceled and the case referred to the attorney-general.

The company has contracts with the navy department for heavy cruiser and destroyer equipment.

Following the strike the case was taken up by the Philadelphia labor board, which decided on Nov. 23 that the strike be called off immediately, that the strikers be reinstated "as fast as work is available without discrimination," and that an election be held within ninety days for the purpose of designating representatives for collective bargaining.

The Budd company declined to accept the recommendation, which the workers accepted. The case then went to the national labor board, which upheld the regional board. Later the national board sent the case to the national compliance board.

PURCHASE OF HOME-MADE GOODS URGED BY LABOR

Danville, Ill.—The Danville Trades and Labor council organized an intenseive campaign to promote the purchase of home-made goods. The slogan is: "Buy now! Buy American! Buy at home!"

The campaign is being conducted through the sale of seals or stamps bearing this slogan. The seals are sold in sheets of 100 at $1 a sheet and are affixed to letters, statements and other correspondence.

Memphis Unions Boycott All NRA Code Chiselers

German-Made Goods Also Placed on Organized Labor's Blacklist as Protest Against Treatment of Unionists and Jews.

Memphis, Tenn., March 8.—A thorough boycott of merchandise made or sold by evaders and chiselers of President Roosevelt's recovery program was pledged by the unanimous vote of the Memphis Trades and Labor council. This action was followed by an equally firm resolution to boycott all German-made goods as a protest against the merciless treatment meted out by Chancellor Hitler's fascist government to trade unionists and Jews in Germany.

The council declared its determination to make a list of Memphis' business concerns which do not comply with the NRA and to urge all workers and other patriotic persons to withhold patronage from them. In its campaign against German products the council urges everyone to inspect each piece of merchandise to see if it bears a "made in Germany" stamp. If that stamp is found, the would-be purchaser should flatly refuse to buy the articles.

Friend—The doctor said my wife needs a sea air.

Neighbor—So you've sent her to the seaside, eh?

Friend—No, I've tied a herring to the electric fan.

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

Watch this space weekly for Lowest Prices on Quality Groceries

Your fellow Union Man buys here— Why not you?

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

A safe man for the office of Circuit Court Clerk

JOE CLIFT

Make him sure with your vote on March 15th

He is capable, true and tried, and will continue to merit your approval.

WARNING!

TO LABORING MEN

Judge Cummings made a speech in the Labor Hall last Tuesday night in which he appealed to the laboring people for their support.

He stated in his speech, that he had always favored organized labor, which was untrue. And as an evidence of that fact I want to submit a record which will convince any union man of the falseness of the statement, after repeated complaints by members of different crafts and as a result of their efforts.

Squire Kelso Rice at the July term of the County Court, 1933, passed a resolution which provided for working conditions and a wage scale according to the prevailing price of each craft, for any kind of labor employed by the county.

This resolution also provided that all contracts let by the county should have a provision, which would protect the laboring people. If Judge Cummings' statement was true, why was it necessary for Squire Kelso Rice to pass this resolution in the County Court, to protect labor? Various contracts have been let by the county, on school houses and other work, with no provision made in the contract to protect labor.

Judge Cummings has served as County Judge almost sixteen years, and there has been hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by the county and no attempt on the part of Judge Cummings to protect labor.

Lest the labor man forgets, last July, 1933, the State Labor Department made an investigation of the textile mills in Chattanooga, and uncovered some of the most astounding cruel and heartless conditions imaginable, practiced by the McAlister Hosiery Mills in Alton Park. The picture displayed in the Chattanooga News—showing a poor woman, making stockings with two or three children around her feet, working twelve to fifteen hours per day; and whose pay ranged from $2.00 to $5.00 per week, and was compelled to spend part of that in the mill commissary, whose prices for groceries ranged from 10 to 25 per cent higher than at other stores. This was the condition revealed toward the poor, unfortunate women who had to work or starve along with their little ones.

Such inhuman treatment of the unfortunate woman should be resented by every woman and red-blooded man who has a spark of manhood. The manager of this mill was arraigned before Squire Rice and admitted his guilt of violating the state laws and was fined $25.00 by Squire Rice. Judge Cummings was President of this mill and Judge Cummings can't plead ignorance of these conditions.

Then how could Judge Cummings stand up before the laboring people and make a false statement in the face of these facts? He must think the laboring organizations are very ignorant and unintelligent to swallow this statement in the face of these facts.

HERNON PLUMBLEE,
1902 Holly Street, City.

WILL F. CHAMLEE

Candidate for

COUNTY JUDGE

The main planks of my platform are:

First—to balance fixed charges against the county with the revenue it receives.

Second—To forego issuance of more bonds until the county's finances are "in better shape."

Third—To co-operate with the federal government in providing work for the unemployed.

Fourth—To see that all county funds are spent in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Fifth—Repeal of the act creating the post of chairman of the county school board, insure a nine-month school term, remove "politics from the schools" and see that teachers are paid a decent-living salary.

Sixth—To use my influence for the consolidation of city and county departments which are doing duplicate duties—the school and health departments.

Seventh—Creation of a county commission form of government.

Eighth—Abolition of the delinquent tax collector's office, the work to be performed by the county trustee.

Ninth—Abolition of the county back tax attorney, placing the duties of this official upon the county attorney.

Tenth—Employment of a disinterested auditor to audit the books of the County Judge as well as other offices.

Eleventh—Enactment of legislation to abolish the iniquitous fee system under which justices of the peace operate.

A few matters of particular interest to Organized Labor which I am unqualifiedly for:

First—Old-Age Pension. In keeping with the Rooseveltian emphasis upon human value, I will use my influence in support of this progressive legislation.

Second—Employment Insurance. In my opinion, the employment situation can never be satisfactorily adjusted without employment insurance, and I favor and will support suitable legislation to this end.

Third—Federal Child Labor Amendment. I favor and will support a bill ratifying the Federal Amendment by the State of Tennessee. The place for the children of this country is in the schoolroom and out in God's given sunshine, and not in the mills and factories.

Fourth—Cooper-Hawes Bill. I favor and will use my influence in support of the ratification of the Cooper-Hawes bill, which will prevent the shipment of convict-made goods into this state.

Fifth—Free Textbook Law. I heartily approve of a law of this sort, and think it should apply to Hamilton county, as well as to the entire State of Tennessee.

Sixth—Federal Injunction Bill. I will favor and support legislation ratifying the Federal Injunction Bill, because I believe injunctions in labor disputes have retarded and persecuted men who were striking in order to better the living conditions of the people of the community.

Seventh—National Recovery Act. I am behind the program of President Roosevelt with all my heart and soul, and I believe the State of Tennessee should ratify the National Recovery Act in order to control industries and businesses that only do a business within the State.

I served in the Legislature of 1912-13, and my vote and influence was given to all legislation suggested by David Hanly, Legislative Chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 16, 1934 | Number 47

...OL. SIMPSON ...IS OVERRULED BY SUPERIOR

...pkins Orders Prevailing Wage on CWA Work.

...LING SETS UP NEW LOCAL BOARDS

...ministrator Orders Quick ...ction to Stop Flow of Telegraphic Protests.

...der that new wage rates to be ... on federal relief work which ... replace the CWA program March ...e based on prevailing scales, and ...ethod of determining such pre...ng scales is contained in a night ...r sent all state administrators by ...y L. Hopkins, national adminis...or, this week.

...r. Hopkins instructs state chiefs ... boards must be set up in each ...lity, consisting of representatives ...organized labor, the adminis...on and business, whose duty it ... be to determine wages to be ... on the work, and offers the fol...ng comment:

"Quick action by administra...rs and committees will slow up ...od of telegraphic complaints ...aching this office about arbi...ary reductions already made."

...e order overrules a pronounce... made recently by State Admin...tor Simpson, who was quoted by ...newspapers as having said, "we" ... set the scales from now on, and ... incidentally, indicated a con...t for organized labor.

...e order sent state administrators ...ws:

...ew work program statement of ...y issued March 6 in mail today ...ains following clause under para...h 8, page 3:

"Prevailing rates for each lo...ity shall be determined for ...ious classifications of employ...nt by the local emergency re... administration consisting of ... representative each from or...nized labor, business and the ...al emergency relief adminis...tion. Complete information ...erning wage rates estab...ed in each locality shall be ...warded to the state emer...cy relief administration of... as a matter of record.

... is extremely important that ...provision for determining pre...g rates be put in operation im...tely before arbitrary widespread ... adjustments are made.

...legraphic or telephonic instruc... should go to local administra...mmediately to select representa...oards with one responsible rep...tative of organized labor.

...tes agreed upon as actually ...ling for various trades using ...ntic and official information and ...confined to depression scales ... be applied and where the com... finds injustice has been done ...tes determined by them shall be ...ctive as of March 2.

...ick action by administrators ...mmittees will slow up flood of ...aphic complaints reaching this ...about arbitrary reductions al... made.

...o proceed immediately to es... active grievance committees.

"HARRY L. HOPKINS."

...ter Sunrise Service Planned

...s for the community-wide ... sunrise service are being com... by the Y. M. C. A. committee ...ge of this service, and an elab...nd fitting program is being ...d under the leadership of ... Peglar, chairman.

... service will be held in the ...ity of Chattanooga stadium ...ng at 6 o'clock with the rais... the church flag and the rising ...all.

...umental music for the pro... will be furnished by the Chat... High School band under the ...ip of Sandy Summers, direc... The singing will be in charge ... Oscar Miller and the Cadek ... society.

... Easter message will be given ... L. D. Cartwright, pastor of ...st Christian church. Other ... are now being prepared and ... announced later.

Harriman Mill Barons Again Defy Labor Board

Held Violator of Recovery Act, Case of Notorious Tennessee Hosiery Firm Is Referred to Justice Department.

The national labor board has ruled that the Harriman Hosiery Mills company, of Harriman, Tenn., violated Section 7-A of the recovery act in dealing with its employes.

"Entering negotiations in bad faith with the definite intention not to make any agreement," is the summary of the board's findings of fact in the case.

The Harriman case has been before the Atlanta regional labor board and the national labor board several times. The company has refused to adopt any recommendation to settle the strike at its mills. At the latest hearing before the national labor board, the company told the board that it would not recognize a union, that it would not enter into any contract, whether with individuals or representatives of a group of its employes, and that it would not submit to arbitration any question on which it could not agree with its employes.

The national labor board will send the case to the department of justice or to the national compliance board for action.

Following the board's decision, the Harriman strikers wrote to the president, and asked this question:

"Suppose the national labor board does send this case to the compliance board, where they sent Budd's case long ago, or to the department of justice, where they sent Weir's case on Dec. 18, and then again two weeks ago. We understand that it may take anywhere from six months to a year before the supreme court would get through with such cases. What are strikers who really believe in your administration's laws and acts on collective bargaining, like us, to do?"

Public Aid Given To One-fifth Of N. Y. Population

More Than 600,000 Family Groups, Totaling 2,500,000 Persons. Helped since Nov. 1, 1931, Report Shows.

Albany, N. Y., March 15.—One-fifth of the population of New York state, 2,500,000, and one-third of the children under 16, or 1,000,000, have received help from public relief funds at some time since Nov. 1, 1931, the temporary emergency relief administration reports.

Public relief expenditures for the twenty-seven months from Nov. 1, 1931, when the state began to pay part of the cost of municipal relief, until February, 1934, amounted to approximately $217,000,000.

This total does not include $41,000,000 spent by the civil works administration in the last three months of the period, nor $3,000,000 allotted to New York families by members of the civilian conservation corps, which would raise the total to $261,000,000. Nor does it take into account the millions advanced by the federal government for public works projects, the millions given for private relief nor the increased expenditures of localities and the state for normal hospital and welfare activities.

More than 600,000 family groups were receiving relief at some time during the period, totaling 2,500,000 persons. The report shows that last April a high mark was reached of 397,077 families on work or home relief at the same time.

SNOW SHOVELERS UNDER 30 BARRED BY NEW YORK CITY

New York.—It will be hard times for men under 30 so far as snow shoveling is concerned, according to an order made by the New York city sanitation department, which barred men of this age as emergency snow removal workers. Commissioner E. P. Goodrich pointed out that older unemployed men are much more conscientious workers than the younger members of the jobless army.

Another change in policy, Mr. Goodrich announced, will abolish the practice of having men wait in line, sometimes all night. The garages will be kept open at night during a snowstorm and men presenting the proper registration credentials will be put to work as soon as they arrive.

LAGUARDIA LEADS FIGHT ON ENDING CWA; URGES PERMANENT IDLE RELIEF SYSTEM

New York City, March 15.—Fighting Mayor LaGuardia, of New York City, is taking the lead in a nation-wide protest of municipalities against termination of the civil works administration and in advocating an unemployment insurance system to provide for unemployment relief in the future.

Mayor LaGuardia protested emphatically against ending of the CWA activities and transferring of the burden of caring for 160,000 SWA employes to the city and announced his intention of protesting personally to President Roosevelt. In a telegram to Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, the mayor declared that the number of unemployed was not "noticeably decreasing."

In a letter to the United States conference of mayors, LaGuardia asked support of the conference for a permanent unemployment relief plan. The plan, as outlined in the letter, contemplates the institution of a nation-wide unemployment insurance system, funds of which would be built up through the taxing of "every employer without restriction" and by placing "a small tax of a few cents weekly" on all employes. Although the federal government would supervise the system, the mayor suggested that existing municipal agencies administer it in their respective communities, thus preventing the necessity of enlisting "a large army of federal employes."

In addition to administering the insurance plan, the communities, according to Mayor LaGuardia's scheme, would be called upon to "set up a system of unemployment offices in order to retain complete control of the unemployed and to direct all employment to be obtained from such source." That the CWA idea might be carried out under this system, he suggested that recipients of insurance payments might be required "to render services of civil works, to the extent of the insurance benefits they receive."

LaGuardia's telegram of protest to Administrator Hopkins, of the CWA, said:

"I must respectfully but most emphatically object to the present plan of terminating present civil works administration on April 1. Time will not permit the forming of organization necessary to take over work, and in addition municipal and state funds are so limited as to make carrying out of proposed plan impossible.

"While I agree that we must do something now to plan for coming winter, we still have the nine intervening months to care for unemployed, the number of whom are not noticeably decreasing. Responsibility too great to dismiss this matter with a circular order. Suggest conference earliest possible moment. Believe said conference should take place in New York, if possible, where we can have state officials sit in with us. However, will meet your convenience and we can all come to Washington if necessary.

"The federal administration had the vision, stepped in and prevented a collapse several months ago. Surely all of this good work should not be destroyed by abruptly ending federal relief before preparation and provision for a substitute system and thus precipitating a real crisis.

"F. H. LaGUARDIA,
"Mayor of the City of New York."

Barbers to Hold Special Meeting

George W. Perry, president of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, announced Friday morning that a special called meeting of that organization will be held at Roosevelt Hall Monday night, beginning at 7 o'clock sharp.

President Perry asked The Labor World to stress the importance of matters to be discussed, and urged every member of the local to be present on time.

Shoe Repairers To Hold Election

D. R. Massey, vice-president of Local 620, Shoe Repairers, announces the regular election of officers for the local will be held on Thursday night, March 29, and asks that all members of the organization be present at the hall on that night to assist in the selection of officials for the ensuing term.

Roy Lee Plays Hookey From Bed

Roy Lee, secretary of Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, who was supposed to stay in a hospital at Oteen, N. C., for several months, was seen around the streets of Chattanooga this week, evidently deciding that his illness had lasted about long enough.

Hospital authorities have not yet sent out an order for his apprehension, so Roy thinks he will take a trip to Florida for a few more weeks' rest. Here's hoping he gets back in harness soon.

Huntsville Boosts Union-Label Bread

Dixie Bakery,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Inclosed find remittance for the bread you sent and thank you very much.

I visited the trades council and several of the locals and showed the bread and I think it has done wonders in boosting the label, as I heard this morning that one of our bakery managers said his bakers had to get right. But I don't believe everything I hear so I am going to see the manager myself.

Starting this week the Spectator, a weekly newspaper, will run an organized labor page and I have the label column and believe me I mean to boost the labels.

We get The Labor World and you can use my letter if you like. Maybe it will help line the Colonial bakery up as lots of their bread is sold here.

Thanking you again, I am,
Yours fraternally,
MRS. A. E. COURTENAY,
802 Josephine St.,
Huntsville, Ala.

Woman—What can I do to reduce?
Doctor—Take plenty of exercise. The best form of exercise is to push yourself back from the table three times each day.

BALES BACKS JOB SECURITY FOR TEACHERS

Says Tenure Blocks Political Attacks.

WOULD STABILIZE TEACHING STAFFS

Legislative Chairman Local 246 Cites Facts About School System.

(By J. D. Bales, Chairman Legislative Committee American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 246.)

Indefinite tenure for teachers means that a teacher may continue in service during good behavior and efficiency.

The importance and the value of teacher tenure have been under consideration in this county since 1887. Since that time forty-nine cities in twenty-three states, fourteen states and the District of Columbia have secured tenure legislation for teachers.

In nine European countries teacher tenure is the rule rather than the exception. In these countries the teacher holds office for life, or during good behavior and efficiency. In all of these countries, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, England and Wales and France, the percentage of illiteracy is lower than that of the United States.

An adequate tenure law benefits the children for whom the schools are operated. This is accomplished through the raising of standards, securing better teachers, and the elimination of the inefficient, or poor type of teacher.

Good tenure laws make better teaching, better schools and a better nation. It is important that teachers' minds be free for the problems of teaching. If they are worried by insecurity or by an ever threatening possibility of dismissal at the whim of the school board, or some official in authority that likes to use teaching positions for political patronage or personal favor, they cannot concentrate upon the needs of the children.

Permanency of tenure during successful teaching is a spiritual as well as an economic necessity to good teaching. Without a reasonable degree of security, teachers will inevitably be liable to cowardice, which will wreck personality and make impossible a wholesome influence with the children. If a teacher may be dismissed because she belongs to the wrong church, or inadvertently offends the wife of a school board member, or guesses wrong in an election, she takes on a lack of personality as a protective coloring. Private opinions and feelings must be buried deep—so deep in fact, that their very life is smothered out. Without tenure, teachers' standards are determined by those who control their jobs, and both teachers and teaching lack dignity.

A real hindrance to good teaching is the large turnover among teachers. Not only does this turnover keep the schools in an unsettled and disorganized condition (it is not uncommon for the smaller schools to have a complete new corps of teachers), but the parents and students are dealing with teachers who are unfamiliar with local conditions, and new policies are frequently substituted for the old, creating a lack of stability and permanency.

The schools cannot build up a unified educational system in a community where the personnel of teachers and principals is constantly changing any more than a physician can build up a steady practice by changing his location every two years.

Teachers have the right to freedom in extra-mural utterance and action on the basis of their right as citizens of a democratic country; they have the right of freedom of inquiry and research and to freedom in teaching on account of their obligations to youth. Such conditions produce good teaching, which results in intelligent citizens and a strong nation.

"During a depression, tenure laws protect the nation as well as the teachers, for they make a sturdy front line defense against the economic hysteria which demands that the higher salaried, experienced teachers be replaced by cheap beginners."—(Florence C. Hanson.)

From recent studies it has been found that tenure legislation has been supported in the belief that both the teacher and the pupil would be benefited thereby. The arguments in support of indefinite tenure legislation for teachers may be summarized as follows:

1. Tenure protects the teacher from petty political and social attacks.
2. The teacher is relieved of anxiety over the possibility of failure to secure re-election.
3. The teaching staff will be stabilized and teacher turnover decreased.
4. A higher quality of teaching personnel will be secured because of greater care in selection.
5. Teachers will be encouraged to maintain high standards of service and professional growth in order to secure the protection afforded by tenure.

Hosiery Workers Gain New Members

Branch 53, American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, gained several new members at the special meeting held by that local at Roosevelt Hall last Saturday afternoon. Spokesmen for the organization stated the gains have been steady during the past few weeks, and that members are greatly encouraged.

Another meeting will be held at Roosevelt Hall Saturday afternoon, March 17, and it is expected that other additions will be made at that time.

Mrs. Althea Terrell, recording secretary of Branch 53, is recovering from an illness which has kept her confined to her home on East Main street.

Girls Receiving $4 to $8 Weekly Advised to Save

Don't Spend It All, Toronto Young Women Getting from $2.21 to $3.29 Are Urged, Professor Testifies.

Ottawa, March 15.—Girls receiving $4 to $8 for fifty hours work were paid in envelopes bearing the legend: "Your pay envelope and one of our savings accounts make a strong team that can help you to financial independence."

This was in the testimony before the committee investigating business practices, given by Dr. H. M. Cassidy, professor of social science at the University of Toronto, who made an investigation into wage conditions in Toronto and Montreal recently.

Some of the girls in Toronto enjoined to achieve financial dependence by saving got as low as $2.21 and $3.29 a week. In a Toronto clothing factory employing fifty-one women, twenty-one received from $4 to $6 a week and thirty from $6 to $8.

In Montreal, Prof. Cassidy found married women working in clothing factories for $6 for a week of fifty-six hours, and girls for $2 a week.

Manufacturers, taking rush orders, work their employes seventy-two hours a week in some cases.

Law Is Demanded To Stop Payment Of "Coolie Wage"

New York State Industrial Commissioner Urges Passage of Bill to Protect Home Workers from Vicious Exploitation.

Albany, N. Y., March 15.—Industrial homework for as little as 10, 8, 5 and 2 cents an hour is the lowest paid labor in New York state, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews said in submitting a memorandum in support of the industrial homework bill introduced by Assemblyman Irving D. Neustein.

"Passage of the bill is a necessary first step in the enforcement of the minimum wage law for the protection of more than 30,000 women and children employed in industrial homework in the state," Commissioner Andrews said. "Their weekly earnings, which averaged $6.19 in the prosperous year of 1928, have been cut to as little as 25 cents a day for fourteen hours work. Skilled embroidery workers are working long hours to earn from 50 to 75 cents a day.

"Under existing law, the department of labor has control over industrial homework only when it is performed in dwellings housing three or more families. Most of this work is done in one and two family houses, many of which are in small towns and villages. Terms are dictated by the employer, often by mail, without any sort of regulation as to pay, hours or working conditions.

"Industrial homework will be either abolished or humanized by the payment of decent wages in the near future. In addition to its shameful exploitation of isolated and unorganized women and child workers at coolie wages, it constitutes a direct menace to the wages of factory workers, to industries operating in factories, to those homework manufacturers and contractors who pay fair wages, and to the industrial equilibrium of the state.

"Homeworkers employed by contractors paying decent wages are threatened by the helpless cut-throat competition of other workers who, in many instances, are forced to apply for relief money to make up the difference between their pitiful earnings and the bare cost of food and shelter. The state is doing a grave though unintended injustice to the women and child home workers in one and two family dwellings by neglecting to extend to them any of the protective standards that it applies for the benefit to all other workers. Under the proposed amenmdent we would be empowered to se that they get the benefit of minimum wage rates, compensation for industrial injuries, occupational diseases and other protections of the labor law."

Quincy, Ill.—The Quincy Trades and Labor assembly elected Leroy Bates and J. S. Leindecker to represent labor on the local NRA compliance board. Mr. Leindecker, a molder by trade, is secretary of the assembly and Mr. Bates is a delegate of the Musicians' union to that organization.

UNION POSTAL WORKERS RAP ECONOMY PLAN

Assail Announced Program of Department.

INFLICTS BURDENS ON ALL EMPLOYES

Retrenchment Program Held to Be Against Public Policy.

Three postal workers' organizations have made vigorous protest to Postmaster-General Farley against further postal economies at the expense of the employes.

In a letter to Farley, the Railway Mail association, National Federation of Postoffice Clerks and National Association of Letter Carriers declares that an "economy" order issued by the Postmaster-general on March 2 "inflicts harsh and unwarranted burdens on postal employes."

The order, the letter continues, "has no justification on the score of postal or public welfare. We strongly urge that you give consideration to its early and complete revocation."

The letter pointed out that since July 1, 1932, incomes of postal employes had been sharply reduced by salary cuts, compulsory furloughs and suspension of promotions and of filling vacancies, with the result that $80,000,000 of the $100,000,000 savings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, came out of postal wages.

Excessive Economy Charged.

Taking up the further saving of $9,000,000 ordered to be made in the current fiscal year by day-a-month furloughs, curtailment of substitutes, reduction of city deliveries and discontinuance of vacations, the letter contended that the retrenchment program has "gone too far" and that its continuance would "militate against the public interest and postal usefulness."

In support of this assertion the letter continued:

"Postal operating processes during the last twenty years and more have been the subject of constant refinements until the saturation point has been reached and passed.

"In the elimination of lost motion, duplication and waste, our postal establishment, in its operating end, is without a peer throughout all industry.

Further Savings Condemned.

"From a postal employment standpoint, further savings cannot be made save through lower wages, inferior service or both. Public usefulness and not a balanced budget is the sole test of public success.

"Even more, the savings reported are more apparent than real. During the last two years the postoffice has presented a closed door to new entrants and service promotions, and its personnel in numbers has been rapidly shrinking.

"Were this to be the continuing picture of all industry, remote indeed would be the prospects of national recovery."

The letter referred to President Roosevelt's appeal to the NRA code authorities to decrease hours and increase wages and suggested that the postoffice department, "the largest single employer of labor in the country, if not in the world," should be in the vanguard of accomplishment "instead of observing a policy out of harmony with the NRA program."

DAYTONA BEACH TYPOS WIN NEWS-JOURNAL FOR UNION

Daytona Beach, Fla.—After a controversy extending over nearly three years the Daytona Beach News-Journal again employs members of the International Typographical union. In May, 1932, the management of the newspaper locked out the composing room employes because they refused to sign individual contracts. Since the adoption of the national industrial recovery act the hostility of the News-Journal to union workers gradually decreased until at present every composing room employe is a member of the International Typographical union.

Daytona Beach now has two union newspapers, the Sun-Record having been fair to organized labor for a considerable period, with the union label at its masthead.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What early trade union movement used a symbol instead of its name?

A.—The Knights of Labor, which started its movement in 1869 in strictest secrecy because of blacklisting and victimizing of leaders in previous efforts to organize workers. The symbol of the "Five Stars" was used in all the activities of the order. This policy was discontinued as the organization grew in power.

* * *

Q.—Who is W. E. Bryan?

A.—President of the United Leather Workers' International union.

What Next!

Preparations to extract fuel oil from domestic coal are now being made in Great Britain. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., announces that production from its new coal-oil plant at Billingham-on-Tee is expected to begin in the spring of 1935. The new industry is expected to aid the British coal industry, which has long been in the dumps.

Wisdom

Never esteem anything of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.—Marcus Aurelius.

CODE VIOLATION SENT TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Washington.—The Fine Arts Lace company, Hugh Mehler, president, 7000 State road, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., has been cited by the national compliance board of the NRA for alleged violation of the code for the lace manufacturing industry.

The company is charged specifically with violation of Article III of the code, governing the operation of plant machinery. The national compliance board found that this company had run its equipment 57 hours per week beyond the maximum prescribed, or 137 hours instead of the limit of 80 hours. The board found this practice "gave the respondent an unfair competitive advantage over those members of the lace manufacturing industry who are complying with this provision of the code."

The national compliance board voted unanimously to refer the whole case to the department of justice for possible legal action.

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Union Auto Workers' Achievements

Recent achievements of American Federation of Labor unions in the automobile industry are striking illustrations of the advantages working men and women may secure by pooling their strength in bona fide trade unions, organized and functioning independently of those who own and control industry and exercising, as President Roosevelt tersely said in his address opening the national convention of code authorities in Washington, "free choice" of their representatives for collective bargaining.

The first outstanding victory was won in Toledo, Ohio, when United Automobile Workers Federal Union No. 18384, after a five days' strike, secured union agreements for wage increases running from five to fifteen per cent from the following four companies specializing in the manufacture of automobile parts and accessories: Spicer Manufacturing corporation, Electric Auto-Lite company, Logan Gear company, and Bingham Stamping and Tool company.

All of these agreements carry full union recognition, seniority rights, and no discrimination against strikers. The Spicer company contract stipulates a minimum weekly wage of $18 for men and $13.70 for women on the basis of a forty-hour week.

The second victory took place in Cleveland, Ohio, when Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 18463, after a short strike, secured a union agreement from the White Motor company raising wages from 43 to 51 cents an hour for common labor, two classes of semi-skilled labor from 60 to 67 cents and 65 to 72 cents an hour, respectively, and wage rates in the higher brackets five cents an hour.

These two achievements in one week indicate that when automobile workers unite in genuine trade unions and present a solid front to employers wage increases and better working conditions resulting from union recognition are the logical results.

Union Rubber Workers Advance

The organization of the workers in the rubber industry in Federal Labor Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is gradually securing union recognition and consequently improving the economic conditions of the working men and women in that industry.

In Mogadore, Ohio, after negotiations carried on by United Rubber Workers Federal Labor Union No. 18319, the management of the India Tire and Rubber company recognized the union and won the privilege of having its many products described as union-made.

In Los Angeles, Calif., employes of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company and the Pacific Goodrich company voted overwhelmingly in favor of Tire and Rubber Workers Federal Labor Union No. 18304, affiilated with the American Federation of Labor, in the election for collective bargaining representatives held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board. The vote was 209 for the union candidates and 71 against in the Goodrich plant and 595 for the union and 80 against in the Firestone plant. With such a large majority in their favor, the Los Angeles Tire and Rubber Workers Union is now in a favorable position to proceed with bona fide collective bargaining for trade union wages, hours and working conditions.

Standing on the solid support of genuine trade unionism, the future looks brighter for the workers who live on the wages paid them by those owning the tire and rubber industry.

"Coolie Wages" Must Go

Bills to regulate wages and other conditions in industrial homework are being drafted in a number of States. They should be passed without delay. It is estimated there are a million industrial homeworkers in the United States. Under existing conditions, they are a menace to factory wage standards in every part of the nation.

Almost unbelievable low wages are paid in homework. Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner, in urging passage of a bill to protect homeworkers in his state, showed that wages as low as 2 cents an hour are paid women and child homeworkers, who number 30,000 in New York State alone. Their weekly earnings, which averaged only $6.19 in the prosperous year 1928, have been cut to as little as 25 cents a day for 14 hours' work, he said.

Commissioner Andrews well branded these "coolie wages" as "shameful exploitation." Such exploitation must be stopped. It endangers the whole recovery program and is something that no civilized nation should tolerate.

Labor's Power Demonstrated

The power of organized labor, the force that all unscrupulous employers of labor know and fear, was demonstrated in Shamokin, Pa., recently when the labor movement there threatened a boycott on all merchants who were affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce. The action was taken as a result of the hostile anti-union attitude of the National Chamber of Commerce.

As a result of labor's stand, the local Chamber of Commerce severed its affiliation with the national body, and organized into the Community Service Association, to which all citizens and classes of organizations are eligible.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

There are many men who don't see why they should get excited over low wages paid women workers. They fail to see that lower wages paid women tend to keep men's wages down and deprive men of work. The situation was made plain by Elizabeth Christman of the National Women's Trade Union league, in protesting recently at a NRA hearing against sex wage differentials in codes.

"The sex differential," Miss Christman said, "simply lowers the whole wage scale. It makes the women's subminimum the actual minimum rate for the industry, and that cuts two ways. It keeps women at low wages, oftentimes so low that the employer is actually subsidized at the workers' expense. It keeps men's wages down, and it invites the employer to employ women instead of men.

"So if you argue that working women don't need as much to live on as men because they have fathers and husbands to support them—which is absurd, of course, for women who work nearly always contribute heavily to their family's support—then you must realize that you lessen the number of jobs for fathers and husbands and you reduce their wages, too. You simply cannot raise wages, you cannot even maintain a wage scale—and consuming power, don't forget!—if you have a double standard of wage rates.

"The double standard is an unfair trade practice, too. It hurts the good employer. If the employer of women is allowed to pay wages lower than the employer of men, he can undercut his competitor to the ultimate disadvantage of both. It is this kind of thing that produces sweatshops—which you have noticed are exploiters of women and children, rather than of men."

* * * *

In a report that leaves no doubt as to the responsibility of the big growers in the Imperial valley of California for the violence in the recent strike of agricultural workers, the commission appointed by the National Labor Board to investigate the strike, declares, "The extension of collective bargaining to the field workers, in our opinion, would give the best solution to a difficult situation."

The commission lays heavy emphasis on the violation of constitutional rights as a cause of trouble and speaks words that deserve the earnest attention of public authorities. Citing the bad economic conditions of the Imperial valley workers, the commission adds:

"But worse than these is the harsh suppression of that which we in the United States claim as our birthright, the freedom to express our lawful opinions and legally to organize to better our lot. . . . We are firmly of the opinion that the best way to remove agitation and radicalism is to eliminate those factors that give rise to dissatisfaction and complaint."

"SHARKS AND SHYSTERS" HELD ENDANGERING NRA PROGRAM

Same Employers Responsible for Sweatshops Sit Up Nights to Devise Means to Violate Codes, National Consumers' League Is Told—South Lags Behind Nation in Labor Protection, Is Charged.

New Orleans, March 15.—The same "sharks and shysters" who were responsible for the sweatshops before the NRA went into effect "are today sitting up nights figuring out ways to violate their codes" and laughing at the others "who are gentlemen enough to follow them. The great tragedy of our system is that it is at the mercy of these sharks, whether they be members of the steel trust or the chiseling sweatshop operators of Connecticut or New Orleans," was the statement made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, general secretary of the National Consumers' league, speaking before that body, supplemented by Mrs. F. W. Meier, employment agent of the local Y. W. C. A., who discussed "Conditions in the Garment Industry of New Orleans."

Mrs. Meier headed a committee appointed by the Consumers' league to investigate industrial conditions in New Orleans and this committee gathered information from employers and employes on twenty-seven garment manufacturing concerns here.

"A survey of various garment factories making the cheaper grades of suits, pants, shirts, workmen's garments and dresses during the winter and spring of the past year," Mrs. Meier said, "showed that $5 a week was fairly representative of the average wage of experienced operators working a full week. The better suit factories, apparently, maintained a higher wage level than $5 a week, but both the employer and his employes were uncommunicative on wages.

"From time to time," Mrs. Meier stated, "garment workers reported certain shabby practices of employers to keep down the wages actually paid. On a few occasions, garments were found to be unsatisfactory or in need of alterations, and deductions in wages were made on these grounds, though the garments were passed on to the market. Hope rose high with the appearance of the NRA, but in some cases much of the old help was laid off or employes were told that they must actually earn on piecework rates the pay required by the code."

"America is the most backward of all industrial nations as far as protection of its workers goes, and the south lags behind even the low standard of the rest of the country in regard to provisions for the welfare of the working men and women. Louisiana and all of the other southern states suffer from lack of adequate labor departments to uphold the cause of the workers in such matters as wages, hours and conditions of unemployment. There is scarcely a southern state that keeps any record of hours and wages of workers, and there isn't a single southern labor department that has civil service," Miss Mason declared.

Throughout the south there is need of labor commissioners and labor inspectors who are "not afraid of losing their jobs," she said. Such officials must be appointive, but should be so fitted for their work, perform their work so well and so have public opinion behind them that they need not fear the business interests who do not want inspection of their factories and industries, she said.

Federal Pension Aid for Aged Is Held Near

New York City.—Federal legislation for assistance to states paying old-age pensions has every chance of passage in the present session of congress, Social Security for February says. "Never before have the prospects for providing approximately 500,000 old persons with security in their old age been so bright," the publication, organ of the American Association for Social Security, declared.

Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, and Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, are sponsoring the measure. By providing an appropriation of $10,000,000 for apportionment among the states up to one-third of the pensions paid at 65 years to citizens, the bill "will not only stimulate new states to enact old age security legislation, but would help to liberlize existing statutes and reduce the age to 65." At present, twenty-seven states have old-age security acts, but the pensionable age is set at 70 years as the minimum of fourteen of them.

Social Security declared that "the overwhelming majority of members of congress can be expected to vote favorably. Four state legislatures, Washington, West Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi, during the past few months have petitioned congress to enact old age pension legislation. The American Federation of Labor has placed the enactment of these bills among its leading legislative issues."

President Roosevelt was urged by the monthly to assume leadership in the effort to obtain this legislation. "The removal of several hundred thousand aged from the employment lines offers one of the most effective means of reducing the problem of unemployment," Social Security declared.

RAILS PROMISE EFFORT TO REACH PAY ACCORD

Washington.—Managers of the railroads have notified President Roosevelt they will give "due consideration" to his wishes in the matter of a settlement of the wage controversy with their employes and will "exert their best efforts" to achieve an accord with the workers as soon as possible.

This was in reply to the president's letter urging the railroad wage truce be continued another six months after June 30, in effect prolonging but not increasing the present 10 per cent reduction.

The letter confirmed a meeting in Washington March 15 with representatives of the Railway Labor Executives' association.

The average wife begins to sit up and take notice when other women say nice things about her husband.

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Black-Draught
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"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation for a long time, and find it gives relief for this trouble," writes Mrs. Frank Champion, of Wynne, Ark. "I think it is good for spells caused from gas on the stomach. If I get up in the morning feeling dull and sluggish, a dose of Black-Draught taken three times a day will cause the feeling to pass away, and in a day or two I feel like a new person. After many years of use we would not exchange Black-Draught for any medicine."
P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

CHATTANOOGA'S POPULAR CASH GROCERY

Where customers never leave disappointed.

EASY WAY has a better variety of fresh Merchandise, they Guarantee every item sold, and They Save You Money on your total purchases.

EASY WAY'S BEST ADVERTISEMENT IS Their Thousands of Satisfied Customers

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

KENTON'S

We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

— and —

"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."

KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

. . . you save on FOOD COSTS every day . . . when you have an ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

Buy your electric refrigerator now. To insure adequate food protection . . . to make possible a year-round saving in food costs . . . you should have an electric refrigerator in your kitchen Summer and Winter.

It makes no difference when you buy your refrigerator, as far as your annual savings are concerned. If you buy on convenient payments, with a year or two to pay, as most people do, you pay through one Winter anyway. Waiting until Summer merely puts off protection to health and the opportunity to save on food costs. Get this protection now! Frigidaire has a model to offer on monthly payments of only $3.55. Other dealers, too, are offering extended terms that make it easy to have the refrigerator you want . . . without delay.

AND AS FOR OPERATING COST . . .

With new electric rates, providing free kilowatt-hours for nearly every customer, the cost of operating an electric refrigerator is astonishingly low. In a great number of cases customers can actually operate an electric refrigerator with no increase in their present monthly electric bills. You owe it to yourself to get all the facts on operating costs as they apply in your particular case. Stop in at our store . . . or phone for our representative to call.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

WEIRTON STEEL CO. CASE TURNED OVER TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Labor Board Declares National Steel Corporation's Continued Violation of Section 7-A Warrants Prosecution in the Federal Courts.

Washington, March 8.—The National Labor Board brought its controversy with the Weirton Steel company, a subsidiary of the National Steel corporation, to an end by turning the case over to the department of justice for prosecution in the United States courts. The board submitted voluminous documentary evidence charging persistent violation by the Weirton company of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act, equally persistent refusal to admit the authority of the board to supersede the election of collective bargaining representatives by the corporation's employes, and complete defiance of President Roosevelt, who issued an executive order, by the authority of the recovery act, conferring on the board the express power which E. T. Weir, chairman of the company, refuses to recognize.

In a resolution requesting the department of justice to take immediate action on the case the board stated that after an exhaustive inquiry it had determined that a "substantial number of the employes of the Weirton Steel company, unable themselves to procure a fair election," on two occasions requested the board to conduct an election "to enable them to choose representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

This the board attempted to do, but the company "refused to co-operate in such election, refused to permit representatives of the board to hold or supervise such an election or to enter upon company premises to make arrangements for such election on the company premises or otherwise," and finally refused to furnish the board with identification lists of its employes to be used in such election.

In a statement making public the action of the National Labor Board, Senator Wagner, its chairman, said that after E. T. Weir, chairman of the company, had refused in December to permit representatives of the board to supervise an election for the choice of collective bargaining representatives, President Roosevelt in an executive order conferred on the board specific power to supervise elections when desired by a substantial number of employes. A petition signed by 4,600 employes of the Weirton company requested such an election, which the board undertook to hold.

But Mr. Weir, according to Senator Wagner, "not only refuses any co-operation, but made it plain to the board's representatives that he would not deal with any representatives if they should be selected at a new election under the board's supervision.

"The board has incurred criticism for its patient persistence in exploring every avenue to obtain the co-operation of the company in carrying out the president's mandate. The company has not budged an inch in its refusal and therefore the government has no other choice than that which the board has now recommended."

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Frank Krug—You are the most wonderful girl in the world. You are the object of my dreams, the light of my life, the hope of my hope, my inspiration and my ambition. I would fight dragons, conquer the world for you. I would give my life for you; will you be mine?

She—Do you love me, Frank?

* * *

She—I'm so happy, dearest, just think what this engagement ring you gave me means.

Alfred Cofer—Yes, I'm thinking, $10 a month for the next three years.

* * *

Pop Carroll—Son, did you get that loaf of bread I sent you for?

Son—No, the store was closed.

Pop—It couldn't be at this time of day. Did you try the door?

Son—No. 'Cause I saw a sign on the door that said "Home Cooking."

* * *

Magistrate—So your only defense is that you were drunk when you kissed this lady? How can you prove that?

Defendant—Well, just take a look at her yourself, judge.

* * *

Used Car Dealer (on trial ground)—This car is sound in every part.

Dutch Lofty—So I hear.

* * *

"Well, Bill, this sure is one tough break. A hospital bed is a bum place to start the new year. The doc says he'll get you patched up in time, but you sure had your nose right up against the pearly gates. When I saw you doing a pinwheel around that line shaft, it took the snap out of me. I didn't think you had a Chinaman's chance. After we got you untangled and sent you away in the ambulance, I actually went to the morgue looking for you. Your job? Sure it's be there for you as soon as you get back. No, never mind whose fault it was, though I don't mind saying you were a horrible example. I hope you'll never cause as much excitement again. The shop just blew up. Not a mother's son was worth a tinker's dam the rest of the day. I was jumpy for a week. But we're all mighty glad you're making it O. K. Well, here comes your Mrs. and little Mary Jane. So long, Bill, I'll be in again in a couple of days.

"How do you do Mrs.———. Hello, Mary Jane. Your daddy is getting along fine. Good-bye. (Wonder if that woman knows how close she and the kid came to being a widow and an orphan. It's a shame for any sane guy to take the chances Bill takes or used to take, I hope.")

This is from the National Safety News, and I want you to all read it carefully and take it for what it is worth.

* * *

S. K. — ..... — KING FISH.

Diner—Waiter, what kind of soup is this?

Waiter—Golden soup—fourteen carrots.

MOLDERS' UNION VOTES FOR 1934 CONVENTION

Cincinnati, O.—Members of the International Molders' Union of North America have voted by referendum to hold a convention this year. The majority in favor of a convention was 3,087. Chicago will be the convention city. Announcement as to date, etc., will be made later.

Three new molders' unions have been organized, making twenty-eight new unions since last July 1. The new unions are at Flemington, N. J.; Meriden, Conn., and Fort Worth, Tex.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of July, 1924, by Henry Nelson and wife, Retha May Nelson, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K," Vol. 13, page 505 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and interest thereon, which still remain due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1934.

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"Beginning on the east line of the Dayton Pike 870 feet northwardly from the northwest corner of the A. L. Caldwell tract; thence running northwardly along the east line of the Dayton Pike and the old Dayton road to the southwest corner of the property conveyed by Winnine Carden to D. G. Carden, et al, by deed dated October 20, 1910, and registered September 20, 1911, in Z-10-487 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence along the south line of said Carden tract north 72 degrees 30 minutes east 963.9 feet to a corner; thence north 51 degrees east 394.3 feet to the southwest corner of W. H. Gann property; thence south 71 degrees 20 minutes east along the south line of the Gann property 914 feet to the west line of the Samuel Lovelady tract; thence south 27 degrees 30 minutes east along the line between the Lovelady and Carden tracts to a stake at site of black oak tree; thence south 50 degrees 5 minutes east 130 feet to a post oak; thence south 53 degrees 30 minutes west 159.6 feet to a white oak stump; thence south 42 degrees 35 minutes west 889.1 feet to a sourwood stump; thence south 85 degrees west 215 feet; thence south 84 degrees 15 minutes west 179.2 feet; thence south 82 degrees 20 minutes west 449.1 feet to a post, being the corner between the property herein conveyed by Winnine Carden, widow, to Mrs. Jane Elliott; thence north 63 degrees 20 minutes west 2025 feet to the point of beginning and being part of the property conveyed to Winnie Carden by partition of the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in record book 6, page 665, and containing 69.05 acres."

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of February, 1934.

W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

3-23

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49369
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Howard F. Tweatt vs. Maude Thweatt

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maude Thweatt is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22nd day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. C. Farris, Atty.

NON-RESIDENCE NOTICE
No. 49167
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Nan Elsberry Gilreath vs. Gordon Gilreath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Gordon Gilreath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 2-16

No. 222
In the Matter of Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased
In Re: Estate of John F. Trimble, Deceased
In the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

To the Creditors of the Estate of John F. Trimble:

The insolvency of the estate of John F. Trimble, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law on or before Monday, the seventh day of May, 1934, or be forever barred.

This February 19th, 1934.

LIZZIE M. TRIMBLE, Executrix.
JOHN F. TRIMBLE, Deceased.

3-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49384
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Clarence L. Benton vs. Elsie Lee Benton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elsie Lee Benton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 27th day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Nick Givens, Atty. 3-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49323
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mannie Killingsworth vs. Alvis Killingsworth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alvis Killingsworth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 3-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49415
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Samuel H. Hayes vs. Lena M. Hayes

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lena M. Hayes, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after due diligence so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Altaffer & Hammack, Attys. 3-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49420
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elmer L. Allen vs. Avvie Hamilton Allen

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Avvie Hamilton Allen is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Peabody Howard, Atty. 3-30

QUALITY COALS AND COKE — TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

WHEN—

Accident or sickness disables you and expenses begin to pile up, which would you rather have—flowers sent by sympathetic friends or

A Monthly Check

from

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Prepare for **EASTER** *in Lovemans*

ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

New Printed Crepe Easter Dresses

Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 44. $3.95

Charming styles with fresh lingerie touches and buckle and button trims. Puff sleeves and half sleeves.

New Knit Boucle Dresses

$5.95

2-Piece Dresses In Sizes 14 to 20

Three styles with roll collar and vestee, and shawl collar effects. Lacy, open knit. Choice of white cream, blue, green, copen, maize, and coral.

New Spring Coats

$9.95

Wool crepe coats in blue, tan, and gray, also in tweed mixtures. New puffed sleeves. Sizes 14 to 42.

WASH DRESSES 49c

Fast-color, vat-dye materials of semi-sheer weight. Sleeveless or with puff sleeves. Sizes 14 to 40.

Children's Socks

15c and 19c Values. Sale Price, 9c

Anklets, ⅝ and ¾-length socks, also full-length stockings. Pastel colors, plaids, and stripes. Rayon plated or cotton. Sizes 5 to 9½.

For Easter Gifts! Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs

Only 600 to sell for this Low Price. Dainty, hand-embroidered handkerchiefs, worth 15c and 19c each. Come early to pick up several for Easter remembrances. 10c

Men's Cones Boss Overalls

UNION-MADE overalls of heavy 220 mill-shrunk, white-back indigo denim. High-back style with seven pockets and triple-stitched seams. Will give extra long service. $1.00

Extra Sizes $1.25

Special!
GIANT SIZE P. & G. White Naptha Soap
26 bars for $1
None to Dealers!

Friday and Saturday! Last Two Days of Demonstration of Old English Products!

O. E. Rug Cleaning Set

Enough Old English Rug Cleaner for 6 to 8 rugs, and a special long-handled rug-cleaning brush at a very special price— $1.00 for both

Lovemans Economy Basement Store

Lady Took Cardui And Got Rid of Pain In Her Side

"Last summer, my health was bad, so I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. H. H. Slaughter, of Norman, Okla. "My mother had given me Cardui in girlhood, so naturally I turned to it when I felt I needed it. I felt run-down and a general weakness. I had bad, dizzy headaches when everything would seem to dance before my eyes. My right side pained me so much, but since taking Cardui the pain has left me. I have taken several bottles of Cardui and have improved a great deal."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

LET US TAILOR YOUR SUIT FOR EASTER

EVERY SUIT HAS THE UNION LABEL

$25 -- $27.50 -- $30

The REGAL Tailors
Chattanooga Bank Bldg.

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT

Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.

100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Sam—Is that fellow all right to take on a fishing trip?

Burt—Is he? Say, besides doing the cooking he'll think up lies for the whole crowd.

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

LABOR WARNS WEAKENING OF CODES IS DANGEROUS

Progress Already Made Under NRA Imperiled by Lengthening of Hours and Failure of Pay to Keep Pace With Increasing Productivity.

Washington, March 15.—Weakening of code labor provisions is dangerous in the present business situation, the American Federation of Labor warns in its current monthly survey of business.

The survey reviews benefits under the NRA, declaring we are now benefiting from the effort to restore economic balance in the first months of the recovery program.

"Experience has shown," the survey says, "that it is possible to shorten hours, raise wages and build up consuming power with great benefit to industry in general. We have made gains, but with 11,690,000 still without jobs in industry in January, and workers' total buying power from industrial work scarcely over half of 1929, our task of readjustment is still far from complete. Every effort must be made this spring to get the unemployed back to normal productive work, and to build up buying power as increasing industrial profits make this possible.

Dangerous Developments Seen.

"At present, certain developments are threatening to destroy the constructive functioning of NRA in carrying out this purpose. If buying power is to be maintained, labor standards must be kept high. In several cases recently, industries have asked and received special permission to lengthen hours of work. This was done at a time when there were unemployed workers available, when 4,600,000 were being supported by work financed from government funds and 2,550,000 families were on relief. If we are to get business back on a self-supporting basis, increasing production must give jobs to the unemployed, not longer hours to those already at work.

"The weakening of code labor provisions is dangerous in the present business situation. It shows a tendency to abandon the original purpose of NRA and to neglect labor's part in the program. If NRA is to succeed, we must have a strong consumer market now, and for the future, organization of labor that will maintain workers' consuming power and keep labor's return from industry advancing in proportion with that of other groups.

"Experience under codes has proved that it is futile to hope for adequate enforcement of labor provisions in any industry unless workers are strongly organized in a trade union. Organized workers have a very definite function in the NRA program: To maintain and raise labor standards. Unless this function is properly performed, we cannot hope for balanced progress.

Strikes May Be Forced.

"How is labor to play its part? Either workers' trade unions must be recognized and workers have a representative in the councils where industrial policies are formulated (code authorities); or labor will be forced into opposition, with no way to win its rights except by warfare and strikes.

WAY OPENED FOR NBL ACTION AGAINST TRICKY EMPLOYERS

Washington, March 15.—National labor board action against employers who meet with representatives of the workers but do not really intend to negotiate with them is forecast by decision of the board in the Harriman Hosiery company cases and others, Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the board, pointed out at a conference with reporters. The board's decision was one of three important developments emphasized by Wagner.

First was the board's decision in the Denver tramway case, ruling that a majority of the employes shall bargain for all. Senator Wagner said: "I think that has cleared up a great deal of doubt."

Second, the presidential executive order of Feb. 23, modifying the order of Feb. 1, makes the board's decision final, insofar as finding of facts are concerned, for the use of any other administrative body.

Third, in citing the Harriman and other companies to show cause why action should not be taken against them by the department of justice and the NRA compliance director, the board has taken a definite position as to the scope of collective bargaining and has held that collective bargaining is something more than mere meeting and discussion, without intention of reaching a collective agreement.

"So many employers were thinking that they were technically complying with the law when they would meet a representative group, never intending really to negotiate with them. That is obviously bad faith in negotiation and the board has held that it is a violation of Section 7-A."

Senator Wagner added that the board had had a great many cases of this sort, but expected fewer from now on.

Asked concerning the Weirton case, Senator Wagner said that he had not heard anything from the department of justice except that "they are going to prosecute."

Hotel Workers Charter 115 Unions, Flore Says

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International union and Bartenders' Alliance has issued 115 charters to new unions during the past year, many of them being bartenders' unions, according to General President Edward Flore, who was in Minneapolis making arrangements for the international convention to be held here in August. The union now has organizations in 400 cities.

Mr. Flores said that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, worked strenuously to persuade the organized restaurant owners to agree to the maximum 48-hour week in the code for the industry instead of their demand for fifty-four hours. The restaurant owners, however, were adamant in their position for the longer work week and only yielded the 48-hour week to women employes.

Man—I've got the greatest little umpire in the world.

Friend—What makes you think so?

Man—She always thinks I'm safe when I am out.

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

RE-UPHOLSTER
And Make That Old Suite a New One

Actually, that is true. All worn parts in frame and springs replaced; a new cover of your own selection completes the transformation. Preserve heirloom pieces and family antiques through the work of Sterchi's skilled craftsmen.

Telephone 7-2151 and ask for Mr. Bush. No obligations.

617 Market Dial 6-1915 — STERCHI BROS STORES INC — Roosville Dial 3-6121
BROAD at SEVENTH—DIAL 7-2151

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

MILLER BROS CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS CO.

MILLER'S 45th Anniversary Sale

FRIDAY--SATURDAY--MONDAY--More Value for Your Money!

Men's All-Wool Worsted
SPRING SUITS
$13.45

Most likely you are thinking of buying your Easter suit and you are also wondering where you can get the best suit at the lowest price. Why not give Miller's a chance to prove to you that you should buy one of these $13.45 suits? They're well tailored, of fine materials, in all the season's best colors. Snappy looking and long wearing suits, in a complete range of sizes for every man.

Men's Broadcloth
Sylklyke
SHIRTS
Anniversary Sale Special
$1.00

They are made of a fine count lusty broadcloth and come in white collar attached and neckband styles as well as plain blue, tan, gray and green in collar-attached styles.

SPRING DRESSES
Values to $7.95
$5.00

Navy sheers, prints, pastels—copies of the season's latest styles — complete size ranges from 12 to 20 and 36 to 52. No matter what your taste, you'll find dresses to suit it!

SALE! CORSETS and Foundation Garments
For the Anniversary Sale
A special sale of sample Gossard garments and discontinued styles from our own stock. All types, but not in all sizes.
Corset Dept.—Second Floor
½ Price

GOING STRONG! Sale of Men's SPRING HATS
$3.50 Values
New Spring colors! Smart soft Felts! These are samples of the new Spring lines of a prominent Eastern maker. Advance Spring styles, silk lined, in colors of gray, tan, brown and blue.
$1.95

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 23, 1934 — Number 48

E. E. M'DANIELS PAINTS PICTURE RIVER PROGRAM

Union Official Enthuses Over Development.

SAYS CHATTANOOGA IS LEFT "ON SPOT"

Describes Scenes of Feverish Activity at Norris Dam Site Near Knoxville.

River Booster

By R. E. McDANIELS
Business Manager Local 175, Electrical Workers.

I have been a very close observer of the Tennessee valley program because it has everything to do with the future of the south. Its social reforms, the vast erosion program, etc., all goes to make a prosperous Knoxville, Tenn., and Florence, Ala. Chattanooga, sitting in the center of all this activity, has been left "on the spot."

In the nine trips that I have made to Knoxville since the TVA was born, I have impressed me more each time in seeing with my own eyes from the time the office furniture was sitting in the halls of the TVA headquarters, being uncrated, dusted off, and then set up in the different offices; being introduced to the department heads that were to carry on this gigantic program.

Now things have cleared, the people of this valley have realized that something is to be done—electric power cheap compared to prices in the territory serviced by the power trust pay, the Tennessee Power company being a member of that select group.

The people of Knoxville are to be congratulated, at the same time being fortunate in having a mayor who has his hands clear. And did he take advantage of the opportunity to discuss power for the taxpayers? I did say he did. Mayor O'Connor has done something that will be appreciated by all classes. He can be assured that he has the support of all union men and women, as well as all the workers in the Tennessee valley. Hats off to the mayor of Knoxville, and we must not forget those that took a part and helped put this new deal over.

Come with me for a few minutes to the Norris dam site; stand upon the mountain peak, look down in the bottom of the Clinch river and see men busy blasting rock, hauling and carting away anything that is in the way, building monster steel towers that sit on tracks, one on each side of the dam; steel cables will stretch from tower to tower that will carry the dump concrete in the very bottom of the river, and slowly but surely there will rise a great concrete wall that will store away water. When the dam is complete, and the water backed, you will see some eight hundred miles of water front. I invite you to go see for yourself.

Now we will take a trip to the Norris townsite. Quarters have been built to house the men that will start on the huge undertaking; some will stay until the finishing touches are put on, others will pass on; so turns the wheels of prosperity. The mess hall where we all eat and talk, men are working, sleeping, happy, content. A town is rising from the very top of the mountain. Fifty houses are under construction, the plumbing is complete in thirty, now the electric wiring is being installed—no soot or smoke, electric water heaters, electric ranges, electric heaters that will heat the homes, and that fresh mountain air one can breathe without getting soot on your teeth. Trucks are dashing from one building to another; men, men everywhere; cars carrying men from Knoxville and Clinton to and from work. Prosperity has returned, and will return for Chattanooga if we the people demand of our local officials, the governor of our great state, that they pledge themselves to see that the people of Chattanooga and Hamilton county get an opportunity to cast their vote, then we will see men work, men happy, children playing contented because daddy will be working, mother and daughter can have a new dress, cook something besides white beans and potatoes. We will live, the wrinkles will disappear from our faces.

Let's demand TVA power!

(Note—Mr. McDaniels will conclude his description of the valley program next week.)

Nine Cities Sign For T. V. A. Power; Knoxville Leads

Tupelo, Miss., First to Sign, Now Being Served at Low Cost.

Contracts to serve cheap TVA electricity to nine cities with a population of approximately 200,000 have been signed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, David E. Lilienthal, TVA director in charge of power, said Thursday.

Heading the list is Knoxville, Tenn., which already has been granted a loan by the Public Works Administration to construct distributing lines. The city's offer to purchase the existing facilities having been turned down, officials are now negotiating with an engineering firm to draw plans for a new system.

Other cities with which contracts have been signed are Decatur, Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Russellville, in Alabama; Pulaski, Tenn., and Amory, Miss. Tupelo, Miss., the first city to sign for TVA power, is now being served with low cost electricity from Muscle Shoals.

"As soon as these cities have acquired their distribution facilities the Electric Home and Farm Authority will begin an intensive campaign to make available low-cost high-grade electrical appliances to householders," Mr. Lilienthal said.

"The outlook at Tupelo already indicates that there will be a large expansion in the use of electricity under the low TVA rates. As a result, the contracts with the eight cities just signed provide for a large expansion in their electric consumption."

Knox Labor Places O. K. On George Dempster

Appointment to Construction Code Authority Pleases Workers.

Knoxville, March 22.—The organized labor movement of Knoxville and Tennessee is very much pleased with the appointment of George R. Dempster as the southern member of the code authority for the construction industry. Mr. Dempster, who was named for the position by General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, was former city manager of Knoxville, a member of the Steam Shovel Operators' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and, with his brothers, operates the Dempster Equipment company, which does construction work in East Tennessee. It is stated that the slump in business since 1929 has not caused his company to reduce wages or ask for reductions.

Mr. Dempster's appointment was recommended solidly by the eighteen union crafts of Knoxville and by labor leaders wherever his firm has had business dealings during the last decade. His appointment was also recommended by George L. Berry, president of International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America.

Deluge of Strikes Visioned Unless Company Unions Are Outlawed

Green Tells Senate Committee That Automobile and Steel Corporations Have Challenged the Government in Attempts to Nullify Labor Section of Recovery Act.

Washington, March 22.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warned the senate committee on education and labor of the imminent danger of a series of strikes that would imperil the entire recovery program unless the committee took prompt and favorable action on Senator Wagner's labor disputes bill to make the National Labor Board a permanent institution for adjudicating labor controversies and outlawing the notorious company unions, which he characterized as "pseudo labor organizations."

Corporations Challenge the Government.

In the Weirton and Budd cases Mr. Green declared that the corporation magnates who own and control the steel and automobile industries had challenged the government by their defiant refusal to obey the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

As a result of this refusal, he declared, millions of workers in every part of the country, held back by the government's promise to protect them in their rights to freely organize for collective bargaining, according to the letter and spirit of the act, were becoming more and more restless. They believe they are the victims of a lawless conspiracy on the part of these corporations to turn the recovery act labor provisions into a mere scrap of paper.

Automobile Workers on Verge of Strike.

He urged the government to meet the unpatriotic challenge of the steel and automobile barons by passing the bill outlawing company unions and setting up a permanent National Labor Board.

Referring specifically to the deep discontent among the thousands of automobile workers, Mr. Green emphatically declared that the company-union-dominated automobile industry "is on the verge of one of the greatest strikes in the history of the nation."

Employers Nullify Section 7-A.

Mr. Green said that the National Labor Board's effort to obtain compliance with Section 7-A by some large corporations had virtually broken down because of the direct refusal of these companies, or the long delays experienced by the board in having its decisions carried out.

Victimization by Company Unions.

Workers, once filled with hope that the Recovery Act would permit them to organize without interference by employers, found themselves "victimized in a ruthless campaign of discrimination" by the formation of 400 company unions since June, Mr. Green asserted. The unrest in the automobile business was engendered solely because of compulsion by employers directed at forcing their men into company unions, he contended.

Labor Board Lacks Power.

The proposed labor disputes act, he pointed out, was a frank recognition that the National Labor Board has not the requisite power and authority to enforce Section 7-A; that some employers were unwilling to support the recovery program, and that if collective bargaining is to be assured to the workers it would have to be forced on recalcitrant employers.

Weir Branded as "Public Enemy."

Referring specifically to the Weirton case, Mr. Green declared that the officials who dominate the steel industry "can never be expected to yield to moral suasion."

"It has demanded a showdown," he added. "The answer of the government to that demand must be the adoption of the bill we are discussing today."

Mr. Green said that if the pillory existed today, "Mr. Weir should be in it, branded as a public enemy for the misery he has caused many families."

He characterized the Carnegie Steel employe representation plan as a temporary organization, "hastily set up, conceived in the minds of shrewd business executives, to serve as a shadow without substance for the period of the Recovery Act and then to be terminated at their pleasure."

THE ISSUE IS FREEDOM; COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE

"We defy the American Federation of Labor," says the great automobile industry.

The automobile industry, some of whose leaders have made political capital out of a feigned progressiveness, falls back on its haunches and shouts that it defies labor.

Before these lines are read there may have been a settlement of the issue.

But this cannot change: The automobile industry does not merely defy labor in denying men the right to organize into unions. It defies the United States government, which has enacted a law giving men that right.

The government must support its law, which is a just law and which rights a great wrong that has stood for many years.

"We defy the government!" should be the cry of the auto industry.

That is what it amounts to.

Now, further: The automobile industry has seemed overly eager for a test of strength. It has seemed to court conflict, almost to rush into conflict. But, it is surprising how many men of labor, long driven under the lash of court injunctions and corporate oppression, are saying, "Well, if they want a show-down, let's have it all along the line; let's settle the question everywhere once and for all."

The militancy of labor in defense of a sacred principle is something these employers cannot understand. They know nothing about that.

All labor stands today as a unit, demanding the freedom guaranteed by the law. There can be no compromise.

Colonial Bakery Not Organized

Reports that the Colonial bakers have organized and been recognized by the management were vigorously denied this week by officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

"The Colonial bakers were among the first to seek organization," a Central Body spokesman said, "but for some more or less strange reason they changed their minds and all dropped out. The matter was taken up on several occasions with the management, but without any satisfaction, and there is now not a single union baker in the Colonial plant.

"Other large bakeries are well organized, and no opposition has been encountered from the management.

"The Dixie bakery and McMillan's, however, are the only 100 per cent union bakeries at the present time. The Colonial is the only large bakery which has no members."

Electrical Workers Name TVA Boosters

Paul Hagberg, E. E. McDaniels and E. E. Crosby have been named by Local 175, Electrical Workers, as a booster publicity committee in connection with the Tennessee river valley program. Duties of the committee, it was said, will be to keep the progress of the work before the public, and assist in developing sentiment for TVA power for Chattanooga.

Robert H. McKenzie has been named Labor World correspondent for the Electrical Workers.

COURT DECREE FIXES STATUS LABOR WORLD

"Legal and Sufficient" Medium for Advertising.

ATTACK ON PAPER FAILS TO IMPRESS

Chancellor Rules Against Complainants in Hard-Fought Case.

Status of The Labor World as a medium for legal advertising has been definitely fixed by a decree of the chancery court, handed down recently in a test case brought by one Sanford and others against the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company.

The Labor World has, since its entry into the local publication field on April 29, 1916, continuously published various classes of legal advertising, and until the case described was brought no formal question had ever been raised as to the sufficiency of such notice when carried in these columns.

The case for the life insurance company was handled by Wilkerson & Wilkerson, local attorneys, who defended the legality of the publication and who were successful after a hectic legal "scrap," the court's opinion establishing the fact that the publication of the trustee's notice in The Labor World was adequate and legal.

Although the said Sanford had maintained an office in Chattanooga for many years, the bill declared complainants "did not know such paper existed." The Labor World has thus gained a somewhat broadened renown.

The history of the case is given in a letter to The Labor World this week from Judge W. E. Wilkerson, of the firm which won the court decree, as follows:

Labor World,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Attention: Mr. R. M. Cooke, Editor,

Re: Sanford et al vs. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. No. 25330, in the Chancery Court at Chattanooga.

Dear Mr. Cooke:

The facts briefly in the above case were these:

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company loaned to Sanford and wife a large amount of money which was secured by a deed of trust on a piece of property on the west side of Broad street between Sixth and Seventh streets. There was default in the payment of the note and the trustee advertised the property and sold it. Deed was made to the purchaser and put to record. Sanford and wife then filed a bill in the chancery court, as above shown, to have the trustee's deed declared null and void on the ground, among others that:

"The advertisement of said sale in The Labor World, in view of

(Continued on Last Page.)

Secure Pledge Of Prompt Action In Harriman Case

Strikers Lay Case Before President Roosevelt in Person.

Real speed in the prosecution of the Harriman hosiery company was promised the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, by spokesmen for President Roosevelt himself.

Harriman strikers carried their case directly to the White House last week after the hosiery company came before the National Labor Board and virtually dared the government to proceed against it.

The National Labor Board had cited the Harriman company to appear and show cause why it should not be prosecuted. The next day the case was sent to the department of justice by the National Labor Board following the visit of the strikers to the president.

Pointing out to the president that months had elapsed before announcement of actual proceedings against the Weirton steel baron after that case had gone to the department of justice, the hosiery strikers appealed for quick action so that they would not be starved into submission. The strikers' letter asked pertinent questions, going right to the heart of the whole situation of compliance with the NRA and the rights of workers under this law.

President Roosevelt, the strikers were informed, took the case under consideration and instructed that a full report be made to him on the matter. Following this, the strikers were told by a secretary to the president that prosecution of the Harriman company would be started within thirty-six hours.

The delegation that visited the White House was led by Fred Held, second vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and included Roy Gossage and A. E. Whitson, strikers from Harriman.

Hosiery Workers Begin Campaign For Wagner Bill

Series of Public Meetings Being Arranged as Feature of Vigorous Nation-wide Drive to Pass Labor Measure.

Philadelphia, March 22.—A vigorous, concentrated and determined campaign to secure passage of Senator Wagner's bills revising Section 7-A of the national recovery act and enlarging the power of the national labor board is being undertaken by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

A series of public mass meetings are being arranged in various parts of the country as one feature of this drive.

"The bill proposed by Senator Wagner is an urgently needed legislative addition to the national industrial recovery act and is based on practical experience and enlightened conception of legal procedure and social justice," says Emil Rieve, president of the federation.

"There is no absolutely certain legal method of insuring workers their constitutional rights," Rieve declared, "but demonstrated defects in the law should be remedied as quickly as possible so that unions can enjoy some equality of opportunity in the effort to secure those rights the NRA says the workers should have.

"In the last analysis wage-earners and other workers must organize themselves so that they can force employers, courts and public officials to respect their rights. The Wagner bill is an intelligent and sensible legislative effort to remove handicaps which hostile employers and public agencies are able to place upon workers struggling to establish effective unions in fields, factories and workshops.

"The national labor board and its regional subsidiaries has become a most important tribunal for labor in this stage of American economic development. Hard-pressed workers should not be forced to strike or to engage in expensive and long drawn-out litigation in order to secure elementary rights the law is supposed to guarantee. The labor board under its present direction is ably aiding those workers who have the 'gumption' to help themselves."

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT DOOR MILL WORKERS

NRA Offers Chance for Hosiery Workers.

EMPLOYERS SEEKING EVEN LOWER WAGES

Branch 53 Invites Fellow Workers to Join in Forward Movement.

By FRED G. HELD
Vice-President American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Chattanooga is the largest producer of all kinds of hosiery in the south, according to statistics.

There are approximately eleven seamless and four fashioned plants in this vicinity, if we include the Richmond Hosiery mills, employing several thousand workers.

These workers were of the group that were affected very much by the depression as to low wages and loss of time due to an overdevelopment of the industry. During the worst part of the depression these workers were forced to work from ten to fourteen hours per day when orders were to be had and could do nothing about it for no other reason than that they were unorganized.

This was one of the things that brought chaos into the hosiery industry. Each manufacturer was trying to undersell the other on the market, and to do so increased the task of the worker and decreased his or her pay.

This same procedure, of course, happened in other industries, but I don't think that any industry was affected as much or for a longer period of time than the hosiery industry.

It was for such reasons that the NIRA was enacted by congress. The thought was in the minds of congress that if industry would get together they could eliminate such practices by organizing and drawing up codes of fair competition. But they also realized that if only one part of industry was organized, that is, the employer, it would not and could not have the effect desired. Therefore Section 7-A was to be inserted in each code to give the worker the same opportunity to organize and protect his or her interests.

What has been the result since these codes of fair competition have been drawn up and approved?

Where the workers have taken advantage of the opportunity to organize they have reaped the benefits of the new deal, but where they have not they are getting just what their employer desires to give them. Especially is this true in the south. Take the northern area. The workers in about 75 to 80 per cent of the productive capacity of that fashioned industry are receiving a uniform wage rate, which ranges from 30 to 50 per cent higher than the southern section.

The hosiery workers in the south are entitled to the same consideration as the northern workers, and only by organizing will they get what rightly belongs to them.

But this is not the only thing to consider. If the southern workers do not organize and increase their wages the same conditions again will face the industry as prevailed before the hosiery code was drawn up and approved. Those manufacturers who are paying the higher rate of pay will be unable to compete with those who have the lower labor cost and will either be forced to close down their mills or insist upon a lower wage rate and the same vicious wage cutting will start all over again.

Then again, wages are not the only thing to gain by being organized, but a worker can keep his self-respect and not be looked upon as just another cog in the wheel and tossed aside whenever the straw boss feels inclined that way.

The hosiery workers throughout the country are responding to this opportunity and we hope that workers in this big hosiery center are not going to lag behind until it is too late.

The hosiery manufacturers of the south have organized a southern section of the industry for the sole purpose of further widening the differential between northern and southern workers and other advantages. They are ever on the alert to strengthen

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Are employers under the NRA required to post the labor provisions of codes?

A.—Yes. An executive order of the president directs employers operating under approved codes to post the labor provisions conspicuously in their establishments.

* * *

Q.—Is the National Federation of Postal Clerks conducting a special membership campaign?

A.—The annual "Bring-a-Brother" campaign of the organization is now on. It continues until May 15.

* * *

Q.—Was the American Federation of Labor ever a secret organization?

A.—No. The A. F. of L. never adopted the policy of secrecy and from its establishment in 1881 took the position that the right of labor to organize is absolute.

What Next!

A new shunting machine or engine, developed in Germany, is operated by one man and shifts freight cars quickly and easily. It is a small motor-driven contrivance, under the direction of the operator, who walks besides the tracks. It burns gasoline mixtures, develops 6-horsepower and gets its traction on the rails with a rubber tire.

Wisdom

Heaven never helps the man who will not help himself—Sophocles.

Labor Board Orders Company To Reinstate Union Employes

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans regional labor board ordered the Caicasieu Paper company at Elizabeth, La., to reinstate a number of workers whom it was charged the management of the company had discriminated against because they belonged to the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada. The order, which requires that the men be paid for time lost, was issued by Father Wynhoven, chairman of the board, which also decided to investigate the charge that officials of the company were promoting a company union.

A wedding is a funeral where you smell your own flowers.

America Lags in Rehousing

Recurrence of slum fires in American cities is a ghastly reminder of the tragedies in the "warrens of the poor." In New York's most disgraceful district five children and three adults were recently trapped and perished miserably. How many victims this form of man's inhumanity to man claims each year would make an appalling total.

Fire prevention is possible in all cities. Only the greed of landlords and the indifference of the public makes it difficult to bring about better conditions. According to New York's tenement house commissioner, Langdon Post, there has not been a fatal fire in any of Manhattan's new-law tenements.

What is needed to bring home to American cities their failure in meeting the housing needs of workingmen's families? Cities and states alone can undertake the task of razing slums and rehousing the six million or more families in need of decent homes. But the Federal government stands ready to help with loans and grants.

So far only five states have passed proper laws authorizing co-operation in housing projects with the Public Works Administration at Washington. Only Milwaukee and Los Angeles among the large cities have charters permitting them to go ahead without special state legislation. The states are holding up the Government's rehousing program.

Since the war, England has rehoused one-eighth of her population in 2,000,000 houses, many of the cottage type with garden space. Germany, France and Belgium have made marked progress in rehousing their people.

The United States, richest nation in the world and urgently in need of a great rehousing movement, has hardly begun.

Enforcing Minimum Wage Rates

New York is trying an interesting experiment in invoking public opinion in the enforcement of minimum wage rates. The new minimum wage law provides that for the first nine months of any wage order the industry affected shall have time to set its house in order and that no one may be sent to jail for failing to pay the rates. But public opinion can be used to bring immediate compliance, by publication of the names of employers who do not pay the rates.

The plan is now being tested in the case of the laundry industry, the names of forty-one Brooklyn laundries who refused to pay the minimum rates having been published as legal advertising in the Brooklyn newspapers by the State Department of Labor.

The mere prospect of publication brought many laundry owners in line. Others defied the Department of Labor until the last moment and then agreed to comply. It is evident that the plan is getting results but it seems certain that in every industry there will be a small minority of employers who will not comply until forced to by legal action.

An Encouraging Sign

"The intervention of President Roosevelt in the proposed wage reduction by railroad corporations is an encouraging sign of the times," the Typographical Journal remarks. It adds: "Cutting wages will never restore prosperity."

Those Big Surpluses

Recent exposure by a senate committee of the huge sums loaned by big corporations for Wall Street gambling in 1929, and the even greater sums paid favored corporation executives in 1929 and succeeding years, have made a good many people see a light.

Of course trade unionists have been pointing out for years the viciousness of big corporation policy in the "boom" years—how the piling up of big surpluses contributed to the unbalance between production and consumption and made the depression inevitable—but it remained for the senate revelations to bring pointed comment from even conservative sources. Such was the comment of the conservative Evening Star of Washington, D. C., which said:

"The country would have been far better off if these huge surpluses had not been permitted to roll up and then to be used to stimulate the gambling fever of the people. The very fact that such surpluses were developed shows that there was a failure to distribute profits made in the industries to labor and the capital which made these industries possible. . . .

"These huge sums should have been distributed either in wages or in dividends, or in both, rather than merely amassed and used in Wall Street or to pay huge bonuses to certain individuals."

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

What a royal joke there is in this 10 per cent wage-raise and 10 per cent hours-reduction. Maybe nobody figured it out in advance; maybe it was just a snap judgment thing. But it gives the workers the worst of it and thus operates as a work-sharing proposal.

Take the man working forty hours at 40 cents. He gets $16 a week. If he is cut to thirty hours and raised to 50 cents he gets $15 a week, a wage cut of $1 per week. Isn't that nice? Ah yes, Cicero, it's nice—a regular piece of big business trickery.

And when workers get stuck that way the only thing they can do is go out and build themselves a union and then go back and sock the outfit with the solidarity and purpose of organization.

* * *

Bill Collins, veteran of scores of labor battles, stood up in Washington before Senator Wagner and told him plenty about the auto industry.

When you read the glowing auto ads, read also what Bill Collins had to say about the oppressive policies of the big outfits. Those guys think automobiles are just steel and bookkeeping. Collins, chief A. F. of L. organizer in Detroit, could testify that there are forty-two unions of auto makers in Michigan and as many more in other states.

That's a piece of big news, that is. You don't have to be gray haired to remember back to where there wasn't even one such union. Now there are eighty of them. Time races on!

Less than six months ago it was proposed to the representative of a big auto company that the company unionize and beat the gun with a union-made automobile. Well, the big company couldn't see it then.

But it won't be long now before we have union-made automobiles.

* * *

And do you know there are certain business machines, including typewriters, that are almost wholly union made? That's an achievement of the last few months. Think it over.

Labor is moving ahead. Again there are men in the field with the fervor of evangelical effort in their souls, the light of battle in their eye. They see the full meaning of unionism.

That band of big business men who stood up in the code conference in Washington and marked out the line of today as their Marne may have meant to stop labor in its tracks, with no further progress. But what a guess they have coming!

Another piece of news is that metal trades unions are gaining back ground they haven't had for years.

Labor is going places, but it'll be the employers who see things. Nightmares to them, until they get used to it and find the benefits. Then they'll find the new way is the best way, by a million miles.

* * *

The company union is out. Employers haven't given up yet—but they might as well. That's one big bad wolf that scares nobody any more.

Many places unions don't even bother to disband the company unions. They just elect the officers and use the old forms to serve their purpose. They work out well, too. If employers try too hard to keep their old pretense, congress will make a law and the law will probably cut so hard an employer won't even dare to look at a worker without permission.

The day has come when a man can stand up and call his soul his own. And that's what millions are doing for the first time in their lives.

* * *

Typical of the problems now arising out of the relationship created by Section 7 (a) of the national industrial recovery act is that presented at a hearing before the national board on the alleged contract which the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company made with itself through a company mutual benefit association on whose board of directors sat company representatives, and half of the membership in which was held by the company, because it matched, "dollar for dollar," every contribution of the men to the benefit funds. The company also gave 1 per cent of its gross receipts to a pension fund—so long as the labor contract made with its employes through the mutual benefit association held.

Query now: What sort of "free choice of representatives" is this? And what kind of collective bargaining can such an organization have with the company, whose representatives sit on its board of directors? And, since such a contract is not a contract at all, but simply a statement of the policy of the company, since the company is a party to it on both sides, what is the status of the funds thus created and set aside, which have been charged by the company to operating expenses in its accounting to the state commission regulating public utilities?

The money has been paid in by the public; is held by a trust company in trust for its supposed purposes; but the whole thing falls to the ground if and when the purpose of NRA is carried out in some real collective bargaining.

* * *

The welfare of working women in Bulgaria is well guarded by labor legislation. These Bulgarian women—largely employed in the tobacco and textile industries—are assured an eight-hour day, and in addition are protected from night work between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. and from dangerous work of any kind. There is a maternity law for working mothers, allowing a woman to leave her work six months before confinement and prohibiting employment for six weeks after. Such protective legislation in Bulgaria has not resulted in men and boys taking the place of women. On the contrary, the women's bureau of the United States department of labor reports, women's opportunities for work are growing.

Musicians' Convention Meets In Cleveland on June 18

Newark, N. J.—William Kerngood, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, announced that the annual convention of the federation scheduled to be held at Cleveland on June 11 has been postponed until June 18. The change, he stated, was made for the reason that satisfactory hotel accommodations could not be obtained during the week of June 11.

JOHN WEAVER SHERMAN DEAD.

Boston.—John Weaver Sherman, 68 years old, of the Boston Globe staff and a former legislative agent of the state federation of labor, died on March 11 at his home here. He was a native of Johnston, R. I. Sherman was an active socialist and had been his party's candidate for mayor of Boston.

STUDY OPPORTUNITY OPEN TO TRADE UNIONS THROUGH GOVERNMENT RELIEF AGENCY

Washington, March 22.—Federal emergency relief funds have been allocated to the states for the employment of unemployed professionals (teachers, lawyers, engineers, economists) in a program of workers' study classes.

Under this arrangement any union or union members wishing to study a problem affecting their interest may apply to Civil Works Service (CWS) for an instructor qualified to give them expert assistance.

Unions in a number of cities are already taking advantage of this opportunity. In Bangor, Pa., the County Emergency council has passed a project for study groups and three instructors were appointed; the advisory council responsible for the studies is to include all organized labor in Bangor.

Unions in Connecticut are asking for teachers to travel from town to town and hold classes in history of the labor movement, parliamentary procedure, public speaking and English. In Camden, N. J., several unions have held classes for eight weeks in trade union organization and are seeking help from CWS to carry on their classes. Chicago asks classes for union members and others to study the cause of their present problems and how to better their conditions.

Many Opportunities Open.

The CWS program opens many other opportunities. Trade union executives are confronted today by such questions as these: 1. How to secure information for wage conferences on dividends paid, profits, financial condition of the firms employing their members; how to keep and compile records of earnings of their members, employment and hours worked, for use in negotiations. An unemployed engineer or economist can be engaged under CWS to direct special studies in any industry. 2. How to report code violations, to secure and present legal evidence on discriminations against union members in violation of Section 7-A of NRA; how code provisions may be reopened. An unemployed lawyer could help. 3. Union members want to know and understand the code provisions under which they work. An instructor could help them.

Funds for Other Studies.

Also, the CWS funds are available for such other studies as problems under NRA, current events, economics, English, science, art, and for recreation programs.

Any union or union members interested should write to Miss Hilda W. Smith, National Director, with CWS emergency relief, Eighteenth and New York avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. In your letter state the matter you wish to study. If you know anyone who is unemployed and would be particularly qualified to assist you in this study, give his name with your request.

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Large Loaf.....10c
"SUNNY MAID" Cinnamon Rolls . . . 5c package of 6
"SOUTHERN DINNER" ROLLS . . . 5c package of 12
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MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

MOST for your MONEY
in a good laxative
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money, in a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles.
25 or more doses of
Thedford's Black-Draught
in a 25-cent package
For Children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

THINGS TO REMEMBER
CHECK THIS
The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products
Also Fowler Furniture Stores
Have Been Declared
"Unfair to Organized Labor"
LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

BAUER
Quality Tailored
SUITS
Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL
J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

A & B Grocery
Fresh Meats, Groceries
Feed Stuff
South Hamilton St.
Dalton - - - Georgia

E. M. FRAKER
DRY GOODS AND SHOES
26 S. Hamilton St. Dalton, Ga.

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!
UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

"We Do Our Part"
For the NRA—and for Organized Labor

DALE'S Volunteer FOOD STORE
4808 Rossville Boulevard
Phone 3-0079

Phone 6-3163
Clean Linkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Workers Must Organize 100 Per Cent To Secure Their Rights Under Codes

Washington, March 22.—The persistent fight for low wages and long hours under codes of fair competition made before the national recovery administration here by the selfish groups which own and control our agencies used in the production of food, clothing, shelter and the other necessities and conveniences of life continually demonstrates the importance of working men and women in all industries organizing compactly in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The every day experiences of the officials of the A. F. of L. and its affiliates indubitably show that only by united organization in bona fide trade unions can the workers effectively oppose the antilabor policies of the unpatriotic groups of employers working together in associations of capitalists for the sole purpose of grafting on NRA codes industrial policies formulated in the interests of those who own and control the instrumentalities of production and distribution instead of in the interest of those who do the necessary work.

This paramount necessity of all inclusive organization of the workers in trade unions to give them determining power in shaping the underlying policies of our economic system was trenchantly expressed in the report which the executive council of the American Federation of Labor made to the 1933 convention of that organization. The council said:

"It is obvious that the highly intricate interdependent relationship which has grown out of industrial and scientific developments has completely outgrown the simple procedure of final control in the hands of those owning the capital investments.

Control for Profit-Wrecked Industry.

"Great moral wrongs and industrial maladjustments have resulted from control directed in the interests of profits on capital investments alone.

"Only balanced control, proportionately guided by the interests of all functional groups, can assure a balanced progress that will avoid the frequent and disastrous industrial breakdowns of the past."

New Era of Social Control.

Pointing out that the national recovery act marks a new industrial era in which problems connected with industrial progress must be dealt with through controlling agencies, and that the principles and instrumentalities of associated activity must be developed adequately to function under these agencies, the council declared that "the national recovery administration presents a purpose and a method of developing moral and economic standards in the kind of industrial relationships which technical progress in production requires."

Function of Trade Unions.

On the relationship of working men and women and the place of trade unions in the economic set-up of social control under the national recovery act, the council said:

"To function in their own interests and in the interests of society, wage-earners must be able and ready for effectiveness as a group organized for associated action.

"Organization of wage-earners in unions is the first step for labor's participation in national planning and economic control, as it has ever been the first step in labor's progress.

"Unions can provide representative authority and responsibility. With adequate and competent representation, labor can do its share in carrying out the purposes of the NAA and in directing developments so that accomplishments may constitute a foundation for future progress."

Every hearing on every code held by the national recovery administration and the enforcement of the codes when they are given statutory form by President Roosevelt and National Recovery Administrator Johnson, present abundant evidence of the accuracy of the executive council's admonition that complete organization in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is the only effective instrument of protection which the workers have.

OHIO OLD-AGE PENSION LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

Columbus, O.—Old-age pensions for the eligible needy citizens of Ohio went into effect here when Gov. White signed the appropriation bill enacted by the recent special session of the state legislature appropriating $3,000,000 to pay the pensions during the last half of 1934. The measure also provides funds to administer the law through a new division set up in the department of welfare.

The amount paid to any person is limited to $25 per month, with a burial fund not in excess of $100.

To be entitled to a pension persons must be 65 years of age or over, citizens of the United States and Ohio for five years, and residents of the county in which they make application for at least one year. If single, they must not have property in excess of $3,000, nor more than $4,000 if husband and wife. They must be unable to support themselves, have no one who legally could and should support them, and have no income in excess of $300 annually. Inmates of penal institutions are barred from pensions, but residents in charitable, fraternal or benevolent institutions, hospitals and homes, public or private, are eligible if they meet the requirements of the law.

Jackson Organized Labor Enlarges Union Strength

Jackson, Mich.—Organized labor here is greatly elated over the increased membership which the trade unions have recently secured.

The building trades founded a Building Trades council which will have charge of all business connected with these trades.

Jackson metal polishers and buffers organized a new union, to be known as Local No. 81 of the Metal Polishers' International union.

Then the Jackson Journeymen Bakers got busy and organized into a local of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America.

Detroit Pharmacists Win Union Pact From Liggett

Large Bakery Signs Union Agreement; Stiff Fight Waged Against Nonunion Bakeries.

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Registered Pharmacists' association secured an important agreement from the Liggett company which operates a number of drug stores here. L. P. Meagher, president of the association, said the agreement recognizes the union and reduces the hours of work to the 56-hour weekly minimum demanded by the union without slashing wages.

Another important union victory is the agreement which the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 51, recently organized, secured from the Grennan Bakeries, Inc., which provides a minimum weekly wage of $25 for route salesmen plus 5 per cent over net sales of $150 and establishes a quitting time of 5:30 p.m. for grocery route men and 11:30 p.m. for restaurant route men. When routes are cut wages equal to those previously earned for three months are to be paid after the cut is made. Extra salesmen get $25 a week, all wages must be paid weekly, six holidays with pay per year are provided, and the company will pay 5 per cent interest annually on cash deposits required of its employes.

Protesting against the so-called "percentage" basis of pay, which resulted in wages that precluded decent living conditions, employes of the Tuller hotel here walked out. The strike included cooks, waiters, bell hops, elevator operators and all other branches of service employes.

DANVILLE LABOR OFFICIAL ASKS SEAT IN LEGISLATURE

Danville, Ill.—A. H. Solberg, a prominent labor official, filed his petition as a candidate for representative in the Illinois general assembly from this district.

Mr. Solberg has been active in the labor movement since coming to Danville in 1921. He is a member of the executive council of the Danville Typographical union and a delegate from that organization to the Danville Trades and Labor Council. His father was a union coal miner in Streator, Ill., until the mines were dug out and abandoned.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the first day of July, 1924, by Henry Nelson and wife, Retha May Nelson, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K," Vol. 18, page 506 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and interest thereon, which still remain due and unpaid, at the request of the holders of same, W. M. Elliott, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"Beginning on the east line of the Dayton Pike 870 feet northwardly from the northwest corner of the A. L. Caldwell tract; thence running northwardly along the east line of the Dayton Pike and the old Dayton road to the southwest corner of the property conveyed by Winnine Carden to D. G. Carden, et al, by deed dated October 20, 1910, and registered September 20, 1911, in Z-10-487 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence along the south line of said Carden tract north 72 degrees 30 minutes east 963.9 feet to a corner; thence north 51 degrees east 394.3 feet to the southwest corner of W. H. Gann property; thence south 71 degrees 20 minutes east along the south line of the Gann property 914 feet to the west line of the Samuel Lovelady tract; thence south 27 degrees 30 minutes east along the line between the Lovelady and Carden tracts to a stake at site of black oak tree; thence south 50 degrees 5 minutes east 130 feet to a post oak; thence south 53 degrees 30 minutes west 159.6 feet to a white oak stump; thence south 42 degrees 35 minutes west 389.1 feet to a sourwood stump; thence south 85 degrees west 215 feet; thence south 84 degrees 15 minutes west 179.2 feet; thence south 82 degrees 20 minutes west 449.1 feet to a post, being the corner between the property herein conveyed by Winnine Carden, widow, to Mrs. Jane Elliott; thence north 63 degrees 20 minutes west 2025 feet to the point of beginning and being part of the property conveyed to Winnie Carden by partition of the County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in record book 6, page 665, and containing 69.05 acres."

Said sale will be subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid. Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of February, 1934.

W. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

3-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49384
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Clarence L. Benton vs. Elsie Lee Benton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elsie Lee Benton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 27th day of February, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Nick Givens, Atty. 3-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49333
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Monnie Killingsworth vs. Alvis Killingsworth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alvis Killingsworth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 3-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49415
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Samuel H. Hayes vs. Lena M. Hayes

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lena M. Hayes, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after due diligence so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Altaffer & Hammack, Attys. 3-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49420
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elmer L. Allen vs. Avvie Hamilton Allen

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Avvie Hamilton Allen is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Peabody Howard, Atty. 3-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49194
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Fannie May Montgomery vs L. E. Montgomery

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Fannie May Montgomery is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 20th day of March, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 4-16

CREDITORS NOTICE
No. 25684
In the Chancery Court at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

To the creditors of the estate of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased:

All creditors and all persons interested in the estates of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased, are hereby ordered to come forward and exhibit their demands by petition, accompanied by a proper prosecution bond, and to have themselves made parties to this cause within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. The institution of any and all suits against said estates has been enjoined.

This order will be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This 19th day of March, 1934.

SAM ERWIN,
Clerk and Master.

By E. W. Bridgers, D. C. & M.

J. H. Anderson, Solicitor for Complainants.

4-16

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

Under the same management for 47 years and managed by men who have given their entire lives and time exclusively to the Company. No interlocking ownership of stock with any other company.

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!
CHATTANOOGA'S POPULAR CASH GROCERY
Where customers never leave disappointed.
EASY WAY has a better variety of fresh Merchandise, they Guarantee every item sold, and They Save You Money on your total purchases.
EASY WAY'S BEST ADVERTISEMENT IS Their Thousands of Satisfied Customers
EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

KENTON'S
We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.
— and —
"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."
KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

How often do YOU attend church?

The Churches are the backbone of the community. They are the platform upon which is built the Spiritual, Moral and Social Life of a city. Do your part in maintaining a spirit of peace and happiness in your family circle . . . in your city by attending church. You have nothing to lose and MUCH to gain!

We Extend a Cordial Invitation to You to Be With Us at Church Sunday!

The Chattanooga Pastors' Association and the Colored Ministers' Alliance

Church Worship Crusade

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

MORE ABOUT MILL WORKERS

(Continued from First Page)

their position, so why not the workers so strengthen theirs.

With this thought in mind the local union of hosiery workers, known as Branch 53 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, invites all hosiery workers of this city to attend their next meeting and join their progressive fellow-workers in bringing about conditions in their industry which will improve their lot and make them endure.

The branch meets every first and third Saturday at 2 p.m. at Roosevelt Hall, Seventh and Market streets.

Pawtucket Clothing Company Signs Union Shop Agreement

Pawtucket, R. I.—The Berry Clothing company, of Pawtucket, signed an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union for an approximate 10 per cent increase in wages and full recognition of the union rules. All garments produced by the firm will carry the union label. The shop is 100 per cent organized.

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat — to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT

Ben's Cafe

16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.

100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

UNION MAN—

Give me a chance to show what we can do to "dress up" your car at a low cost.

WASHING -- GREASING -- POLISHING
SIMONIZING

RALPH'S PLACE

Next Door to Labor World

"I'm Glad you're here"

"Friend Telephone, I'm glad you're here now," says Mrs. Housewife. "You are a common contrivance in most every home and office, so common that people don't notice you until they want something quickly; but we have tried to do without you—and it just won't work.

"You run so many errands, save so much time, bring us closer to our friends, cost so little, that we have asked you to come back. And, friend Telephone, everyone in the house is glad."

Probably Mrs. Housewife wouldn't say those exact words, more likely she would just call her friends to tell them the telephone was back in place.

The telephone is like that—rendering a friendly service that carries your voice, and your wishes to almost anyone, anywhere.

The cost of telephone service is low, especially when compared to its value and its usefulness in every day life. To order your telephone, just get in touch with the Business Office, or, any telephone employe will take your order.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co.

REAL SILK MILLS MAINTAIN SPY SYSTEM, NLB IS TOLD

Washington, March 22.—At a hearing before the national labor board, John B. Edelman, of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, charged the Real Silk Hosiery company, of Indianapolis, "with encouraging, maintaining and paying for an espionage system unequaled by any corporation its size in the country, as brought out in federal court proceedings in Indianapolis in 1928."

Edelman asked company officials if it were not true that for many years the "yellow dog" contract prevailed in the Real Silk mills. The officials refused to answer, calling the answer "irrelevant."

The hearing before the board was on a dispute between the Real Silk company management and American Federation of Hosiery Workers over the discharge of two union members, Nellie W. Savage and Estel Taylor.

B. Foster, organizer for the federation, declared that the two workers were discharged because of their union activities. He said that for thirteen years the company considered Mrs. Savage, member of the employes sales department, a valuable worker and the company personnel manager had given her an exemplary letter of recommendation. She was also a member of the Employe Mutual Benefit association's executive board, which had given her a public testimonial for valuable services. Foster said that it was very peculiar that it was suddenly discovered by the company that she was no longer a valuable employe at the same time she joined the outside union.

In the case of Taylor, Foster said he had been dismissed for distributing union literature, although the reason given by the company was for leaving his dyeing machine untended.

Foster said that J. A. Goodman, president of the company, had told his employes he would close the factory rather than permit an A. F. of L. union in the plant.

The case was taken under advisement by the labor board.

MORE ABOUT COURT DECREE

(Continued from First Page)

the nature and value of the property involved, was wholly inadequate and insufficient, and does not comply with the purpose and spirit of the provisions of the deed of trust and of the requirements of our statutes as to giving publicity to the sale of real estate."

The bill charged that the reason the sale was void, because advertisement of sale was made in The Labor World, was due to the fact that there were two daily papers published in Chattanooga, both of large circulation, that The Labor World had a limited circulation, and that complainants did not know that such a paper existed, they not seeing the advertisement as published in The Labor World. Defendants answered saying that the publication made in The Labor World was legal, adequate and sufficient.

Much evidence was taken in the case, and a considerable portion of this evidence was directed to the charge in the bill that the publication in The Labor World was illegal and insufficient, as above stated. Your editor, Mr. R. M. Cooke, testified setting out all the facts with reference to when the paper was established, its continuous publication since establishment, and its general circulation. The answer set out, and the evidence showed, that the Title Guaranty and Trust company acting as trustee, and other companies, as well as banks and individual trustees, had used The Labor World for publishing notices of trustee's sales.

A final decree has just gone down in the above case establishing the fact that publication in The Labor World of the trustee's notice of sale was adequate and legal. In preparation of trial brief, we, as attorneys for the insurance company and the trustee, relied upon the statute, same being Sec. 7800 of the 1932 Tennessee Code, which relates to the question of advertising of sales of real estate under mortgages, deeds of trust, etc. This section of the code, which is in Chapter 12 of the 1932 code, provides:

> "Should the officer or other person (that is trustee in deed of trust on real estate or court officer acting under decree of court) making the sale, proceed to sell without pursuing the provisions of this chapter, the sale shall not, on that account, be either void or voidable."

The decree in the foregoing cause, and the law relating to such matters, therefore, establishes the fact that beyond question The Labor World is eligible to make publications of sales by trustees and other persons acting in similar capacities, and such notices of sale made in The Labor World are legal and sufficient.

Yours very truly,
WILKERSON & WILKERSON.
By W. E. Wilkerson.

Burns Appreciates Support of Friends

Frank Burns, successful candidate for the shrievalty nomination in last week's democratic primary, asked The Labor World to publish the following appreciation:

"I wish to thank my friends and supporters in organized labor for the loyal support shown me in my race for sheriff. Am sorry I could not make personal contact with each and every one. If elected, I hope they will never have cause to regret the trust they have placed in me."

HEADS CENTRAL LABOR BODY.

New Orleans.—A. P. Harvey, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Steamship Clerks, has been elected president of the Central Trades and Labor council, a post he held in 1930 and 1931. He succeeds James Dempsey, president for the last two years.

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

Surgeon—Why do you insist on taking only a local anesthetic?

Alfred Cofer—Because I believe in patronizing home products.

* * *

Elmer Crosby—Killed anything?

Jack Frost—Not a thing. Wish I'd gone motoring now.

* * *

A Quaker, hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was in distress and needed assistance, dryly asked him:

"Friend, has thee felt in thy pocket for him?"

* * *

She—I like a dress to match my complexion.

Frank Krug—But those hand-painted costumes are very expensive, aren't they?

* * *

Waiter—All right, sir, all right; you will get served in time.

J. H. Lofty—Yes, but I'm anxious to get through this meal before you raise the price any more.

* * *

Postoffice Clerk — What' your name?

L. L. Lowe—You'll find it on the envelope.

* * *

Are you looking for something in men's clothing, sir?

He—Yes, my wife.

* * *

Son—Tomorrow is dad's birthday. What shall we do for him?

Daughter—We might let him have his car for a change.

* * *

"You sometimes find a pearl in an oyster stew," remarked the waiter, pleasantly.

"Huh," grunted Bill Williams, "I'm looking for oysters."

* * *

A bachelor is a man who wouldn't take "yes" for an answer.

* * *

The man who sticks to the job and handles it with steady efficiency is keeping in step with progress. He is the backbone of industry and has made possible its advancement.

* * *

Did you know, in Mexico it isn't the term which expires; it's the man holding the office.

* * *

Pop Carroll—Are you quite sure this suit won't shrink if it gets wet on me?

Mr. Greenberg—Mine frendt, every fire company in the city has squirted vater on dot suit.

* * *

Don't you hate to get up early these mornings? I do.

* * *

Yours, KING FISH.

CHILD LABOR BAN HAILED.

Geneva.—In a study issued by the International Labor Office the United States, by means of the NRA, is declared to have surpassed anything yet attempted anywhere else in the ending of child labor.

The labor office regards the results as "more remarkable" because of difficulties due to the federal character of the government and the "multiplicity of opposing interests involved."

PEORIA BREWERY WORKERS WIN UNION AGREEMENT

Peoria, Ill.—The members of Local Union No. 77 of the Brewery Workers are jubilant over their agreement for union wages and union hours with the Peoria Brewing company. The agreement does not cover engineers and firemen, who were transferred to the respective unions of these organizations by the action of the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

TO PRINT LABOR PAPER.

Bartlesville, Okla.—A page of labor news prepared by members of the Bartlesville Trades and Labor council will be a regular feature of the Bartlesville Enterprise twice a month.

Shoe Repairers To Hold Electi

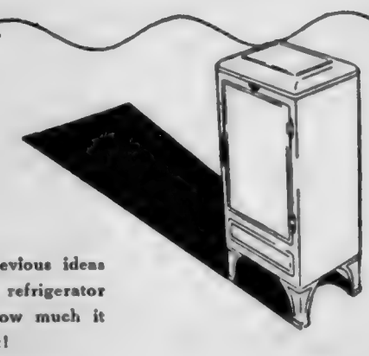
Attention of members of Local Shoe Repairers, is again called to election of officers for that organization, which will be held on Thursday night, March [illegible] spokesmen for the union asked Labor World to urge all members be present on time.

Local 620 is declared to be in splendid condition, with much enthusiasm being displayed, and it is expected there will be several contests for the honor of holding office in union.

VISIT OUR

Spring Showing

See the Frigidaire '34 and Learn What Has Happened in Electric Refrigeration



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Discard all your previous ideas of what an electric refrigerator can do . . . and how much it should cost to do it!

Visit our Spring Showing . . . learn that something has happened in electric refrigeration and see why everyone's talking about the Frigidaire '34.

Imagine! It defrosts *itself* . . . you don't have to remember to turn the current on when defrosting is completed! It has *automatic* ice tray release . . . the trays slip out at a finger touch. Its big, gleaming interior is of stainless Lifetime Porcelain and its outside finish is sparkling Dulux. It has extra room for tall bottles; a convenient "Utility Basket" for eggs and small packages. Even a special compartment for frozen foods that must be *kept* frozen.

On top of all this, and in addition to its low price, you have the Reduced Electric Rates with their free kilowatt hours . . . that make the cost of operating the '34 Frigidaire a very small item indeed!

Will you come in . . . today . . . and see why thousands of women are already boasting "Ours is a Frigidaire '34"?

Why not have one of our representatives go over your present electric bills and show you how little it will cost you to operate an electric refrigerator? Do this today.

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A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Electric Refrigerators Are Also Sold By Other Electrical Dealers and Stores

IN REVERENT BEAUTY

Because our motor equipment is the most modern and beautiful, our services are so perfectly conducted, so exactly as you would wish the final tribute to be, you may have had the feeling that they were out of reach, financially. This is not the case. Moderate prices place our service within reach.

Complete Funeral, Including the Use of Chapel . . . . . From $77.50

To $3,500.00 in Our Show Rooms

The price of the funeral you select is a matter of your individual choice

J. Avery Bryan Company, *Inc.*

Chickamauga, Ga. Chattanooga, Tenn. La Fayette, Ga.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 30, 1934 | Number 49

BEER AND ICE AGAIN SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION

Central Body Considers Atlantic-Southeastern.

NEW PUBLICITY COMMITTEE NAMED

Annual Election of Officers Scheduled for Monday, April 9th.

Price of ice, present and prospective, was the subject for considerable comment at Central Body meeting Monday night, and the situation with reference to the local "big shots" in that business, together with their subsidiaries, was discussed at length by various delegates present.

It will be remembered that some time ago the price of the necessity was suddenly cut 50 per cent., which retail price held until very recently, when it was doubled. And consumers are wondering just how many more times the toll will be boosted before the hot weather sets in.

It was reported that the Southeastern Brewing company, subsidiary of the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation, would shortly begin the manufacture of beer in their local plant, building of which with the use of non-union labor caused the concern to be declared "unfair to organized labor." It was brought out that while little or none of the non-union product is sold in the Chattanooga territory, workers throughout the field covered by the corporation have not been sufficiently notified of the situation here between the concern and Chattanooga workers, and plans were laid to urge affiliated labor groups in other states and communities to use their influence to have the corporation change its attitude toward working people.

With the advent of warmer weather, sales of ice and beer will greatly increase, and a special committee was named to have charge of the publicity campaign during the next few months.

NEXT MEETING IS "ELECTION NIGHT."

Indications that some of the offices in Central Body will be sought several aspirants were seen in the unusually large number of nominees placed in the various races, to be voted on at next regular meeting, when officers will be elected and installed. When nominations were closed "for the night," however, it was found that no prospective opponents had yet been suggested for many of the executive board, although practically all other places to be filled indicated a rush for the honors.

The constitution provides that nominations may be made at any time before balloting begins, and it is possible other names may be placed in the running before the final vote is taken.

Officers to be elected include three delegates to the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and already some seven or eight have been "announced" for that honor.

All of which means that the session on Monday, April 9, will be unusually interesting, and that a capacity crowd will likely be on hand to cast their preference.

Miss McPherson Weds W. G. Phillips

A wedding of interest to local trades unionists took place last Sunday morning at the home of Rev. Ampler, of the Highland Park M. E. church, south, when Mr. William W. Phillips and Miss Dorothy Jane McPherson were united by Rev. Mr. Ampler.

Mrs. Phillips is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McPherson, her father having for years been an active member of the local Letter Carriers' branch and at one time an executive officer of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. She is a talented musician, and is popular in musical and church circles.

Mr. Phillips is connected with the W. G. Hill company. After a honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will be at home at 2214 Kirby avenue.

McDaniels Again Asks Quick Action On Power Matter

Says Failure to Take Advantage T. V. A. Would Be Ruinous.

By E. E. McDANIELS
Business Manager, Local 175, Electrical Workers.

Well, folks, here we are to try and finish the description of Norris dam, the Norris town site. It's impossible for me or anyone else to draw a perfect picture, but the main thing is to get the laboring people of this city and county to thinking.

Men will be working at Norris dam for the next four years, then the main object of this monster dam will have been realized. Electricity will flow in every direction, at a price so reasonable that the farmer can have electric lights, motors to pump water into his house, electric milking machine; the old flat iron will soon pass out of existence, then the faithful farmer's wife will have time to plant flowers, and have all the modern conveniences that the housewife of the city enjoys; then with TVA power available you won't be embarrassed with a representative of a power syndicate calling at your home checking the number of lights and appliances, as if the meter was not sufficient to determine the number of K. W. H. consumed.

Norris City, up Knoxville way, will be the garden spot of the world, five hundred beautiful homes with all modern conveniences, all the lawns will be uniform, a crew of men will be employed to cut the grass, keep the grounds policed; it is something new and will be visited by thousands of people from all parts of the United States.

Since reading the Chattanooga News and the morning Times, I am forced to change my description of Norris City; let us go out to Chickamauga dam or Hiwassee dam and take a look at our own Chattanooga, men working building a monster concrete wall that will be equal to Norris dam, then in a short span of time we will be using electricity generated just up the river; let's name this dam after the man that made it possible, "Franklin D. Roosevelt"—the name alone stands for a new deal—and what that would mean to Chattanooga, more than anything I can think of, but we have plenty of supposed to be he men that have better plans for the dear people, so they say.

With TVA power available our factories will be humming, and it will also be an inducement for new and larger factories to locate in this city, they would realize a saving that would pay a large per cent of their taxes. This would also apply to the smaller consumer and taxpayer.

If we fail to take advantage of the opportunity, then we will see our factories leave and locate where cheaper power is available, Hamilton county will lose thousands of its loyal citizens as they will be forced to seek employment in other cities, or we will have to ask for more CWA funds.

Our hands are tied, so says one of the power company officials; he also states we should wait a few years, then what? Some one has said that this should not be made a political issue. If it takes politics to bring this relief to our city, then I'm in favor of politics.

I have read with much interest the statements appearing in the press made by our public-spirited officials and leading citizens, we are on the road that will lead to prosperity, let us lay aside our personal opinions of each other, political or otherwise, and march on to victory. We can untie the knot that is supposed to have our hands bound.

We, the people, insist that our public officials take a definite stand, so we may know just what to expect of them.

IS CHATTANOOGA ASLEEP?

Editor The Labor World:

It may be a bit unfair to Chattanooga as a whole in asserting we are asleep, but I am compelled to acknowledge we lack a whole lot being as wideawake as our smaller neighboring towns. Now I am sure every one with a reasonable amount of gray matter can really assume in their own mind just what I am referring to when I make the above statement.

There is no absolute reason why we shouldn't exercise every effort possible to demand the benefits that are and can be acquired through the

(Continued on Last Page)

President Green Declares Auto Industry Agreement Protects Right to Organize

Holds Settlement "Represents the Application of Common-Sense Principles Which Should Apply to Human Relations in All Industry"—Machinery of Peace Set Up.

Washington, March 29.—Following five days of negotiation in Washington, the threatened automobile strike was averted by a plan of settlement proposed by President Roosevelt and accepted by workers and employers.

The settlement was hailed by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, as guaranteeing the right of the automobile workers to organize and as insuring strict observance of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act.

"The settlement," President Green further said, "represents the application of common sense principles which should apply in human relations in all industry. . . . Let us hope that it means . . . recognition on the part of the automobile manufacturers that the old order is passing and a new deal which provides for the proper recognition of the rights of labor is here."

Section 7-A Interpreted.

The president issued a statement covering the settlement and indicating his understanding and interpretation of Section 7-A. He said, reduced to plain language, this section means:

(a) Employes have the right to organize into a group or groups.

(b) When such group or groups are organized they can choose representatives by free choice and such representatives must be received collectively and thereby seek to straighten out disputes and improve conditions of employment.

(c) Discrimination against employes because of their labor affiliations, or for any other unfair or unjust reason is barred.

Terms of Settlement.

The president announced the following as the mode of settlement:

1. Employers agree to bargain collectively with the freely chosen representatives of groups and not to discriminate in any way against any employee on the ground of his union labor affiliations.

2. If there be more than one group each bargaining committee shall have total membership pro rata to the number of men each member represents.

A board of three members, representing industrialists, labor and the third a neutral, is to be selected to pass on all questions of representation, discharge and discrimination.

Freedom of Choice Stressed.

Disclosure of outside union membership lists to employers is covered in the following statement of the president: "Such a board (of three members) to have access to all payrolls and to all lists of claimed employe representation. . . . In cases where no lists of employes claiming to be represented have been disclosed to the employer, there shall be no basis for a claim of discrimination. No such disclosure in a particular case shall be made without specific direction of the president."

The president said the government makes clear it favors no particular union or particular form of employe organization or representation. He said "the government's only duty is to secure absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice without coercion, restraint or intimidation from any source." In increases of working forces, married men with families shall come first, and then seniority, individual skill and efficient service.

Principal Point Gained.

In a statement on the settlement, Mr. Green said:

"The terms of the settlement of the threatened automobile strike recommended by the president and accepted by the automobile manufacturers and the workers, guarantees the workers the right to organize, to bargain collectively and to be represented by men of their own choosing.

"This means that while the workers gained the principal point for which they were contending—strict observance of Section 7-A of the national recovery act, the automobile manufacturers have simply given assurance of their full compliance with the labor section of their own industrial code of fair practice, their willingness to obey the law.

Machinery of Peace Set Up.

"Under the stipulations provided for in the settlement, the automobile manufacturers and their workers may proceed to adjust and settle their differences in an orderly and business-like way. The scene of the conflict has been transferred from the strike field to the council room. If fair and just dealing is practiced by both sides and good faith is shown by the representatives of the automobile manufacturers and their workers, a fair and just settlement of all grievances which have arisen between the two contending forces will be brought about.

"The machinery for collective bargaining has now been set up. It depends upon those who will operate this machinery as to whether it will operate successfully or fail utterly. The public interest calls for the utilization of this machinery to the fullest extent, for the settlement of disputes which threaten the peace of the industry and the well-being of those associated with it, and for the settlement of just grievances presented by the employes in a prompt and equitable way.

"Peace Without Victory."

"There is no basis for a claim on the part of either side of the controversy, employers or employes, that either has gained a victory over the other."

The settlement ended five tense days of conferences between the president and automobile employers and the president and a group of leaders of automobile workers unions headed by William Collins, American Federation of Labor organizer in the Detroit area. Gen. Johnson, recovery administrator, was active in the negotiations, as was also Mr. Green.

The workers asked the right to vote for representatives of their own choosing and for reinstatement of workers discharged for union activity. These demands were strenuously opposed by the automobile magnates. The threatened strike would have involved many thousands of workers in Detroit, Cleveland, Flint and other big automobile centers. Ultimately, it might have spread to accessory and steel plants.

GREEN DENOUNCES COMPANY UNION AS EMPLOYERS' PLAN TO CONTROL ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE WORKERS

Charges Wholesale Violation of Labor Section of Recovery Act by Corporations Which Have Forced Employes Into Company Unions and Victimized Thousands for Joining Trade Unions.

Washington, March 29.—Company unions are "creatures of corporations" and the "means by which industrial management exercises control over the economic life of the workers," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here urging nationwide support of the Wagner industrial disputes bill on which hearings are being held by the senate committee on education and labor.

They are "set up, established, financed, fostered and maintained by the company," he added, and "are worse than no unions at all."

In describing the recent broad development of company unions and the necessity for the prompt enactment of the Wagner bill which definitely outlaws them, Mr. Green said:

Labor Guarantee in Recovery Act.

"There is incorporated in every industrial code of fair practive approved by the president a section which provides: 'That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the president.'

Corporations Nullify Right to Organize.

"This is a clear, simple definition of labor's right to organize in its own way into its own selected union. But, corporations say to their employes, 'Thou shalt not: true, the law says you may join a union of your own choosing but we say you shall not.' Instead, we will form your union for you, draft its by-laws, pay your union representatives for their services and bear the expense incurred in running your union. We will supply you with a ready-made company union of our own choosing (not yours) and we expect each and all of our employes to be members of it.

"How savage and greedy some large corporations are! These big fellows, big business, not only exercise price-fixing monopolistic control, crushing out small competitors, under protection of industrial codes, but they also seek to extend their monopolistic control over the economic power of their workers. How long will the people of the nation permit big business, greedy corporations, to exercise such arrogant, despotic control over the economic and industrial

(Continued on Last Page.)

Seamless Hosiery Workers Planning Get-Together Meet

Open Session to Be Staged Saturday in Alton Park Town Hall.

Members of Local 1744, Seamless Hosiery Workers, announce a special open session for that group, to be held at the town hall in Alton Park Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Speakers will be present to discuss general conditions and explain labor's status under the NRA, it was said, and a capacity crowd is expected to fill the hall, which is located over the fire hall in that community.

All workers of this trade are cordially invited to be present.

Organization of textile and hosiery workers in the Chattanooga district has taken on new life during the recent past, and according to spokesmen for the mill workers there has been an awakening which indicates a solid movement for united action in future.

An officer of Local 53, Full Fashioned Workers, discussing the present situation with a representative of The Labor World this week, said:

"The hosiery workers of Chattanooga are waking up to the needs of the hour. They have slept along in some of the most deplorable conditions in the United States. This condition should not exist in a united country. The capitalists are united and should be, and the working class should be given the right to unite and be protected from interference. Our constitution of the United States calls for equal rights in all of the forty-eight states.

"The Civil war set the south back so much in every respect that if she was given 10 per cent over the north in wages instead of under, it would take fifty years more to gain an equal footing and wipe out the untold poverty.

"Frances Perkins said that people of the south didn't have shoes because they didn't have the money to buy them. That is the truth and I can show you any number that are forced to go barefooted all summer, so that they can have something to wear in the dead of winter. These people live mostly on little farms, although you will find some cases in the cities where grown people are forced to go barefooted. The people in the cities and towns are not paid enough to buy the necessities of life, and cannot pay the farmers what their produce is worth. Therefore the farmer cannot buy his necessities. If the manufacturer would take a smaller profit and pay better wages the circle would roll in perfect harmony.

"People want to organize, some few may not. Those that do not are misinformed and should be forced to organize, with capital organizing like it is. If the workers do not organize we will be back in the same old rut as before."

DECATUR TRADE UNIONS INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

Decatur, Ill.—The organized labor movement in Decatur is meeting with marked success in a campaign for increased membership.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union initiated twenty new members and announced a vigorous campaign to unionize the National Tea, the Atlantic and Pacific and Kroger chain stores, which have hitherto fought all attempts of the unions to secure decent hours and wages for the employes of these concerns.

Federal Labor Union No. 14481, affiliated with the A. F. of L., also initiated a number of new members and is carrying on with unremitting energy its campaign for no reduction of wages of CWA employes and other workers here.

An unique situation has developed in connection with the Perfect Cleaners. The concern charged the prices fixed by the code for the cleaning industry until certain judges challenged its constitutionality. Then they lowered their prices to 50 cents per garment on the claim if they continued charging the code prices they would be forced out of business. A short time ago they wanted to raise the minimum wage from 27 cents to 40 cents per hour, but it was reported that the Cleaners and Launderers' association stopped them.

AYMON POINTS TO IMPORTANCE OF CONVENTION

Urges Local Unions to Send Delegates.

MEMPHIS MEET TO SET FUTURE COURSE

President Asks Sacrifice If Necessary to Insure Representation.

The Tennessee Valley Authority will be given "considerable attention" at the annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, Paul Aymon, president, predicted in a statement issued from Memphis this week.

"The TVA, given the proper support, will help in making our state one of the greatest industrial states in the nation," Mr. Aymon said.

Sends Statement.

In a statement sent out from Memphis to the labor press of the state, Mr. Aymon asked that his message be passed on to local unions. It follows:

"I do hereby call it to your attention that it is very essential for every local in the state to be represented by its most capable men at the Tennessee Federation of Labor convention, which will be held at the Gayoso hotel, Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 8 and 9.

"I know that many treasuries of local unions have been depleted, and this also applies to central bodies, but even if you have to make sacrifices to send delegates to the convention, don't fail to make these sacrifices.

"This is going to be one of the most important conventions the federation has ever had. Many important matters will come up for discussion. Among these are: Tennessee adopting the national recovery act, the ratification of the child labor amendment, the ratification of the federal injunction law, the old-age pension, the unemployment insurance, and ratification of the Cooper-Hawes bill. The latter bill prohibits the shipment of convict-made goods.

"The free textbook law will be discussed. It's the duty of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and its delegates to offer opposition in the rural as well as the urban centers against members of any legislative body that is opposed to these legislative steps.

"Furthermore, there must be considerable attention given to the Tennessee Valley Authority in this state. I believe that under the proper consideration and with the proper support of the labor movement, the TVA will make Tennessee one of the greatest industrial states in the Union. It will certainly give the labor movement a broader field for greater and better membership.

"I request that all these matters be considered and that each local union and central body in the state pledge its co-operation in reaching our objectives."

Stove Mounters To Hold Open Meeting

An open meeting for all "Stove Mounters, Assemblers, Gas Range Mounters, Riveters, Welders, Cutters, Punchers, Breakers and men in all branches" of the trade is called for Saturday night at 7:30, in the lodge hall at 208½ West Main street.

The session is to be under auspices of Local 101, International Union of Stove Mounters, and several well-known local trades unionists are scheduled to make short talks.

It is announced that refreshments will be served, including beer, and a capacity crowd is expected.

Union-Made Cigars On Mail-Order Plan

Circular letter from "The Vanguard, National Producers' and Consumers' league," at Tampa, Fla., read Monday night at Central Body, offers high-grade hand-made cigars with the union label in any quantity. The letter declares "we do not use the label to hide inferior products." Special terms are offered in quantities for agents.

Address of the cigar concern is P. O. Box 5085, Tampa, Florida.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the name of the official journal of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America?

A.—The American Photo-Engraver.

* * *

Q.—How many NRA codes have been approved?

A.—The latest report showed 347.

* * *

Q.—Were women printers ever organized in a union of their own?

A.—In 1870 the International Typographical union chartered a union of women printers in New York City. The union was not a success and in 1872 the I. T. U. admitted women to membership on equal terms with men.

What Next!

The first silent lawnmower, guaranteed not to wake sleepers, has been developed by an automotive engineer. It has no gears, is belt-driven and may be adjusted from the outside. The reel revolves faster, the cutting edges are especially hardened and do not need to touch the cutter bar to shear off the grass.

Wisdom

We should be as careful of our words as of our actions, and as far from speaking ill as doing ill.—Cicero.

QUITS LABOR BOARD.

Washington.—Senator Robert F. Wagner announced March 19 that he had accepted with deep regret the resignation of George Creel as chairman of the San Francisco regional labor board. At the same time Senator Wagner announced the appointment of Dr. Francis Grady, dean of the School of Economics, of the University of California, as the new impartial chairman of the San Francisco board, and of Robert J. Calkins, assistant professor of economics of the University of California, as impartial vice-chairman. Creel found that his duties as state director of compliance made it impossible for him to carry as well the chairmanship of the regional board.

Man—I'm in an awful predicament.
Neighbor—What's the trouble?
Man—I've lost my glasses and I can't look for them until I've found them again.

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Dalton - - - Georgia

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Automobile Industry Buncombe

Automobile workers organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor are seeking to "run" the automobile industry, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce says in full page advertisements in the daily press.

This assertion is only one of many misleading statements in the advertisement, which is patently intended to prejudice the public against the automobile workers. There is of course no truth in the assertion. The organized automobile workers are not trying to "run" the industry. They are asking only the right to organize and have a voice in the determination of the wages they receive and the conditions under which they work.

The feudal-minded automobile magnates are fighting the right of the workers to organize without interference. As President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, says:

"The issue raised between the workers and their employers in the automobile industry is clear and cannot be confused. The question is: Do the automobile manufacturers intend to observe the law? Will they permit automobile workers to enjoy the rights guaranteed them by the labor provisions of the automobile industrial code of fair practice? Shall the workers be permitted to organize their own union, bargain collectively, be represented by men of their own choosing, and do this free from intimidation or coercion of their employers?"

That is the only issue involved in the industrial conflict between the automobile manufacturers and their employes.

Setback for Cheap Labor

Under the hours, wages and fair practice provisions of NRA industrial codes, the old Chamber of Commerce ballyhoo intended to lure new industries to cities in the South is losing some of its force, for the offer of cheap labor can no longer be made to stand up.

Chambers of Commerce are now making a strenuous effort to maintain the cheap labor guarantee by applying for exemptions from the minimum wage provisions in coded industries. Fortunately, the applications are meeting difficulties because of the NRA requirement of proof.

Recently, in the application for exemption from the cotton garment code, a manufacturer of work trousers in Culpepper, Va., who was supported by the commercial organizations of his town, submitted a list of costs as evidence he could not pay the minimum weekly wage of $12. But the costs were questioned at a public hearing. The workmanship on the trousers exhibited was held to be better than that of ordinary work trousers. As a result, the cause of cheap labor seems to have suffered another setback.

Here is common sense from the report of the special commission appointed by the National Labor Board to investigate the strike of agricultural workers in Southern California: "We are firmly of the opinion that the best way to remove agitation and radicalism is to eliminate those factors that give rise to dissatisfaction and complaint."

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks is calling upon its local organizations to inaugurate campaigns for emergency employment of postal substitutes.

These local organizations are being asked to acquaint welfare and other agencies interested in the rehabilitation of the unemployed to interest themselves in the situation confronting the 26,000 substitutes in the postal service, who are, by the recent furlough order, to all and intents and purposes debarred from employment. Employment ads in newspapers are also urged.

This is after several years of the most meager earnings which in many cases averaged less than $5 a week and in some instances has been as low as 50 cents for a two weeks' period.

These substitutes have been unable to seek outside employment, inasmuch as they are required to report for duty and to remain available for call at all times. Even when in dire want, many of them have been refused CWA and other emergency employment because "they had a government job."

Some have eked out a starvation existence for as long as ten years. Now the entire 26,000 are out completely during the life of the furlough order or until July 1. They need help and need it quickly.

* * *

Some city dwellers who have never seen a horse may think that horseshoes are no longer made. They are mistaken. An NRA code for the horseshoe and allied industries has recently been approved and the administrator's report to the president shows that horseshoe manufacturing is still a substantial though rapidly declining industry.

Horseshoe manufacturing and horseshoeing are ancient industries and are likely to survive for many years, despite the automobile, airplane and other modern inventions. Horseshoers still have a union, which was one of the first in the United States. The union was formed in 1874 as the Journeymen Horseshoers' National Union of the United States of America. With extension of jurisdiction to Canada, this name was changed in 1893 to the International Union of Horseshoers of the United States and Canada.

* * *

The "Sozialdemokrat' of Czechoslovakia publishes an appeal for the intensification of the boycotting of Hitler-Germany. The appeal is equally applicable internationally. It is as follows:

"The boycott of goods from Hitler-Germany decided on by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International must be intensified. Although the foreign trade of Germany in 1933 showed a further substantial decline, yet if all the labor organizations and all really democratic forces were to display the utmost energy, the fascist dictatorship would suffer still more.

"Germany is now beginning to make new and very determined efforts to develop her commercial relations with all states. It is not impossible that she will have a certain amount of success in these efforts. These endeavors of hers should be frustrated by the most resolute boycotting by the working class and by friends of democracy in all countries. Every trade unionist should do his or her very best to prevent the purchase of German goods."

Heavier Penalty Asked for Wage Law Violators

Montreal, Canada.—Organized labor in the province of Quebec favors amending the provincial minimum wage law so that adequate fines may be imposed on employers who become persistent offenders against the policy of the government in banning starvation wages for women and children.

In a recent case before Judge Marin the Mayflower Dress company was found guilty of underpaying sixteen women employes by $3.97 weekly and the Royal Silk mills had been convicted of failing to furnish information regarding wages paid twelve girl employes to the minimum wage board. Both concerns were fined the maximum, $50 and costs, at present allowed by the law.

In imposing the fines Judge Marin expressed the belief that there should be statutory power granted for heavier fines so as to make the low wage rates at least more costly for the employers who repeatedly flout the law.

Lucien Rodier, attorney for the minimum wage board, who brought the action against the two concerns, joined with Judge Marin in urigng larger penalties for persistent violators of the minimum wage act. He said that at present many employers who are underpaying women workers several hundred dollars yearly do not mind appearing before the court once or twice a year and paying a $50 fine.

"What we are trying to do," Mr. Rodier told the court, "is to increase the fine to that of the Ontario board. If this were done, first offenders would be liable to a fine from $200 to $500 plus costs and if they appeared before the court a second time they would be liable to both a $200 to $500 fine as well as a two-month jail sentence."

WALLACE BACKS AMENDMENT.

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has indorsed the child labor amendment to the constitution, in a letter to Miss Mary Dewson, long an advocate of the legislation. Wallace said the argument that the amendment would keep farm boys and girls from doing chores was nonsense.

44 Hours' Pay for 40-Hour Week Won By San Francisco Molders' Union

San Francisco, Cal.—The decision of the arbitration board, appointed by George Creel, of the San Francisco regional labor board, increasing the wages of the molders in all foundries in San Francisco, Oakland and the bay district from 80 cents to 88 cents per hour is a justification of the American Federation of Labor's position that the shortening of hours under the recovery program should not result in decreased weekly earnings.

The case arose through the reduction of hours from forty-four to forty per week under the president's reemployment agreement. The Molders' union contended that an increase from 80 cents to 88 cents an hour was necessary to maintain the same weekly income for the shorter work-week. The employers held that a readjustment upward in the hourly wage rate to maintain the income received prior to the reduction of hours applied only to low-paid groups and requested that action be deferred until it was soon how the code worked out.

Officials of the Molders' union pointed out that Section 7 of the president's agreement provides that the signer agrees "not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to." The decision of the board held that the employers must live up to this agreement.

Officials of the union also declared that the Molders were faced with rising prices, the cost of living during the past year having increased over 8 per cent, with wholesale prices 20 per cent and retail food prices 12 per cent higher.

The increase in wages is retroactive to Jan. 2, 1934.

The board of arbitration consisted of Rev. Thomas F. Burke, of Old St. Mary's, chairman; Henry F. Grady, dean of the School of Business Administration, University of California, and R. E. Fisher, an executive of the Pacific Gas and Electric company.

The Molders' union was represented by Frank Brown, A. T. Wynn and James Doyle.

Hillman Aids Wagner Labor Disputes Bill

Says Recovery Act Will Collapse Unless Government Enforces Labor Section.

Washington, March 22.—Prompt and effective enforcement of the labor section of the national recovery act to insure real collective bargaining by bona fide trade unions was urged by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a member of the NRA labor advisory board, in urging the senate committee on education and labor to make an immediate favorable report on Senator Wagner's bill to give the national labor board effective authority in adjusting labor controversies and outlawing the subversive company union, which is used by antilabor employers to kill the labor section of the recovery act.

Mr. Hillman said the Wagner bill was necessary in order to give Section 7-A reality. After saying that during the depression wages had dropped to as low as 2 and 5 cents an hour, Mr. Hillman spoke of the effect Section 7-A, if backed up by the government, would have on an increase in purchasing power. No longer, he said, would employes be compelled to accept whatever wages the employer imposed on them.

If Section 7-A were not properly supported by the government, Mr. Hillman was fearful that "it will degenerate into a cover for monopolistic organizations protecting themselves against unfair competition, while the labor provisions of the recovery act would collapse because of lack of enforcement."

Those who opposed Section 7-A, according to Mr. Hillman, were the same interests who opposed collective bargaining in the past. To support his statement he said that there had been a strike in a single men's clothing plant out of the 70 to 80 per cent of the industry which had contracts with its unionized employes prior to enactment of the recovery act.

Effort to Put Over Company Union Fails

Kenosha, Wis., March 8.—An ill-judged effort made by the Allen-A concern to put over a company union plan on the hosiery workers here will probably be the turning point in the drive to unionize the mill.

Last August the Allen-A first trotted out its so-called employe representation plan, but permitted it to remain dormant since that time. Recently the workers were suddenly presented with several pages of printed matter apiece with a ballot attached. The papers turned out to be a plan for a company union—a nice sounding but very typical effort to deceive the workers. Apparently the plan had been carefully worked out by one of the "experts" in company union organization.

The ballots were supposed to be voted the day following distribution. The company foreman collected the ballot boxes and counted the ballots, but despite this advantage it is evident the company union plan was decisively defeated. The fact that the management did not announce the result of the vote proves this to the satisfaction of the workers. Within forty-eight hours after the company union trick was attempted, over a hundred new workers were admitted to Kenosha Branch 6 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and since then men and girls have been steadily coming into the organization. It is felt that the union now has the majority of the plant unionized.

Youth—You know, Ethel, there's something about you that reminds me of my mother.
Girl Friend—Please tell me what it is and I'll have it seen to.

"SUNNY MAID" SLICED BREAD
Large Loaf . . . 10c
"SUNNY MAID" Cinnamon Rolls . . . 5c package of 6
"SOUTHERN DINNER" ROLLS . . . package of 12
DIXIE BAKERY - - - - - - - - 340 East Ninth Street
ONLY UNION LABELED BAKERY PRODUCT IN CHATTANOOGA

SERVING HUNDREDS OF UNION FAMILIES IN OUR TERRITORY...
WHY NOT YOU?
McDONALD Grocery Co.
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
2602 East Main St. - - - - Phone 2-3125
5002 Rossville Blvd. - - - - Phone 3-0841
3448 Brainerd Road - - - - Phone 2-1136
WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottled or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF *from use of* **Black-Draught**
"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."
P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, *give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.*

Roy McDonald
President of the
"Home Stores"
Said Wages Should Be
Cut in Half!

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Eckerd's
CUT RATE DRUG STORE
Creators of Reasonable Drug Prices
732 MARKET ST.

"We Do Our Part"
For the NRA—and for Organized Labor
DALE'S Volunteer FOOD STORE
4808 Rossville Boulevard
Phone 3-0079

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Government Sues Weir as Violator Of Recovery Act

Injunction Is Sought Restraining Steel Company from Interfering With Employes' Right to Organize.

Washington, March 29.—With the filing of suit for an injunction against the Weirton Steel company, the government has begun its first attempt to enforce collective bargaining provisions, by court action, of the national industrial recovery act.

The suit was filed in the United States district court in Delaware and asked that the Weirton company be restrained from violating the iron and steel code and the recovery act.

The suit came at the end of months of controversy with E. T. Weir, head of the Weirton Steel company, who, labor charges, has denied to his employes the right of free representation. Weir has defied the NRA and national labor board and the board finally referred the charges against him to the department of justice for action.

"The bill plays for an injunction restraining the company from violating Section 7-A of the recovery act, from discharging, laying off or changing the conditions of employment of any of its employes on account of union affiliations, and from interfering in any way in an election conducted by the employes or by any agency designated by them," Atty.-Gen. Cummings said.

As news of the suit was given out a committee of union workers from the Weirton Steel company, led by William J. Long, called at the White House and left a letter to the president saying that the injunction proceedings in the Weirton case "was not enough."

"Even if this proceeding wins it does not force Weir to deal with our union," the letter stated.

"We wish to point out secondly that this court proceeding may last a year until the NRA is over. You are not helping starving men a bit by this.

"We wish to point out thirdly that all your rulings and orders have been disregarded completely and that the government has allowed months of stalling by the Weirton Steel company."

The union committee said that 600 men were being discriminated against by the company for union activity and asked what these men were to do while waiting for court action.

The letter was referred to the department of justice.

If you have done an injury to a fellfailing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

Begin Taking Cardui Today If You Suffer Like This Lady Did

"WHEN I was a girl, I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. Maggie Stanfield, of Crandall, Ga. "I was very irregular for twelve months. Nothing did me very much good until my mother began to give me this medicine. Then I got all right, stout and well.

"After I was married, I was in bad health. I began taking Cardui again. I was troubled with my back a lot. Was awfully restless. I could not sleep well. I just weighed 90 pounds when I began taking Cardui. I improved rapidly. Before long I weighed 126 pounds. I felt fine. I was able to do a good day's work."

Cardui is sold by druggists here.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49415
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Samuel H. Hayes vs. Lena M. Hayes

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lena M. Hayes, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after due diligence so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Altaffer & Hammack, Attys. 3-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49420
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elmer L. Allen vs. Avvie Hamilton Allen

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Avvie Hamilton Allen is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Peabody Howard, Atty. 3-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49194
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Fannie May Montgomery vs L. E. Montgomery

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Fannie May Montgomery is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 26th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 4-16

CREDITORS NOTICE
No. 25684
In the Chancery Court at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

To the creditors of the estate of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased:

All creditors and all persons interested in the estates of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased, are hereby ordered to come forward and exhibit their demands by petition, accompanied by a proper prosecution bond, and to have themselves made parties to this cause within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. The institution of any and all suits against said estates has been enjoined.

This order will be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This 19th day of March, 1934.
SAM ERWIN,
Clerk and Master.
By E. W. Bridgers, D. C. & M.
J. H. Anderson, Solicitor for Complainants.
4-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49493
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Margaret Hicks vs. Frank Hicks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Hicks is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. G. B. King, Atty. 4-30

LABOR BOARD ELECTIONS SHOW LARGE MAJORITIES FOR A. F. OF L. UNIONS

Washington, March 29.—A summary of results of industrial elections, for the purpose of selecting representatives for collective bargaingaining, supervised by the national labor board, shows good sized majorities for independent trade unions, usually affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Since last August 240 elections have been supervised, seventy-six by regional labor boards. Detailed election results (with a few final figures missing) are available for the 162 supervised by the national labor board. (The 162 include "blocks" of balloting such as the 45 Reading hosiery mills, the 29 "captive mines," etc.)

In twenty elections the choice was between two trade unions, generally a union affiliated with the A. F. of L., and one not affiliated.

In the remaining 142—where the choice was whether or not workers wished to be represented by trade unions—in 100 establishments the majority favored trade unions; in 42 the majority was against.

The popular vote in these 142 elections was: For union, 29,066; against, 14,429.

These results meant that 33,837 workers were in establishments which voted "union" and 11,363 in establishments which had voted against the union.

In forty-five of these establishments the choice was clear cut between trade unions ("outside unions") and some "inside" organization (employe representation plan, benefit association, works council, company union). Here the results were: 29 establishments voted for the "outside union," 16 for the "inside union." The popular vote was: "Outside union," 17,036; "inside union," 9,596.

UNION HEAD WARNS SENATORS OF TEXTILE STRIKE DANGER

Washington, March 29.—Supporting the Wagner bill to strengthen the collective bargaining provisions of the national industrial recovery act, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, warned the senate labor committee of the danger of a general strike in the textile industry.

Gorman declared unless the measure were enacted his organization would be forced to sanction a strike. He told of receiving another walkout petition just prior to appearing before the committee. He denounced southern textile mills for their low wage scales.

The witness explained the NRA code raised the minimum textile wage in the south from $8 to $12 a week. He insisted, however, there was little or no benefit for workers as a class because skilled employes were reduced to the minimum.

"Seventy-five per cent of the employers in the south," he added, "accepted the NRA with their fingers crossed. They told their workers to 'join the union if you will, but you won't work here.'"

Collective bargaining clauses of the measure, Gorman reported, would protect skilled workers. As matters stand, he testified, the employes in higher brackets "are up against a stone wall."

The textile union, Gorman said, has used its influence to defeat a communistic element that has been "preaching insidious propaganda" into the minds of workers. Before Russian recognition, he declared, the union received definite information that communist activities were subsidized by the soviet.

A. E. Suffern, New York university economics lecturer, urged passage of the bill as a means of preventing employers from exercising "an uncontrolled monopoly over jobs."

MILLINERY WORKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE STRIKE

Los Angeles, Cal.—One of the shortest strikes in the city's history ended here within a few hours of its inception when 2,000 millinery workers signed a new agreement with employers. The NRA labor board conducted the negotiations.

Workers were granted wage increases of 10 per cent and reduction of the working week from 40 to 37½ hours. All employes were granted two holidays with pay.

Editor—If a big man comes here looking for trouble tell him I'm out.

Office Boy—How about handling him myself, if he's in my class?

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

Under the same management for 47 years and managed by men who have given their entire lives and time exclusively to the Company. No interlocking ownership of stock with any other company.

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy— Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!

CHATTANOOGA'S POPULAR CASH GROCERY

Where customers never leave disappointed.

EASY WAY has a better variety of fresh Merchandise, they Guarantee every item sold, and They Save You Money on your total purchases.

EASY WAY'S BEST ADVERTISEMENT IS Their Thousands of Satisfied Customers

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

KENTON'S

We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

—and—

"Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise."

KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

STATEMENT
of the
Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tennessee
In Response to Comptroller's Call as of March 5, 1934

RESOURCES		
Loans and Discounts		$11,484,781.54
Overdrafts		2,511.38
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,046,406.70
Bank Buildings (Five Offices)		1,463,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (Five Offices)		122,844.43
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		566,819.25
Other Real Estate		83,113.34
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		31,329.46
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	$2,101,011.00	
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	7,813,275.49	
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	7,264,152.12	
		17,178,438.61
Total Resources		$33,069,486.34

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,013,588.91
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	31,329.46
Deposits	28,024,567.97
Total Liabilities	$33,069,486.34

Member Federal Reserve System

We Cordially Invite Business From Individuals, Business Organizations and Banks

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7341

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES

Goodness and purity are sealed in.

Buy by the case

MORE ABOUT M'DANIELS

(Continued from First Page)

facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, since our government has been responsible for this particular thing to be in existence and has offered it to all who are willing to put forth an effort and show them they really want the TVA

Now a person can always get what they want if they want it bad enough, unless they want something else worse. Unfortunately the erection of a dam at Chickamauga has been more or less placed in the dark, largely on account of insufficient support by our local leaders and lack of interest on the part of our citizens who haven't had the proper encouragement and don't realize the unlimited value of this dam.

Now I am suggesting on behalf of our local union, of which I am a member and representative, that we get behind the gun with both barrels loaded and create a demand for the TVA current and don't stop until we get it, "TVA or Bust," and within a limited time we will be traveling at full speed without a break.

Personally I feel it a duty rather than a privilege to ask for the TVA, since we are living in an age when every fellow has to look out for himself or he won't get anything at all, but will have to tuck his head and say, Well, if I had it to do over I would act differently. You can live but one life and if you don't do your best now you can't do it at all, so let us not be the kind who want the impossible chance of doing it over again.

Chattanooga is all right. All you gotta do is put a little "fireworks" in a few spots and she'll bloom out like a lily. Let's light a fuse and get started now!

ROBT. M. McKENZIE,
Local No. 175, I. B. E. W.

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT

Ben's Cafe

16 Hamilton St.

DALTON, GA.

100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

MORE ABOUT COMPANY UNION

(Continued from First Page)

life of their employes?

Wholesale Victimization of Trade Unionists.

"The law-enforcing agencies of the government know that when employers of labor prevent their employes from exercising their right to organize into a union of their own choosing they violate the law. I charge the management of numerous corporations with law violations in that they have discharged and discriminated against thousands of workers because they joined unions and in that they formulated and executed company union plans which were designed to require their employes to become members of these company unions as a condition of employment.

"And what are company unions? You may want to know what they are; how they originate and what if any virtue they possess.

"Well, company unions are creatures of corporations. They are set up, established, financed, fostered and maintained by the company. The company unions are worse than no unions at all. They are the means through which industrial management exercises control over the economic life of the workers.

"The constitutions of these company unions are drafted by the corporations and the workers are told that it is the company's desire that they accept it and conform to their rules and regulations. Typical plans of these company unions provide that all expenses will be paid by the company, that the alleged representatives of the workers shall be paid their salary and expenses, that a secretary will be provided at the expense of the company and that the by-laws can only be amended by unanimous vote of the accredited representatives of the company union and the plant management.

Does Not Represent the Workers.

"These facts are related in order to show that the company union cannot represent the workers because it is controlled by the employers and that it deprives the worker of real representation and makes their economic condition, under the national recovery act, worse than it had ever been before.

"Workers who are compelled to join a company union are denied the right to engage in collective bargaining. In no instance, not even one, so far as I have been able to learn, has an agreement governing wages, hours and conditions of employment been negotiated, signed and sealed by the representatives of a company union and their employers. Workers who suffer from injustice or oppression and who have real grievances have no chance of redress when they are compelled to submit complaints and grievances for fair adjudication to those who are the paid representatives of the company.

Outlawed by Wagner Bill.

"The Wagner industrial disputes act is designed to make real and vital the provisions of Section 7-A of the national recovery act, which confers upon working men and women the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. It practically outlaws company unions because it provides that corporations cannot finance, control, organize and administer company unions. If enacted into law the workers will be made economically and industrially free. Every fairminded person is in accord with this purpose and this principle."

OLD AGE PENSION LAW URGED.

New Orleans.—A resolution urging passage by congress of an old-age pension bill was adopted by the local Building Trades council. Copies of the resolution were sent to the president, Louisiana representatives and senators, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Six Hundred Movie Theaters Violate NRA Code Hours

Work Employes Sixty to Eighty Hours Per Week and Discriminate Against Unions.

New York, March 29.—Charles C. Levey, secretary of the Theater and Amusement Employes Union Local 119, of the American Federation of Labor, filed a complaint with the regional labor board here charging that more than 600 second and third run motion-picture houses in New York were working their employes from sixty to eighty hours a week, though the code provides for a 40-hour week, and that trade unionists were being victimized. As a result the representatives of Loew's theater circuit were summoned to appear before the board and answer the charges.

The complaint was made in the course of an investigation made by Ben Golden, executive secretary of the board, regarding the dismissal of two employes of the Manhattan Playhouse circuit, and the dismissal of a third man, employed by an outside company to do janitorial and cleaning work in one of the circuit's theaters. Mr. Golden held that the two men employed as ushers had been discharged for union activities and he ordered their immediate reinstatement. The third man, a janitor who was discharged March 15, Mr. Golden found had worked seven days a week and that on two or three days a week he worked from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., receiving $60 a month. The management of the circuit disclaimed responsibility, Mr. Golden said, on the plea that an outside company provided janitors and cleaners.

"To my mind," Mr. Golden said, "this is merely a subterfuge for the purpose of working the men more than the forty hours a week prescribed by the code."

Wagner Bill Is Urged to Avert Industrial War

New York, March 29.—The Wagner labor disputes bill, designed to clarify Article 7-A of the national industrial recovery act and to establish a national labor board with definite authority, is a reasonable and humane alternative to industrial war, State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews believes.

"The Wagner labor disputes bill is the most important piece of legislation to insure industrial peace that has been submitted in many years," said Commissioner Andrews. "As industrial commissioner of New York, I feel it is my duty to ask for the support of this bill. It would drastically reduce the industrial welfare of strikes and lockouts by providing effective machinery for the adjustment of labor disputes. Unless some such machinery is provided, we may expect an increase in labor troubles as re-employment rises.

"Experience during the past year in assisting the national labor board in adjusting strikes in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama and New York has convinced me that if machinery is provided for the discussion and arbitration of disputes between employers and employes a large majority of strikes and lockouts can be avoided.

"In many sections of the country the worker has realized for the first time that he has some human rights and that he should have the privilege of discussing his troubles with his employer. The refusal of the old-fashioned employer to give the worker or his representative the courtesy of a conference on working conditions, and the arbitrary and insulting manner in which these refusals have been made, have been one of the primary causes of violent labor disputes during the past year.

"When the worker feels that, if he cannot in a friendly way adjust his difficulties with his employer, he can appeal to a local board for a review, and then, if the difficulties cannot be solved by this body he can appeal for a final and definite adjustment by the national labor board—whose decision would be binding on both employer and employe—there is no cause for hasty walkouts.

"The worker has real confidence that he can get a square deal from the federal government. This also seems to be the belief of the more progressive employers.

"The time has passed when an employer could take the attitude that an employe must accept the pay and working conditions offered or get out. Public opinion and government officials charged with restoring the country to economic health condemn this attitude as against public welfare."

Last summer Commissioner Andrews investigated labor conditions in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Alabama and mediated certain strikes in New York state as a representative of the national labor board. In Kentucky he found that, although he was working with the full authority of the federal government, the miners were so terrorized that they were afraid to meet him except after dark, in open fields and in the strictest secrecy.

Plans for Easter Sunrise Services Are Completed

Impressive Program to Be Rendered at University Stadium Sunday.

Plans for an impressive city-wide Easter Sunrise service, to be held at the University of Chattanooga stadium, are complete, and formal program for the occasion, arranged under direction of the Young Men's Christian association, was furnished The Labor World Thursday for publication.

Don C. Peglar, chairman, will preside, and J. Oscar Miller will direct the music. From the sounding of bugle calls by trumpeters stationed throughout the city at 5 o'clock, the program indicates an impressive and reverent observance of the holy day.

The program follows:

5:00 a.m.—Bugle calls by trumpeters stationed throughout the city.

5:45 to 6:00 a.m.—Selections by Chattanooga High School band at stadium. Sandy Summers, director.

6:00 a.m.—Call to the colors—Sandy Summers. Raising of church flag.

Processional for massed choirs, "Onward, Christian Soldiers"—Played by Chattanooga High School band.

Hymn—"Rise, Glorious Leader, Rise."

Prayer—Dr. C. K. Wingo, pastor Centenary M. E. church, south.

Cornet Solo, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory"—Sandy Summers.

Hymn—"Christ, the Lord, Is Risen Today."

Dramatized Scripture Reading, Matthew 28—Dr. James L. Fowle, pastor First Presbyterian church.

Hymn—"Low in the Grave He Lay."

Easter Message, "It Began to Dawn"—Dr. L. D. Cartwright, pastor First Christian church.

Benediction—Dr. J. H. Hughes, pastor First Baptist church.

Caller—I'm a bill collector, madam. —Newlywed—Just a moment, sir, and I'll give you the biggest collection of bills you ever saw.

The depression has one good [illegible] to its credit, anyway. Not many [illegible] found it possible to lead a double [illegible] on $15 a week.

Howard Bros.

FURNITURE COMPANY

"We Sell Nothing We Can't Guarantee"

RIDGEDALE

Phone 2-1836

CONDENSED STATEMENT

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY

Chattanooga, Tenn.

At Close of Business March 5, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	$2,591,505.58	
United States Government Bonds	1,241,138.00	
Readily Salable Market Bonds (market exceeds book value)	702,008.15	
Call Loans	550,000.00	
Commercial Paper	125,000.00	
		$5,209,651.73
Loans and Discounts		2,378,740.07
Overdrafts		160.64
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		41,250.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		709,372.04
Total		$8,339,174.48

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 625,000.00	
Surplus	750,000.00	
Undivided Profits	39,929.27	
		$1,414,929.27
Reserves		42,385.99
Deposits—		
Demand	$3,937,306.99	
Time	2,944,552.23	
		6,881,859.22
Total		$8,339,174.48

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Commercial National Bank of CHATTANOOGA

Z. C. PATTEN, President

Report of Condition

At the Close of Business March 5, 1934

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$1,229,538.62
Overdrafts		1,146.82
Furniture and Equipment		8,644.55
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		22,500.00
State of Tennessee Bonds		192,825.00
Other Bonds		176,262.49
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		3,213.14
Interest Accrued on Bonds		22,423.30
Customers' Liability — Letters of Credit		950.00
U. S. Government Bonds	$2,016,744.38	
Cash and Due From Banks	2,474,388.50	
		4,491,132.88
TOTAL		$6,398,636.80

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preferred	$400,000.00	
Common	250,000.00	
		$ 650,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided Profits—Less Expense		45,098.81
Unearned Discount		5,257.55
Letters of Credit		950.00
Circulation		250,000.00
DEPOSITS		5,347,330.44
TOTAL		$6,398,636.80

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

DIRECTORS

Cartter Lupton, President Dixie Mercerizing Company
Hardwick Caldwell, President Tennessee Stove Works
Peyton L. Carter, Vice-President and Treasurer Carter Bros., Inc.
J. H. Davenport, Secretary-Treasurer Davenport Hosiery Mills
Edward Finlay, Attorney
Robert L. Hall, Executive Vice-President
C. L. Hardwick, President Hardwick Stove Company
Fred W. Lupton, Capitalist
Burkett Miller, Attorney
Z. C. Patten, President Chattanooga Medicine Company; President St. Elmo Bank and Trust Company
Geo. H. Patten, Vice-President Chattanooga Medicine Company
J. S. Poindexter, Capitalist
Mark H. Senter, President Institute of Business Technology
Clarence S. Steward, President D. M. Steward Manufacturing Company; President Chattanooga Manufacturers Association
D. H. Wood, President Southern Chemical Cotton Company; President Converse Bridge and Steel Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation!

Here's the experience of an ELECTRIC RANGE USER who decided to check up on what the salesman had told her . . . . .

"The Salesman said that COST would be LOW under Reduced Rates.

√ "My bills prove it. My bill last month, under the reduced rates, was only $2.50 more than when I didn't have an Electric Range.

"He said my Electric Range would be the CLEANEST stove I ever used.

√ "There's almost no way to tell you HOW clean it is. You'll just have to see for yourself.

"Automatic Time and Temperature Control, he said, would give me more freedom from the kitchen.

√ "I have even cooked an entire meal without being in the kitchen.

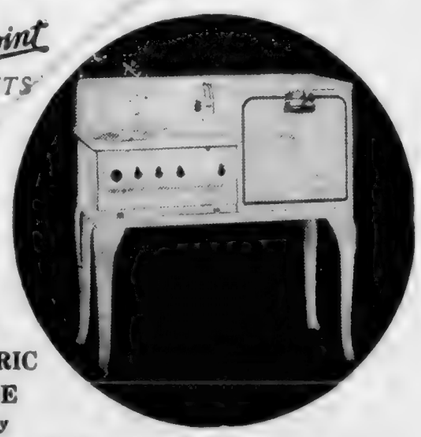
"And the Salesman said the FOOD would have a Better Flavor.

√ "I'll have to admit: Food never has been so delicious before, cooked in any other stove!"

(SIGNED) Mrs. J. R. Bethurum

Electric cooking cost this customer only $2.50. Call now for a Company Representative to average your own 12-months bills and show you how much you can save by cooking electrically.
You owe it to yourself to find out—at once.

Hotpoint PRESENTS



For our SALE this Beautiful All Porcelain ELECTRIC RANGE for only

$97.50 Cash Price

Only $4.75 down. Small monthly payments. (Small carrying charge added for terms)

Less an Allowance for Your Old Stove

Or You Can Even Rent a Range for $2 a Month

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

NRA

Volume XVIII

VETO OF WAGE RESTORATIO IS EXPLA

President Declares In Hits Budget.

ASKS AUTHORITY TO FIX SALA

Wants Cost-of-Living Adjustment for Fe Workers.

Washington, April 5.—In the independent offices appr bill because it restored 10 pe the unjust 15 per cent sa imposed on government emp the last congress and incre benefits to veterans, Preside velt requested one construct of legislation. He asked co authorize him "to improve t ods of restoring federal pa in actual practice the pay ahead of the cost of living instead of lagging." This mission of a serious defec present method of determini by the cost of living, whic the American Federation has emphatically opposed congress adopted it at the the president.

The congress was fully j passing the independent o over the president's veto. I erting, however, to note the ecutive's reasons for opposi just provision as the salar sion. He said:

Relief Funds Decrea

"* * * To the extent amount of money appropria congress is in excess of r estimates, and in the absen vision for additional reven must be a decrease in available for essential relie "This bill increases the ion for employes of t states government $125,00 by budget estimates for pose. I have great sympat employes, but I cannot fo millions of American citize ay still without employ deductions in the compensat ral employes has been a n the average less than ion in compensation that atiently endured by thos ot in the employ of t states government.

Opposes Retroactive

"Let me be specific. This portion of the restored ion retroactive to Feb. believe it unwise to esta precedent, and I cannot o erious administrative diff olved in paying back pay als, many of whom are n he employ of the govern "The bill also contains iminatory provisions, su g employes in some depa he government forty-eight or forty hours' work.

Cost-of-Living Adjus

"In submitting the b tates last December, I re mpensation restoration nt for the next fiscal st of living seems to owly. The present auth sponsive enough to chan ons. I therefore shall nfer with the congress g the methods of resto at in actual practice th ep ahead of the cost o ease instead of lagging stments can well be ma ely on the passage of gislation followed by mo justments in the future

INSURANCE MEN OR

New Orleans—The Life s' Protective association charter in the office rder of deeds and m ew Orleans showing a thirty-seven members dy is for the purpose g all the life underwrite na for mutual protecti llective bargaining and ssions. A note in the c the privilege of affiliati her body it chooses, and ularly the American F bor.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 6, 1934 — Number 50

VETO OF WAGE RESTORATION IS EXPLAINED

President Declares Increase Hits Budget.

ASKS AUTHORITY TO FIX SALARIES

Wants Cost-of-Living Basis Adjustment for Federal Workers.

Washington, April 5.—In vetoeing the independent offices appropriation bill because it restored 10 per cent of the unjust 15 per cent salary cut imposed on government employes by the last congress and increased the benefits to veterans, President Roosevelt requested one constructive piece of legislation. He asked congress to authorize him "to improve the methods of restoring federal pay so that in actual practice the pay will keep ahead of the cost of living increase instead of lagging." This is an admission of a serious defect in the present method of determining wages by the cost of living, which practice the American Federation of Labor has emphatically opposed ever since congress adopted it at the request of the president.

The congress was fully justified in passing the independent offices bill over the president's veto. It is interesting, however, to note the chief executive's reasons for opposing such a just provision as the salary restoration. He said:

Relief Funds Decreased.

"* * * To the extent that the amount of money appropriated by the congress is in excess of my budget estimates, and in the absence of provision for additional revenues, there must be a decrease in the funds available for essential relief work.

"This bill increases the compensation for employes of the United States government $125,000,000 over my budget estimates for this purpose. I have great sympathy for the employes, but I cannot forget that millions of American citizens are today still without employment, and reductions in the compensation of federal employes has been and still is in the average less than the reduction in compensation that has been patiently endured by those citizens not in the employ of the United States government.

Opposes Retroactive Pay.

"Let me be specific. This bill makes a portion of the restored compensation retroactive to Feb. 1, 1934. I believe it unwise to establish this precedent, and I cannot overlook the serious administrative difficulties involved in paying back pay to individuals, many of whom are no longer in the employ of the government.

"The bill also contains several discriminatory provisions, such as paying employes in some departments of the government forty-eight hours' pay for forty hours' work.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment.

"In submitting the budget estimates last December, I recommended compensation restoration of 5 per cent for the next fiscal year. The cost of living seems to be rising slowly. The present authority is not responsive enough to changing conditions. I therefore shall be glad to confer with the congress on improving the methods of restoring pay so that in actual practice the pay will keep ahead of the cost of living increase instead of lagging behind. Adjustments can well be made immediately on the passage of appropriate legislation followed by more frequent adjustments in the future."

INSURANCE MEN ORGANIZE.

New Orleans—The Life Underwriters' Protective association has filed its charter in the office of the recorder of deeds and mortgages in New Orleans showing a charter list of thirty-seven members. The new body is for the purpose of organizing all the life underwriters in Louisiana for mutual protection, such as collective bargaining and better commissions. A note in the charter gives the privilege of affiliating with any other body it chooses, and names particularly the American Federation of Labor.

Shoe Repairers Ask Employers to Sign New Working Pact

All But Four Downtown Shops Agree to Contract Presented by Local 620.

All the larger shoe repair shops in the city, with the exception of four downtown places, have signed the new working agreement of Local 620, Shoe Repairers, it was announced Friday morning. The four who have not as yet been persuaded to agree to the pact, it was said, are Kenton's, on East Eighth street; Model, East Eighth; Belcher's, Sixth, and Uneeda, Fifth. The latter two are under the same ownership, it was explained.

Officers of the union said it was thought the four who are holding out will eventually agree to the terms.

Installation of the newly-elected officers of Local 620, scheduled for Thursday night, was postponed until next Thursday night. At the meeting last week Clyde Lee was named president; Luke Pollard, vice-president; H. U. Garvin, financial secretary and treasurer, and Lee Pollard, recording secretary.

Spokesmen for the local told The Labor World Friday morning affairs of the union are in splendid condition, and a substantial, permanent organization of the shoe workers has been perfected.

Central Body To Name Officers At Meet Monday Night

Delegates to Central Body will name officers for the next year at the regular meeting Monday night, and indications are that some contests will be the order.

A president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recorder, sergeant-at-arms and other officers will be named, as well as three delegates to the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, which meets at Memphis May 7, 8 and 9.

Numerous nominations for the various official places were made at last regular meeting, and these may be added to at any time before the actual balloting begins.

It is expected that a large attendance will be present.

'Home-Coming Day' At The Labor World

Friday was "old-timers" day at the office of The Labor World, among the visitors being J. J. "Spike" Hennessey, who recently returned from an extended stay at St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. Hennessey is the only living charter member of Chattanooga Typographical union, and his presence at regular meeting of No. 89 was a feature of Sunday's regular meeting of that organization. S. L. Gamble, for many years foreman of the Times job room, dropped in to say "Howdy," and straightway came Arch Faidley, another one of the printer pioneers, followed closely by T. A. "Kid" Rogers, who graduated from the composing room to the editorial staff of the Times many years ago.

Then, to cap the climax, breezed in T. J. "Brush" Smith, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, who is said to have put the coal in the East Tennessee mountains.

Then the editor went out and got a drink.

Public Service Corporation Employes Get Wage Increase

Newark, N. J.—All employes of the operating companies of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey will receive an increase in wages equivalent to 5 per cent of what their pay was prior to July 1, 1932, it was announced by Thomas N. McCarter, president. The increase becomes effective April 1.

Mr. McCarter declared that on July 1, 1932, the cut was made because of economic conditions. Another cut was made in April last year, the two aggregating 15 per cent of the payroll and affecting all workers except the three ranking officers who took a cut of 25 per cent each.

Labor Is Urged to Mobilize Its Influence in Favor of Passage Wagner-Lewis Insurance Bill

Green Declares That Nationwide Activity of Opponents of the Legislation Makes It Necessary for the Workers to Ask Their Members of Congress to Enact the Measures at This Session of Congress.

Washington, April 5.—A ringing appeal to officers and members of organized labor throughout the United States to mobilize the influence of the labor movement in the interest of the prompt enactment by congress of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill was issued by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, from the A. F. of L. headquarters here.

Although the measure has the emphatic approval of President Roosevelt, the antilabor bourbons who oppose any protection for the army of jobless and their families are mobilizing subversive interests in all parts of the country in opposition to the measure. This opposition, Mr. Green points out, makes it imperatively necessary for the millions of organized workers to inform their members of congress at once that it is their sincere desire to have the bill promptly enacted into law.

Important to Workers.

"The Wagner-Lewis bill, designed to advance the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation in the different states, is of great importance to the working people of the nation," Mr. Green said. "The bill provides for the imposition of a 5 per centum excise tax by the federal government, upon employers' pay rolls; said tax to be refunded to employers where under the operation and administration of a state unemployment insurance law the employer has made contributions toward the creation of unemployment reserves or to a state unemployment insurance fund.

"The American Federation of Labor has indorsed this measure and is giving it whole-hearted and enthusiastic support. This proposed legislation marks a very direct and definite step forward in the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation. It is hoped and believed that following the enactment of this law, unemployment insurance legislation will be introduced and passed by a large number of state legislatures within a reasonably short period of time.

Workess' Needs Demand Insurance.

"The working people of the country stand in great need of the enactment of unemployment insurance laws. The benefits of such legislation will be reflected in the establishment and maintenance of purchasing power during periods of idleness and in the relief from human distress and human suffering which the payment of unemployment insurance benefits will provide.

"Not only will the unemployed worker and his family be aided, but in addition, the whole community will share indirectly in the economic and social benefits which will flow from the application of just, equitable and fair unemployment insurance legislation.

"The opponents of this legislation are active, doing all they can to prevent the Wagner-Lewis bill from becoming a law at this session of congress. That means that the friends of this bill must give it their immediate support and call upon others to join with them in appealing to the members of congress to vote for the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill.

Write to Congressmen.

"I respectfully request that the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor communicate with the members of congress from their respective districts and the two senators from their respective states, urging them to vote for this measure. In addition, call upon your friends everywhere to join with you; adopt resolutions representative of your local organizations, and forward them to your members of the house of representatives and the two senators from your state; write personal letters and send telegrams.

"This activity is necessary in order that the members of congress may know of the widespread interest among working people and their friends in the Wagner-Lewis unemployment bill, and of their sincere desire to have this bill enacted into law.

"Please act promptly and immediately.

"The fight for the passage of the Wagner-Lewis bill is your fight because, after all, its benefits will apply to the working people and their families."

Typos Plan Renewed About 'Home Stores' Publicity Campaign

Renewed publicity campaign with respect to the attitude of the so-called "Home Stores" toward Chattanooga workers is planned by Chattanooga Typographical union, and at Sunday's regular meeting the situation was a matter for considerable discussion.

A special committee to handle the matter was named by President Peyer, as follows: W. A. Baker, Phil Mandre, Arch Underwood, C. R. Camp and W. S. Miller.

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

Haverhill Mayor Seeks to End Strike of 6,000 Shoe Workers

Haverhill, Mass.—Mayor George E. Dalrymple offered to act as arbiter in the strike of 6,000 Haverhill shoe workers. This was the first attempt at intercession by a member of the city government since the strike began, March 5.

FIVE—LABOR WORLD .... H.... GET WAGE INCREASE.

Memphis, Tenn.—Union employes of the Memphis Street Railway company went on a higher wage scale April 1. Minus the aid of a board of arbitration—the first in fourteen years—the company and employes agreed to a three-year contract, representing an annual pay increase of approximately $800,00 for 360 men.

Bluff City Unions Check Scheme of Fake Solicitors

Labor Review Urges Merchants to Assist in Curbing High-Pressure Activities.

Memphis trades unionists, according to last week's issue of The Labor Review, have uncovered another high-pressure fake advertising scheme in that city, and the Central Body in the Bluff City has appealed to merchants there to assist the unionists in preventing mulcting of business people in the name of labor.

Chattanooga workers will be in position to appreciate the situation, having themselves been victimized in the past by these smooth artists. The Labor Review's story follows:

A plea for the support of Memphians in curbing the raids made on business men's pocketbooks by fake advertising solicitors was made today by officers of the Memphis Trades and Labor council.

The request for the public's co-operation in preventing any future rampages of fake solicitors was made by the council following the arrest of the two alleged racketeers by city police.

The men are W. B. Bass, 46, and H. J. Fengler, 40, of Louisville, Ky., who represented themselves as local railroad brotherhood officers in fleecing Memphians out of $358.

The scheme used by the racketeers is an old one. They installed telephones in a downtown hotel and started solicitations "for a Labor day convention program for the Four Transportation Brotherhoods."

The railroad brotherhoods do not have a meeting scheduled here on Labor day.

"The Memphis Trades and Labor council is anxious that another outrage of this kind will not occur," a statement issued by officers said.

"We believe such fake schemes can be 'nipped in the bud' in the future if the business men here will co-operate with our request.

"The council asks business men to require solicitors to show credentials signed by the council president and secretary before contracting for space in any publication in the future.

"If there are any advertising men soliciting business for a bona fide publication, their names will be kept on file at The Labor Review business office, 879 Shrine building.

"We respectfully ask that business men telephone the paper at 8-1567 and determine if the solicitor is authorized to take advertising."

James E. Costello, Nephew Mrs. Aymon, Passes to Beyond

James E. Costello, nephew of Mrs. Paul J. Aymon, passed away Wednesday morning after a short illness.

Besides Mrs. Aymon, Mr. Costello is survived by three other aunts, Mrs. L. W. Earp, of Chattanooga; Mrs. T. E. Crow, of Menlo, Ga., and Mrs. C. D. Keith, of Fort Payne, Ala., and one uncle, C. H. Reece, of Shreveport, La.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon from Chapman's parlors, the Rev. W. M. Tidwell in charge. Pallbearers were A. C. Baker, C. C. Corley, Roy Proffer, Charles Weigle, Sam E. Jones and A. C. Norman. Interment was at Forest Hills.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in extending to the bereaved relatives sincerest sympathy in their loss.

1,000 Metal Workers Strike For Recognition of the Union

Toledo, O.—Officials of the American National company refused to recognize the Metal Wheel Workers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Thereupon 1,000 employes walked out on strike. The plants were almost completely tied up. The factory makes baby carriages.

College Boy Wit—Your school is not an educational institution; it's a match factory.

Girl Student—Maybe you're right. We furnish the heads and get sticks from the men's colleges.

Death Angel Calls E. L. Barringer, Pioneer Citizen

Well-Known Member Chattanooga Typos Passes at Mission Ridge Home.

The Angel of Death Friday morning entered the home of E. L. Barringer, pioneer citizen and member of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, and removed therefrom the head of the household, aged 79.

Mr. Barringer had been employed on the local daily papers since 1887, when he came to Chattanooga, and at the time of his passing had been a member of the Times composing-room force for approximately a quarter century.

He was born at Bellfontaine, Ohio, on April 12, 1855, at which place he learned the printer's trade which he followed until he was taken ill a few weeks ago.

He is survived by his wife and four children, Robert, Louise, Mrs. W. C. Letner and Mrs. R. W. Turner, all of this city.

Funeral services will be held at the home on Mission ridge Sunday afternoon, with the Rev. W. R. Curtis, pastor of the Ridgedale M. E. church, officiating.

The Labor World joins scores of friends in extending to the surviving relatives of Brother Barringer heartfelt condolences in their bereavement.

Central Body Backs Stand of Miners

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council is standing squarely behind the coal miners of District 19 in their efforts to prevent a restoration of the wage differential formerly agreed on for the district as compared with other fields, but recently restored by the national coal administration.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Central Body, Friday morning sent the following wire indicating the attitude of the local labor movement in the controversy:

Kenneth Simpson, Deputy Coal Administrator,
Commerce Building, Washing-D. C.

We indorse stand taken by miners' union to eliminate wage differentials, because this will stabilize coal industry and check unfair practices.

It is understood that a final hearing will be held on the matter at Washington on Monday.

Hosiery Workers To Hold Open Meeting

An open meeting for seamless hosiery workers, the second within the past week, will be held Saturday morning, 10:30, at the Alton Park town hall, which is over the fire hall in Alton Park.

A similar meeting held last Saturday morning, under auspices of Local 1744, Unitied Textile Workers, was declared to have been very successful in the matter of enlisting sympathetic interest of workers in the movement for collective action under the NRA, and it is expected that the gathering Saturday morning will fill the assembly room of the town hall.

A circular issued by Local 1744 states that "We hope to have John Peel here." Mr. Peel is a representative of the United Textile Workers, and made many friends during a several weeks' stay here recently. He was scheduled to arrive in Chattanooga this week, and it is believed will be present at the session Saturday morning.

SUGGESTS UNITED STATES ORGANIZE UNIONS

Washington.—Twenty-four million unaffiliated American workers should be organized into unions by the United States labor department, Louis B. Ward, Detroit biographer of Father Charles E. Coughlin, radio crusader, told a senate committee. Ward suggested amendment of the Wagner labor disputes bill in conformity with his proposal to unionize common laborers, as distinguished from skilled workers already members of the American Federation of Labor and similar groups.

NEW FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT SET BY GREEN

More Than 11,000,000 Still Jobless.

920,000 DISCHARGED FROM CWA PROJECTS

Government Increases Lists While Heavy Industries Show Improvement.

Washington, April 5.—Industrial employers hired only 350,000 idle workers during February and the federal government dismissed 920,000 from civil works administration projects, leaving 11,374,000 in the army of the totally unemployed, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his review of the unemployment situation based on reports to the federation by the affiliated unions. As to trade union members, 22.6 per cent of them were unemployed in January, 22 per cent in February, and 21.4 per cent in the first part of March.

Government Increases Unemployed.

"These figures are significant in two ways: First, they show that industrial employment has not increased rapidly enough to absorb those laid off from CWA. During February, 920,000 were dropped from CWA and industrial employment increased by 350,000.

"Secondly, the employment figures show the first gain in the month of February since depression began. Each previous February, since 1929, unemployment has increased. This year the gain was almost entirely in manufacturing industries, where 360,000 went back to work. There were slight gains also in wholesale trade (10,000) and hotels (10,000) and in some other industries, but 50,000 were laid off in building.

Gains in Heavy Industries.

"In manufacturing, the 'heavy' or producers-goods industries showed considerable employment gains. The fact that men are going back to work in these industries where unemployment has been particularly serious, is significant—iron and steel, machinery, lumber, building materials, automobiles, railroad car shops. Consumer-goods industries also reported substantial employment gains—cotton goods, clothing, shoes, rubber tires, cigars and cigarettes.

"Trade union unemployment figures show that these gains are continuing in March, both in 'heavy' and consumer industries; employment of union members increased in the heavy industries—building and metal trades, on the railroads and in building materials industries—clothing and textiles."

DULUTH MILK DRIVERS ENROLL 200 MEMBERS

Duluth, Minn.—Six months ago six forward-looking, up-and-coming men started something here and today they have contracts with six dairies under which the more than 200 coworkers who since have united to form Local No. 32 of the Milk Drivers' and Dairy Employes' union now go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning, instead of getting up in the middle of the night and starting off at 3 a.m. as they had been compelled to do when unorganized.

And this tells only a part of the story. Three other creameries are on the string, with the managers of two won to the ideal of unionizing their men, and the third declaring himself neutral, and that at least he will not oppose if his drivers join the union.

Besides looking so well after its own immediate affairs, Local No. 32 has affiliated both with the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and with the Duluth Federated Trades assembly, in which it has been very active. Only recently this new union showed its fine co-operative spirit by donating funds to help the labor council's fight against an open-shop organization here.

ANOTHER MOLDERS' UNION.

Cincinnati.—Molders of Boyerstown have organized, making the twenty-ninth union formed by the International Molders' union since last July 1.

THE LABOR WORLD
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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
B. M. COOKE.....Editor
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FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What months this year is the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance conducting its annual intensive membership campaign?

A.—The campaign began March 1 and will continue during April and May.

* * *

Q.—What is one of the queerest strikes on record?

A.—A strike of executioners in China who complained that unless they got more per head they would starve.

* * *

Q.—How many international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have no presidents?

A.—Two, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

What Next!

A new furnace burns coal in sticks loaded into a revolving magazine which feeds the sticks down into the combustion chamber. The magazine holds six sticks of compressed low grade coal, enough to last twenty-four hours in zero weather. The furnace is said to promise radical economies in home heating, due to its low fuel costs and high efficiency. The coal costs $7 to $8 a ton in cartridge form.

Wisdom

Patriotism consists of some very practical things. It is patriotic to learn what the facts of our national life are and to face them with candor. Woodrow Wilson.

Jones (storming)—It's the people in the apartment above me. They don't give me a minute's peace. They play the radio and dance all night. They upset me last night, and I had to stop working.

Landlord—Working? What were you working at?

Jones—I was practicing on my saxophone.

Use This Laxative made from plants

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come up from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act — just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its proper use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily.

Find out by trying Black-Draught what a good medicine it is for constipation troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry).

P.S. — For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

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Quality Tailored
SUITS

Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL

J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

E. M. FRAKER
DRY GOODS AND SHOES
28 S. Hamilton St. Dalton, Ga.

Firefighters' Union Case

An important case concerning the right of municipal firefighters to join an organization of their own choosing is being considered by Circuit Judge Allan Hanckel, of Norfolk, Va.

Recently the firefighters of Norfolk organized a local of the International Association of Firefighters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The union was opposed by the city manager, the director of public safety, and the fire chief. In an attempt to kill the union the director of public safety issued an order prohibiting firefighters from membership in the organization, with suspension as the penalty for violation of the rule.

Officers of the local union, supported by the International Association, contested the authority of the director of public safety to issue such an order, and petitioned Judge Hanckel for an injunction restraining the director from enforcing it. The court granted a temporary injunction, which held in abeyance for a number of weeks the subversive proposals of the municipal authorities.

In the hearing on the injunction the union was represented by former Judge O. L. Shackleford, who argued that under the Norfolk charter the civil service commission is the only body with power to pass on the qualifications of firefighters, and that therefore the director of public safety did not have legal authority to issue the order prohibiting firefighters from joining the union. Stressing this point, Judge Shackleford said:

> "The Civil Service commission has the sole authority to pass on the fitness of applicants for the fire department. Neither the city manager, the director of public safety, or the fire chief can add any condition to the application. The regulation against membership in a labor union is, in fact, the imposition of such condition. The authority of the administrative head to dismiss is for failure to perform duty. It cannot rest upon the belief of the director of public safety that men with union affiliations are in general unfit. The director of public safety is attempting, therefore, to accomplish by indirection what is expressly prohibited by the civil service provisions of the city charter. If the director has the legal right to require a fireman to be a nonunion man, by the same token some other director may require a fireman to be a union man. No such discretion is conceivable under civil service."

While admitting that a municipality as an employer may legally discharge an employe with or without cause, Judge Shackleford told the Court that "where said employe is a Civil Service employe, his tenure is such that he may not be discharged except for the causes enumerated in the Civil Service provisions under which he attained his position." He added:

> "We have found no case in which it has been held that a Civil Service employe may be legally discharged on the sole ground that he is a member of a labor union."

Organized labor and progressive citizens generally are looking forward with interest to the decision of Judge Hanckel on a question involving the right of city authorities to victimize city employes for joining a labor organization of their own free choice.

Why Not the 30-Hour Week?

William Taylor, executive vice-president of the Valley Camp Coal company and a group of related companies, recently gave the coal industry something to think about.

Appearing before the National Bituminous Coal Industrial board, Mr. Taylor caused a stir by advocating reduction in working hours in soft coal mines from 40 to 30, with a compensating increase in wages. He pointed out that a reduction in hours would not necessarily mean a reduction in production. His company's experience, when the "clean up" system prevailed, under which the men worked 10 to 14 hours a day, indicated that as much coal could be produced in the 8-hour day as in the longer day. He said his company was producing a greater tonnage under the shorter week than when the longer week was in operation.

A few days after Mr. Taylor made his suggestion, bituminous coal operators of the Appalachian region agreed to reduce the work week to 35 hours. That marks distinct progress, but the week must be cut even more, to cope successfully with the appalling unemployment in the coal industry. Mr. Taylor pointed the way to the solution. Sooner or later the coal industry must adopt the 30-hour week. Why not in the near future?

Victory for U. S. Workers

Passing of the independent offices appropriation bill by congress over the president's veto gives a large measure of victory to organized labor in its fight for restoration of government workers' pay.

The federal workers get five per cent return now, from February 1, and another five per cent on July 1. The president is authorized to restore the remaining five per cent within six months after July 1 if living costs equal or exceed the 1928 level. This means there is an excellent chance the 15 per cent wage cut, made in the name of "economy," will be abolished early next year.

The cut was ill-advised in the first place and contributed nothing to industrial recovery. In fact, by reducing the purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of government employes, it tended to retard business gain. With restoration of former pay there will be no basis for charging that the government preaches one thing and practices another, by striving to raise wages in private employment while at the same time slashing the pay of its own employes.

French Democracy Threatened

News from Paris indicates that revolutionary outbreaks may be brewing in France. Extremists of the Right and Left are plotting, and if they unite, as they did in the Paris riots of February 6 and 7, they might overthrow the republic. French labor, unless all signs are misleading, will do its best to defend democracy. It served notice on French fascism after the Paris riots, by the great general strike of Feb. 12, that it would fight dictatorship and fascism to the limit. The strike, a wonderful demonstration of labor discipline, showed that in the labor movement, French democracy has a powerful and aggressive defender.

St. Louis Movie Union Wins 10 Per Cent Wage Boost; $14,575 Back Pay

St. Louis, Mo.—The organized labor movement here won an outstanding victory for the validity of union labor agreements in the arbitration award made by Dr. William G. Patton, superintendent of the St. Louis County hospital, giving the motion picture machine operators employed in thirty-two independent theaters in the city of St. Louis and St. Louis county a 10 per cent wage increase retroactive to September, with $14,575.27 in back pay distributed to about 200 employes.

According to the findings of Dr. Patton, an agreement was entered into on April 16, 1933, between the Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators' union, Local No. 143, and the Motion Picture Theater Exhibitors providing for a temporary 10 per cent reduction in the wage scale until Aug. 19, at which time the scale that obtained prior to April 16 was to prevail.

The theater owners paid the agreed scale for two weeks after Aug. 19, when twenty-nine of them reverted to the lower scale paid during the period of temporary reduction. The union claimed that these twenty-nine theater owners violated Section 6 of the national recovery administration code pertaining to theaters.

Dr. Patton upheld this claim and decided that the wage scale in effect on April 16 was the legal scale at the end of the temporary reduction period. He ruled that the moving picture machine operators were entitled to the difference between the amount of money they actually received after Aug. 19 and the prevailing wage that was in effect on April 16 and ordered that the April 16 scale be established as the prevailing minimum scale of wages for employes affiliated with the Motion Picture and Projection Machine Operators' union.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The American people are just beginning to understand fully how tight and sweeping has been the grip of the immensely wealthy minority on the masses of the people.

It isn't good news. It shows what fools the people have been. They have been easy marks, trudging and drudging along, pouring the golden profits into such coffers as those of Morgan, Mellon and Rockefeller.

Morgan is rated a man of dignity. Rockefeller is just a nice old gent trying to live to be a hundred. Mellon is a shy, retiring and studious looking elderly gentleman.

True enough, personally they are that way. But as forces in the financial and economic world they have been wolves, ferocious, rapacious. Men by the millions have been robbed of the fruits of their labor and of their liberties.

* * *

What, in the larger sense, has life meant to a coal miner in Pennsylvania? Much of the time it has been an actual battle against starvation. What, in the larger sense, has life meant to the average factory worker? Just the same thing—struggle against starvation.

When workers have sought to unite to secure some measure of justice the courts have come with their injunctions. The courts have much to answer for and chief of these things is stupidity.

Judges would say it was contempt of court to say judges have been stupid. But a lot of courts have been contemptible and some have been, as we know, venal. They built a frame of precedent, which is the same as law in effect, around the injunction, until literally millions of workers were under restraint by injunction. That made looting continuously easy.

* * *

So, in 1929 the hideous thing went smash. Even then the boneheads couldn't see it.

Wealth doesn't necessarily bring intelligence into thick heads. The powers of Wall Street couldn't see that the jig was up.

Then came the deluge that swept Franklin Roosevelt into office.

Then came NRA and a lot of other things. The masses began to see, but Wall Street remained blind. Even now the masses but begin to behold the full range of the vision. But they do begin and their eyes will behold more, month by month.

Of course those who have been privileged hate to give up their privileges. It is but repeating what many have said, that the privileges are never given up voluntarily; they always have to be pushed out.

* * *

The House of Morgan is going to abandon selling securities. That is a tiny step. It is going to be just a certain kind of bank. It is just a tiny sign of change. There are other signs and perhaps bigger ones. But it is something, surely, that the House of Morgan backs up for the first time in its long career of using other people's money.

Big business is fighting every progressive move. It is a last ditch fight, let us hope.

But let us not hope more than we can accomplish. There probably are many hurdles to jump yet, before industrial injustice and robbery pass out.

Meanwhile let us get into our minds as firmly as we can the kind of change we want, the kind of road we think will serve us best, the proper way for this nation to go. We must remember that the people, too, can make mistakes.

Meanwhile let us hope privileged wealth is kept moving backward, with one privilege after another nipped away.

* * *

Big returns have come to taxpayers through the efforts of the federal trade commission during the past four years. While the five millions expended by that body for investigation of utilities ordered by the senate seems a large sum, the benefits derived by consumers far exceeds it. How far the benefits outweigh the expenses is readily if not completely shown. During those four years consumers of electric utilities have been saved $118,747,654 by reduced rates.

The percentage of profit to ratepayers on this investment is as staggering as the percentages of holding company profits disclosed by the commission.

The trade commission punctiliously reports that not all the reductions can be directly traced to its investigation. It finds that $66,454,240 has been saved customers through reductions by companies investigated by the commission. It does not point out what should be an obvious reduction—that the investigation stimulated rate regulatory bodies to act to bring about further reduction, and that companies which have not yet felt the searching light of investigation have hurried to clean their hands.

* * *

A special committee of eminent citizens appointed last June by Secretary of Labor Perkins to study immigration and naturalization problems makes a number of good points in its report, just issued. Among them is a plea for an attitude of friendly understanding and fair play toward the immigrant.

"Tolerance and equal opportunity must be the foundations of genuine assimilation and national unity," the committee points out. On the question of discrimination against immigrants in employment the committee presents a view that merits general attention. It says in part:

"Many people feel very naturally that where there are two applicants and only one job, preference should be given to the citizen. The difficulty is that there are other factors which need to be considered. Quite aside from the question of competency the citizen may be a single man; the alien may have a wife and children dependent on him. His children, further, may be native born. In discriminating against their father, we are thus discriminating against American citizens, and those least able to protect themselves.

"The committee believes that in all such questions, difficult though they are, human need as well as citizenship should be taken into account. It believes further that it is unfair to dismiss an alien who is performing a job satisfactorily, who quite possibly came in the years when we needed labor, simply because he is an alien and in order to make place for a citizen. Make our immigration laws as severe as conditions require, but once having admitted the immigrant, treat him as the prospective partner that he is. This attitude alone will elicit the best the newcomer has to give."

* * *

Issuance by the Alabama supreme court of an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America reminds us that the day of the labor injunction is not past, despite the Norris anti-injunction act and similar state legislation. Unfortunately, many states still lack such legislation. Until all states have anti-injunction laws, the injunction will continue to plague labor.

"SUNNY MAID" SLICED BREAD
Large Loaf.... 10c
"SUNNY MAID" Cinnamon Rolls... 5c package of 6
"SOUTHERN DINNER" ROLLS... 5c package of 12
DIXIE BAKERY - - - - - - - - 340 East Ninth Street
ONLY UNION LABELED BAKERY PRODUCT IN CHATTANOOGA

At Easy Way You Get Everything With One Stop!
CHATTANOOGA'S POPULAR CASH GROCERY
Where customers never leave disappointed.
EASY WAY has a better variety of fresh Merchandise, they Guarantee every item sold, and They Save You Money on your total purchases.
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SECOND AND MARKET ST.

Roy McDonald
President of the
"Home Stores"
Said Wages Should Be
Cut in Half!

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

URAL SCHOOL TEACHERS ORGANIZE IN ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Forty-two teach-s in the rural schools of Pulaski unty met here and organized as a cal of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Paul H. Harrison was elected temporary president and Miss Jane Mayo temporary secretary.

Establishment of the union was participated in by H. M. Thackerey, secretary of the State Federation of Labor; Ben D. Brickhouse, former member of the county board of education; D. T. Henderson, superintendent of rural schools, and Herbert Latkin, editor of the Union Labor Bulletin.

This is the first A. F. of L. rural teachers organization in Arkansas, but the union officials predict that other locals will be formed in the state within the next few months.

Organized labor in Greater Little Rock is co-operating enthusiastically with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in a nation-wide campaign during the month of April to extend the sale of goods carrying the union label. Labor officials urge every member to demand the label on all products in the interest not only of putting many idle unionists to work, but also in encouraging fair employers to continue the employment of members of organized labor.

First Man (at the bar in the village inn)—Have you ever backed a horse?

Second—Yes, once.

First—Did you win or lose?

Second—Well, I lost $25. I backed him into a store window.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist
in Charge at All Times
Eckerd's
CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES
732 MARKET ST

Howard Bros.
FURNITURE COMPANY
"We Sell Nothing We Can't Guarantee"
RIDGEDALE
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"We Do Our Part"
For the NRA—and for Organized Labor
DALE'S Volunteer FOOD STORE
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Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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Why Not Try
DURAND'S
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Lunches, Sandwiches
Beer on Tap
Patronize a Friend of Labor

Serving Hundreds of Union Families in Our Territory...
WHY NOT YOU?
McDONALD GROCERY CO.
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
2602 EAST MAIN STREET Phone 2-2125
5002 ROSSVILLE BLVD. Phone 3-0841
3448 BRAINERD ROAD Phone 2-1136
WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

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MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

Patronize our Advertisers.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49194
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Fannie May Montgomery vs L. E. Montgomery

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Fannie May Montgomery is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 20th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 4-16

CREDITORS NOTICE
No. 25684
In the Chancery Court at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

To the creditors of the estate of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased:

All creditors and all persons interested in the estates of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased, are hereby ordered to come forward and exhibit their demands by petition, accompanied by a proper prosecution bond, and to have themselves made parties to this cause within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. The institution of any and all suits against said estates has been enjoined.

This order will be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This 19th day of March, 1934.
SAM ERWIN,
Clerk and Master.
By E. W. Bridgers, D. C. & M.
J. H. Anderson, Solicitor for Complainants. 4-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49498
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Margaret Hicks vs. Frank Hicks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Hicks is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. G. B. King, Atty. 4-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49539
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Stanley Roberts vs. Leona Flora Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Leona Flora Roberts is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 4th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. W. Hixon, Atty. 4-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by C. O. Stephens and wife, Martha H. Stephens, dated May 15, 1928, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book X, Volume 22, Page 483, et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executd for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the authority vested in him as Trustee, F. L. Underwood, as such Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1934,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three (3) of the North Highlands, an addition of the Chattanooga Estates Company, according to plat thereof of record in the Register's office of said county, in Plat Book 8, page 12.

This April 6, 1934.
F. L. UNDERWOOD, Trustee.
4-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee, in a Deed of Trust, executed by T. J. Capps and wife, Annie Capps, on the 18th day of December, 1931, and registered April 4, 1934, in Book D, Vol. 27, Page 18, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of the monthly notes from July 18th, 1932, to this date, being 21 months, the said notes being in the principal sum of $12.00 per month, nothing having been paid on said indebtedness for 21 months, in violation of the terms and provisions of said Deed of Trust; and the default in the payment of said 21 notes, or twenty of them having existed and continued for more than thirty days next before this date, and the holder and owner of said outstanding unpaid notes demands and requests the foreclosure of said indebtedness as set forth in said deed of trust, to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, Trustee named in said deed of trust, will on

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934

within lawful hours, in front of the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

In the Second Civil District of said county, being lot number six in block number 64, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 2, page 22 of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east line of Avenue F (formerly Barker avenue) and extends eastwardly of uniform width 140 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 4th day of April, 1934.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.
4-27

WORK CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN SHOWN BAD IN COTTON MILLS

Washington, March 22.—The NRA has definitely raised work standards of women in cotton mills, according to a bulletin just issued by the women's bureau, U. S. department of labor. This is held as being particularly significant since more women are at work in cotton mills than in any other manufacturing industry except the making of clothing. That long hours, low wages and irregular employment have marked the lives of these women prior to the NRA is shown in this study made in the spring of 1932.

The ten years between 1920 and 1930 saw a decided trend in the cotton industry toward shifting from the north to the south, the chief cause of which has been attributed to the lower manufacturing costs in the south—lower taxes, lower wages and longer hours. The findings of this survey—covering two-thirds of the women cotton mill workers in Maine, South Carolina and Texas—show a marked difference between the northern state and the two southern states in wages paid. From the records of actual week's earnings received by all the women regardless of time worked, the highest median was found in Maine—$11.10. In South Carolina and Texas, the medians were $7.70 and $7.60—exceedingly lower when it is remembered that half the women earned less than this amount.

Higher than these amounts were the median earnings of the women who worked full time—$13 in Maine, $11.10 in Texas and $9.65 in South Carolina. But even these figures emphasize the fact that the minimum wage set under the NRA cotton textile code below which no full-time operative an be paid—$13 in the North and $12 in the south—low as it may be, represents a real gain to many women cotton mill workers.

In Maine the scheduled hours were a little shorter than in either of the two southern states. Ten of the fourteen mills included in Maine were on a day schedule of 9¾ hours, while a 10-hour day schedule was reported by all but one mill of the 128 in South Carolina and in eleven of the thirteen in Texas. Weekly scheduled hours were also slightly shorter in Maine, being fifty-four in all mills as compared to fifty-five, the prevailing schedule in South Carolina and Texas. Under the NRA these excessively long hours have been cut down to a maximum of forty hours a week.

In Maine no women were found at work on the night shifts, but 11 per cent of the women in South Carolina and 9 per cent of those in Texas were night workers, many for exceedingly long hours. An 11-hour shift five nights a week was the schedule of nine-tenths of the women who worked at night in South Carolina.

To obtain some idea of the regularity of employment in 1931 the number of men and women on the payroll for one week in each month were counted. Texas reported the greatest employment. In 1931, three of ten mills supplying figures were shut down one or more months and five other mills ran short hours or days or irregularity for a month or more. Of ten Maine mills, seven reported a shortened daily or weekly schedule for a month or more, and of ninety South Carolina mills forty-six either ran short time or operated irregularly for a month or longer.

Strikes Are Not Necessary Under Wagner Measure

Senate Committee Told Bill Would Have Averted Crisis in Auto Industry—Does Not Give Monopoly.

Washington, March 29.—The false charge made by antiunion employers that the Wagner labor disputes bill would give the American Federation of Labor a monopoly of labor organizations was positively denied by Otto S. Beyer, attached to the office of the co-ordinator of transportation, in a statement in favor of the measure before the senate committee on education and labor. He said that nothing in the bill prevented employes from choosing any labor organization they wished for collective bargaining.

The prompt enactment of the measure into law was urged by Dr. Paul F. Brissenden, professor of economics at Columbia university, who said the history of the past eight months conclusively demonstrated the necessity for clarifying the labor section of the national recovery act in order to protect the rights of working men and women to organize in bona fide trade unions and use real collective bargaining in negotiating agreemtns with employers on wages, hours and working conditions. These rights, he claimed, had been largely reduced to mere paper declarations by the militant determination of many employers to prevent effective labor organization. He expressed the conviction that if the Wagner bill had been adopted before the controversy which resulted in the strike situation in the automobile industry the case would have been handled promptly under the law and settled.

W. J. Long, head of the Weirton, West, Va., lodge of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, accompanied by a committee of six other employes, told the senate committee they favored the bill and predicted that if it failed of passage there would be a strike of the steel workers.

St. Paul Judge Rules Against Pay Chiseler

Declares It Was Illegal for Company to Withhold Part of Wage Specified in Municipal Ordinance.

St. Paul, Minn.—Employers cannot legally evade wage rates set forth in specifications for municipal work by persuading employes to waive their right to such rates and accept lower pay.

This was the substance of an important decision here by Judge Clayton Parks in the case of Charles W. Lundahl, a laborer, against the Van Duyne-Moran Fixtures company, which tried to chisel Lundahl out of a portion of his wage by such an agreement.

According to Judge Parks' findings the company entered into a contract on Jan. 30, 1932, with the city of St. Paul and another contractor in which it agreed to furnish and install all the cabinet work in the city hall and courthouse for $237,406. The specifications for the work provided that common laborers were to be paid 45 cents an hour and skilled workers 55 cents.

The company employed Lundahl for 137 hours as a skilled worker and paid him only 35 cents per hour. The company claimed he accepted the job on this basis and that his acceptance constituted a waiver of further claims on the concern.

Brown had very large feet and a very bad cough. He had entered a shoe store and the salesman had turned the place upside down trying to find a pair of shoes large enough to fit him. Brown had just tried to get the fifteenth pair of shoes on when he began coughing.

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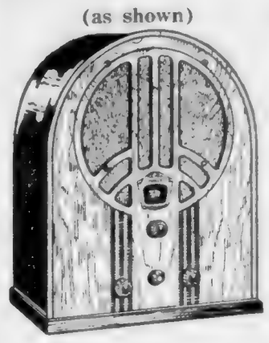
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Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

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Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

SOUTH BEND UNION WINS PAY BOOST FROM BENDIX

South Bend.—The officers of Federal Labor Union No. 18347, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, negotiated a 10 per cent increase in wages with the management of the Bendix corporation here. The general increase becomes effective in two installments of 5 per cent each, one effective on March 4 and the other on June 1. The pay boost will amount to $300,000 in the aggregate to workers here.

Federal Labor Union No. 19086 decided that wage rates enforced by the Oliver Equipment company here are much too low. The union contends that wages of 35 cents an hour for laborers, 40 cents an hour for molders' helpers and 45 cents an hour for molders, which it is alleged the concern pays, are very much below the amount required to purchase a living according to decent standards.

The union also protests against what is claimed to be a bar to promotion in the Oliver plant. It is pointed out that if an employe sees what he believes to be an improvement in working conditions he is not permitted to suggest it unless his foreman gets the credit. This ban on suggestions, it is declared, is the policy of the company to prevent the advancement of the employes.

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CHIEF HOPE OF IDLE FOR JOBS HELD IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

New York City, March 29.—Approximately 700,000 unemployed men and women are now registered with the state employment service and the national re-employment service, and are classified by occupation and experience, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews said in a statement addressed to private employers urging them to make use of the state employment service in re-employing workers in all lines.

Declaring that the problem of unemployment remains, Andrews said:

"Our employment service figures show that since Aug. 1 private industry has re-employed twice as many workers as have been employed on public works administration projects. The employment services placed 19,860 workers with PWA between Aug. 1 and March 1; in the same period, 42,250 were placed with private employers. It should be borne in mind that this does not represent a net decrease in unemployment, since some of the placements were for temporary work.

"It is obvious that, in the absence of large scale public projects such as CWA, the chief hope of an increase in genuine employment, as distinguished from 'made work,' lies in private industry and business."

Company Union Meat Packer Intimidates Employes in Poll for Representatives

Phoenix, Ariz.—George Hobart, international representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen of America, charged officials of the Tovrea Packing company here with wholesale intimidation of their employes at the election held under the auspices of the regional labor board to determine whether the Butcher Workers' local or the company should represent the employes in collective bargaining.

He said the company brought into action methods similar to those used by the Arizona labor haters during the infamous Bisbee deportations of workers. People familiar with that atrocity stated that some of the Bisbee gunmen were in evidence at the election. Under these circumstances of terrorism, the inevitable happened—the vote was 170 to 119 in favor of the company union. Protesting against the intimidation used by the company, the 150 members of the Butcher Workers local decided to appeal the election to the national labor board.

Mr. Hobart told the union that the Butcher Workers' organization and the labor movement generally are now making rapid strides throughout the United States and that it will not be long until the workers establish a new wage structure which will give every wage-earner a greater share of the earnings of industry.

Job Gain Fails To Absorb Labor Laid Off by CWA

But February Work Increases Are Held Significant, Though Workers' Total Effective Buying Power Falls.

Washington, March 29.—Employment in industry gained in February, but not fast enough to absorb workers laid off by the civil works administration, while workers' total effective buying power declined, the monthly unemployment report of the American Federation of Labor shows.

"More than 350,000 men and women went back to work in industry in February, according to the federation estimate, and trade union reports show that in the first half of March employment was still gainingat about the same rate as in February," President William Green, of the federation, said in making public the report.

"In January," he continued, "our revised estimate shows 11,688,000 without work in industry; February, 11,374,000. Trade unions weighted figures show 22.6 per cent of the membership unemployed in January, 22 per cent in February, 21.4 per cent in the first part of March.

Figures Significant.

"These figures are significant in two ways: First, they show that industrial employment has not increased rapidly enough to absorb those laid off from CWA. During February, 920,000 were dropped from CWA and industrial employment increased by 350,000.

"Secondly, the employment figures show the first gain in the month of February since depression began. Each previous February since 1929 unemployment has increased. This year the gain was almost entirely in manufacturing industries, where 360,000 went back to work. There were slight gains also in wholesale trade (10,000) and hotels (10,000) and in some other industries, but 50,000 were laid off in building. In manufacturing the 'heavy' or producers-goods industries showed considerable employment gains. The fact that men are going back to work in these industries, where unemployment has been particularly serious, is significant.

Gains Are Continuing.

"Trade union unemployment figures show that these gains are continuing in March, both in 'heavy' and consumer industries; employment of union members increased in the heavy industries—building and metal trades, on the railroads and in building materials industries, and also in the consumer industries—clothing and textiles.

"These gains indicate that accumulated buying power is taking effect. The record of workers' income gains for February, however, is not so bright. Payrolls in industry as a whole increased by approximately $100,000,000, but this gain was almost entirely offset by a decline of $80,000,000 in CWA payrolls during the month.

"The total gain in workers' buying power in dollars was only 1 per cent, and since cost of living increased 3 per cent during the month, workers' total effective buying power actually declined.

"Workers' individual wage increased slightly, due probably to an increase in full-time work, but here, too, the gain was offset by the rise in living costs; weekly income gained 2 per cent, living costs 3 per cent."

Same Pay Rates Under NRA Asked For Both Sexes

Women's Organizations Declare Lower Code Wage Rates for Female Workers Threaten Success of Recovery Program.

Washington, March 8.—The disastrous effect of setting a lower minimum rate of wages for women than for men in the codes of the NRA was illustrated by the representatives of ten national women's organizations at a public hearing held previous to the national conference of code authorities in Washington.

"If the NRA permits women, who form 37 per cent of all employes in industry, to be 'cheap' labor and compete on this basis with men whose wages are higher," said Miss Elisabeth Christman of the National Women's Trade Union League, "the purpose of the NRA will be defeated."

Mrs. William J. Carson, Jr., of the National League of Women Voters agreed with Miss Christman and stated that her organization felt that continuation of wage differentials by sex, which have already been incorporated in more than one-fourth of the codes, will seriously retard national recovery.

The menace of unfair competition between men and women was emphasized by Miss Christman, who cited cases of complaints from men who had been replaced by women at lower wages for the same work. "Reducing rates with the introduction of women workers," said Miss Christman after quoting many instances where women had taken men's places at the same jobs but for much lower wages, "cuts the earnings of labor and destroys the government's program of increasing purchasing power.

"There is no justification for paying women less than men just because they are women. It is the purpose of the NRA to raise standards, not to lower them. If this is to be done women must be accepted in industry as free competitors with men."

The extremely low wages paid women, even under the codes, were described by Miss Elizabeth Eastman of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., who said that in many cases women's wages were still unbelievably low in relation to the cost of living. The experience of a girl sewing machine operator on dresses, who was working under the code a thirty-five-hour week but earning only $2 a week, and of a saleslady whose hours under the code had been reduced to forty-eight a week but who earned only $4, were cited by Miss Eastman, who said that she believed the fact that in so many of the codes there was a lower minimum rate permitted for women than for men was a strong psychological factor in depressing all women's wages.

The organiaztions, which included the National Women's Trade Union League, American Federation of Teachers, American Nurses' association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, national board of the Y. W. C. A., National Consumers' league, National Education association, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, united in asking that the codes already approved which contain differentials in any form by sex shall be so amended that men and women unskilled workers are paid at the same rate, and that herefater the minimum set for unskilled workers shall be an unqualified minimum for all employes.

The fellow who used to sit and listen to an old Edison wax cylinder phonograph grind out the same scratchy tune hour after hour now says: "For Pete's sake, shut off that danged radio!"

Wife—I can read you like a book, John.

Husband—Why don't you, then? You skip what you don't like in a book and linger over it in me.

* * *

Youth—I can't see what keeps you girls from freezing.

Girl Friend—Well, you're not supposed to, big boy.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 13, 1934 | Number 51

OAL BARONS DEFY ORDERS OF U. S. BOARD

perators Display Amazing Arrogance.

'REFER CIVIL WAR" TO REGULATION

ewis Flays Owners—Sunshine Company Signs Union Scale.

Amazing arrogance displayed y representatives of southern al operators in their efforts to orce a wide wage differential to uit their particular convenience as been a topic for wonder and iscussion among all classes of itizenship locally during the past w days.

The coal operators have openly efied the rulings of the NRA, ssociated Press dispatches quotg one Fordney Johnston, speakng for the Alabama operators at e Washington hearing, as dearing:

As between civil war in the dustry and subjection of the inustry to three pro-consuls workg through a military ringmaser, we prefer civil war. * * * So r as we are concerned, we have efinitely and finally determined at we will not conform any rther to any one-man determiation of policy and dictation in epudiation of essential basis and ovenant of the code.

John L. Lewis, international esident of the United Mine orkers, took some of the wind t of the sails of the garrolous entlemen, however, the same spatch quoting the fighting exutive as replying as follows:

There is no reasonable man ho does not recognize that tatement as being bombast, ecause the Alabama operators e not quite ready yet to deare war on the United States. they are, however, the United ine Workers are ready within teen days to furnish the presint with twenty army divisions men to help force the Alabama al operators to comply with the w of the United States.

A local story in Thursday's isue of the Chattanooga News oted Carl McFarlin, one of the erators' delegation to Washgton, discussing the spat beeen Johnston and Lewis, as ying "Lewis was just like a ulldog, apparently being ready grab anyone by the calf of e leg and shake him if a word e said he didn't like." The opators' spokesman continued th a pettish tirade against the ners' chief and the conduct of e hearing, indicating that Lewis favored in the discussions those in charge of the hearg.

Local trades unionists, while loring the fact that the south- coal operators had joined tain other employers in defie of the United States govnment representatives exssed no surprise that some optors should take this position, ause, it was held, many of m have ruled their workers h an iron hand for so long it impossible for them to conve of the government or anye else having the temerity to erfere with what they con- their God-given right to dic- wages and working condins to the unfortunates who are ed by necessity to eke out a ger existence in the coal nes.

SHINE COAL CO. S UNION SCALE.

A refreshing rift in the indusl clouds came when it was nounced that the Sunshine Coal pany, a fair-sized mine in Daisy district, had refused to implicated in the scheme to e down the government-set es and had signed a union eement with the United Mine rkers. While other mines are ed, the Sunshine company is to be operating at capacity, h all employes working at top ed to increase the output and care of unfilled orders.

Memphis Street Railway Men Win Wage Increase

New Scale Adds from $17.64 to $20.80 Per Month to Pay Envelopes of Bluff City Workers.

Memphis, April 12.—Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, Division No. 713, won a new agreement with the Memphis Street Railway company carrying wage increases ranging from $17.64 to $20.80 per month. The agreement covers 300 union employes. Following is the new scale for operators, conductors and motormen:

One man cars: First year of employment, 50 cents per hour; second year, 55 cents; third year, 60 cents.

Two man cars: First year of employment, 45 cents per hour; second year, 50 cents; third year, 55 cents. The old scale paid operators of one-man cars was: First year, 44.15 cents per year; second year, 48.20 cents, and third year, 52.25 cents. The old scale for conductors and motormen on two-man cars was: First year, 36.69 cents per hour; second year, 43.74 cents, and third year, 47.79 cents.

The operator who at present is receiving $118.86 for working eight hours and 45 minutes and for 26 days in a month will receive $136.50 under the new contract. This represents an increase of $17.64.

A signal victory was obtained by the union for the barn and shop repair men. At present, these shop men are receiving the same rate of pay that employes on two-man cars receive. Under the new agreement, shop men are boosted to the same rating and wage rate the operators of one-man cars receive. About forty or fifty shop men will receive a monthly salary increase amounting to about $20.80.

The union also won an appreciable reduction in hours. The old contract provided they should work not less than eight nor more than eleven hours per day. The new contract says they shall work not less than eight nor more than ten and one-half hours. Formerly a nine-hour day was the rule. The new agreement provides that the work day shall constitute eight hours and forty-five minutes whenever possible.

35-HOUR WEEK GIVEN MINERS UNDER NRA

Johnson Amends Bituminous Coal Code for 5-Day Week and $5 Wage Base.

Washington, April 12.—Confronted with the inability of the bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America to reach a new agreement for the industry to take the place of the one which expired on April 1, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, acting under the power delegated to him by President Roosevelt under an executive order, approved an amendment to the bituminous coal code imposing the seven-hour day and five-day week, with appropriate wage scales, figured on a $5.00 base with differentials, on the entire bituminous coal industry. The amendment was made subject to a hearing.

Lewis Approves Johnson's Order.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, immediately issued a statement praising the action of the administrator and promising the co-operation of the union. This was regarded here as a guarantee of the abandonment of the strike plans of the union should the NRA refuse to enforce application of the Appalachian agreement reached the other day to the entire bituminous coal industry.

At the same time, the most authoritative sources here were agreed that the mine operators would accept the amendment, at least until after the hearing, and that the threat of a strike outside of those covered by the Appalachian agreement had been avoided.

Mr. Lewis' statement was as follows:

"I am assuming that the order will be made immediately effective in every mining region to which it refers. The action on the part of the administration is justifiable and commendable in the face of the emergency which confronted the industry. The United Mine Workers of America will give complete co-operation in making it effective."

Conference on Accident Prevention.

The Industrial Accident Prevention association will meet in Toronto April 26-27.

Local Unions to Seek Changes In Laws of State Labor Body; Want Poll Tax Rule Altered

Tennessee Federation of Labor, at the annual convention to open in Memphis May 7, will be asked to renew its fight in the coming legislature for abolishment of the poll tax as a requisite for voting.

A resolution originating in the Typographical union was unanimously passed by Central Body Monday night, pointing out that the poll tax requirement in effect disfranchises any citizen who is financially unable to meet the requirement, but who nevertheless may be a good citizen, and "who above all people should be enabled to cast his or her vote."

Elimination of the poll tax as a requisite for voting has long been on the program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, but it is pointed out that in recent years there has been little in the nature of a concerted effort to enact legislation which would remedy the matter.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, one of the qualifications for exercising our American right to vote in the state of Tennessee is that a poll tax of two dollars per year be paid; and,

Whereas, since such qualification prevents the exercise of this right and disfranchises that citizen who is financially unable to meet such qualification, but who is a good citizen nevertheless and who above all people should be the one to vote; and,

Whereas, this financial barrier tends to make easier the building of strong and unscrupulous political machines; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89, That we hereby present to the Tennessee Federation of Labor, in convention in Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 1934, a request that its legislative efforts be redoubled looking to the elimination of this qualification on the inalienable right of franchise; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council with request for similar action.

REGULATES ACTIVITIES OF UNION OFFICIALS.

Another resolution, also originating in the Tpyos, was passed Monday night, which seeks to prevent officials of organized labor accepting political appointments while serving the workers in an official capacity. The Tennessee Federation is requested to amend its by-laws to provide that any official or member of a nonpartisan committee be required to resign such position before accepting political appointment. This resolution follows:

Whereas, the policies of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council have been of a nonpartisan nature, believing that labor should at all times be free to attack or support such parties or principles labor's welfare may dictate; and,

Whereas, such policies must as of necessity be carried into execution by the officers of these two bodies, who therefore should remain free from any embarrassing indorsements for political preferment while actually holding official leadership in the labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89, in regular session, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor be petitioned to so amend their constitutions and by-laws as to prevent any official or member of a nonpartisan political committee in either body from receiving indorsement for appointment to any political office within three months' time from the resignation from office by such candidate for said indorsement; and be it further

Resolved, That this shall not be construed to mean that any officer or member may not be indorsed as a candidate for elective office.

Hosiery Workers Plan Open Session

Branch 63, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, announces another open meeting for Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Roosevelt hall, Seventh and Market streets.

The Hosiery Workers have sponsored two such gatherings during the past two weeks, and splendid results have been obtained through enlisting new members. The local union is growing by leaps and bounds, it is reported, and the members are working toward a goal of 100 per cent within the next few weeks.

Officers of Branch 63 announced Friday that the meeting will be open to all workers of this craft, and an overflow crowd is expected at the big labor hall.

Local No. 1785 Moves to Ridgedale

Don't forget that Local No. 1785, United Textile Workers of America, will meet in the Junior Order hall, in Ridgedale, Saturday morning at 10:30, instead of meeting in East Lake. Let's all be there and be on time.

* * *

Miss Margaret Littrell is ill with the measles at her home in East Ridge.

* * *

Mrs. Mae Lowery is ill.

EDITH NUCKOLLS,
Reporter.

Meeting Hour For Local 1751 Changed

Officers of Local 1751, Woolen Workers, announce a change in the meeting hour of that organization from 10 a.m. Saturdays to 7 p.m., at the usual place. It was felt that the new hour will be more convenient for most of the members, and will prove more satisfactory generally.

The first session at the new hour of 7 p.m. will be held tomorrow, Saturday, April 14, and all members are requested to be present.

Iowa Supreme Court Upholds Mortgage Foreclosure Holiday

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa supreme court, in a 5-to-4 decision, upheld the constitutionality of the Iowa mortgage foreclosure moratorium law on grounds that the state has the right to legislate for the welfare of its people during times of economic emergency.

Spencer Miller On Valley Institute Of University

Secretary of Labor Also Scheduled for Address on Program of Local School.

Prof. Spencer Miller, nationally known economist, and who is well and favorably known to Chattanooga trades unionists, is among outstanding citizens scheduled for a part in the Tennessee Valley Institute to be conducted under auspices of the University of Chattanooga April 19 to 28. Prof. Miller will conduct a round-table discussion of unemployment insurance at the University chapel on Friday, April 27, at 9:45 a.m. and Saturday, April 28, at 8:30 a.m., the discussions will be continued. As secretary of the Workers' Education bureau, Prof. Miller has become widely known among the nation's workers, and some months ago delivered an address at the courthouse sponsored by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

The entire program of the Valley Institute, which succeeds the annual Institute of Justice at the university, bids fair to be one of the most valuable and entertaining series since the organization of the institute several years ago. Among other speakers of particular interest to the workers will be Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who will deliver an address at 11 a.m., on the subject "New Challenge to Industry."

Former Gov. Phil La Follette, of Wisconsin, is also on the program for an address Tuesday, April 24, on "Where Do We Go From Here?"

Dr. H. A. Morgan, David E. Lilienthal, Gov. McAlister and others of similar prominence are included on the program.

There is no admission charge, and the public is cordially invited. However, seats may be reserved for all the evening addresses at a total cost of $5 for the series.

DELEGATE

J. BURSON LOWRY

Mr. Lowry was named to represent Local 259, Movie Operators, at the coming convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, which meets at Louisville, Ky., in June.

Mowery to Represent Molders at Meeting

R. L. Mowery, veteran member of Local 53, Molders, was this week named representative of the local at the forthcoming convention of the international union at Chicago. Exact date for the gathering has not been set, but officers of the local union said it will be held some time this summer.

Joe Burton Now A Master Barber

Joe Burton, well-known member of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, has joined the "boss barbers" and is operating the Arcade shop, formerly owned by P. D. Booth, recently deceased.

Co-workers with Mr. Burton at the Arcade shop are the following well-known barbers: C. E. Milligan, F. H. Horton and J. E. Isom.

Union-Made Flour On Local Market

Union-labeled flour, a novelty on the local market, has been stocked by T. E. Sims, grocer, at 4501 Thirteenth avenue, and "White Dove," a product which has been 100 per cent union for many years, is now available. It is said that the union-made product is guaranteed to please, and retails for a price well in line with other flour.

All Colorado Breweries Have Union Agreements

Trinidad, Colo.—The Schneider Brewing company here signed a closed shop agreement with Brewery Workers' Local Union No. 373 providing for a substantial increase in wages for one year from May 1.

Michael Livoda, secretary of the Trinidad Central Labor union and vice-president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, declared that with this closed shop agreement every brewery in Colorado is a union establishment.

Johnson Orders Legal Drive on Code Violators

Moves to Speed Prosecution by Having Cases Taken Direct to United States District Attorneys for Action.

Washington, April 12.—New policies designed to assure speedy prosecution of code violators and to end "uncertainty as to enforcement by legal proceedings" have been announced by National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

Orders issued by the administrator so simplify procedure that state compliance directors will transmit evidence of code violations direct to federal district attorneys without the necessity of reference to Washington. Code authorities or their adjustment agencies will similarly refer cases to district attorneys through the state directors.

Uncertainty Must End.

". . . The time has come when uncertainty as to enforcement by legal proceedings must end," declared the administrator in a letter to the state directors. "There is much less justification for the arguments that 'this is a new law,' and 'most employers do not understand the obligations of the codes,' than there was six months ago.

"We must now proceed on the basis that one who is violating code and is not ready and anxious to comply and make restitution when informed of his noncompliance, must be brought swiftly and surely before the enforcement agencies of government."

"This uncertainty must stop," he reiterated in a letter to the code authorities, pointing out that while some of the uncertainty and doubt as to the government's support of code authorities may be the result of undue leniency or unduly extended adjustment efforts, only "a relatively few cases of non-compliance supported by facts warranting court action have been brought to our attention."

Time for Leniency Past.

"This new procedure and this request for cases," the general emphasized in the letter to the code authorities, "does not mean that alleged violators are to be thrown into court on mere unsupported allegations; or that indutry should cease its efforts to clean up its own compliance problems without resort to government. It does mean, however, that the time has passed to be lenient with the wilful violator and that where industry's attempts at adjustment have failed, the non-complier must be brought quickly and surely to justice through the proper channels. Government is ready, able and willing to back up industry in accomplishing this end."

Heretofore, the general explained in the letters, it has been necessary, in order to co-ordinate the administration's litigation and to avoid the institution of weak or unfounded cases, to have all cases referred to Washington for recommendations before proceedings were started. Now, however, the field agencies of NRA and of the code authorities have had sufficient actual experience to justify simplification of the procedure.

Coors Brewing Company Goes Union After Long Fight

Golden, Colo.—After eighteen years of militant opposition to union wages, hours and relations, the Coors Brewing company here, when confronted with serious losses to business during the last few months, accepted the inevitable and reached an agreement with the International Union of the the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America recognizing the union.

When the Volstead act was repealed the international union solicited the labor organizations throughout the entire country, asking them to boycott the beer manufactured by this concern and to use their influence with distributors to discontinue handling it. The result of this campaign ended with the officials of the brewing company toeing the mark and signing the union agreement.

PORT WORKERS LOSE JOBS.

New Orleans.—The board of port commissioners of New Orleans has dismissed approximately 800 of its employes in line with the statement recently of Seymour Weiss, president of the board, that the dismissals were necessary because of bad business conditions.

OLD OFFICERS CENTRAL BODY ARE APPROVED

But One Change Made in Board.

McDANIELS ONLY NEW EXECUTIVE

Kamin, Cuthbert, Eckenrod Chosen Delegates to State Convention.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council were evidently well satisfied with the stewardship of their executive officers, for at the annual election held last Monday night the entire executive board, with one exception, was renominated and elected without opposition. The one exception was the position of sergeant-at-arms, held for the past two years by E. E. Crosby, Electricians, and although he was renominated with the others Mr. Crosby "did not choose to run," and E. E. McDaniels, a fellow-member of Local 175, was named to replace him.

A. C. Kamin, president, Moving Picture Operators, therefore begins his third term as chief executive; Z. B. Bender, Carpenters, vice-president, his second term; T. R. Cuthbert, Printers, his third term, and Miss Lassie Munsey, School Teachers, her second year in that office. Mr. McDaniels, while new to the executive board this year, has served on that board before as well as in many other capacities for Central Body.

For doorkeepers Roy Nations, Textile Workers, and Paul Garber, Plasterers, were named.

Three trustees were elected as follows: W. E. Eckenrod, Cigarmakers; W. F. Lange, Machinists, and Paul Sanders, Painters, while two members of The Labor World board were re-elected: V. W. Hallmark, Elevator Constructors, and F. H. Trotter, School Teachers.

When the time came to elect three delegates to the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, however, it was found that some seven or eight nominees aspired to this honor, and for a time the "fur flew." When the smoke of battle had cleared away it was found that Messrs. Cuthbert, Kamin and Eckenrod had received a majority of the votes, and these three will represent Central Body in the annual gathering.

George Forbes, now assistant postmaster, who retired from active connection with the labor movement upon his appointment to that post, was unanimously voted an honorary life membership, and the "old-timer" expressed his appreciation in a few "well-chosen words."

Other business of importance transacted at Monday night's meeting was of such nature as to preclude publicity at the present time.

Washington Building Trades Adopt Thirty-Hour Week

Seattle, Wash.—A rousing building trades conference here, consisting of 150 delegates from all parts of the state and a number from Portland, Oreg., assembled for the purpose of drafting uniform wages, hours and conditions for individual and collective crafts, declared in favor of the six-hour day and five-day week for all building trades workers and set a minimum scale of $1.50 per hour for mechanics and $1 per hour for laborers. The work day, the conference said, should be between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., with noon hour of one-half or one hour as desired.

The conference also adopted a number of rules relative to shifts and other work conditions and set up the building trades section of the state federation of labor as the clearing house and governing body to give effect to the resolutions adopted.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Have diamond workers a union?

A.—Yes. It is the Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.

* * *

Q.—What was the first barbers' union?

A.—A union of barbers was formed in 1878, known as the Barbers' Protective union, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It was short-lived but was succeeded by a number of local unions, some of which were under the Knights of Labor. These local unions in 1887 formed the present Journeyman Barbers' International Union of North America.

What Next!

A tiny camera designed to take pictures of the inside of the stomach was tested on a man recently in a Philadelphia hospital. The man swallowed the camera, which consists of a metal tube two inches long and half an inch in diameter, containing lenses, a roll of film and a miniature flash bulb. Fastened to the camera is a rubber tube containing a plunger to set off the flash bulb. Doctors said the camera will show the first stages of stomach disorders which would not appear on an X-ray photograph.

Wisdom

Every step taken in the operation of government should be taken under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people.—Benjamin Harrison.

Labor Man on Hat Code.

Washington. — Appointment of Michael Greene, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International union, as labor representative, without vote, on the code authority for the hat manufacturing company, has been announced by Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson. Greene was recommended by Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the labor advisory board. He is to serve at the pleasure of the administrator.

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT
For *Distress After Meals*

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

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A Sinister Injunction

Probably one of the most sinister injunctions ever granted in a labor dispute is the order issued by Judge Frank C. Collier of the Supreme Court of California in Los Angeles, restraining officials of the Central Labor Council and of Waiters' Local Union No. 17 from picketing the Brown Derby Cafe in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles.

The basis of the petition for the injunction is the allegation that it would be illegal under the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act and of the NRA code for the Restaurant Industry for the management of the cafe to enter into an agreement with the officials of the Waiters' Union to employ exclusively members of that organization. This is the ordinary closed shop agreement, which is the underlying principle of the trade union movement.

It was the intention of the sponsors of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, and of the Congress of the United States, which made it the law of the land, to remove by this section some of the barriers to effective trade union organization. But the main paragraph in the petition for the temporary injunction, granted by Judge Collier, states that if the management of the Brown Derby Cafe signed the proposed agreement with the Waiters' Union "it would be contrary to the provisions" of both the National Industrial Recovery Act and the code for the Restaurant Industry and "would be in effect prohibiting an employe the free right to join or not to join a labor organization as such employe might see fit. It would be an agreement upon the part of the employer that would compel said employe to join the labor union."

If the temporary injunction granted by Judge Collier were an ordinary injunction banning certain forms of picketing, it would be just one more of the usual acts of an anti-labor judiciary. It would temporarily handicap union work in a particular craft and constitute an annoyance in the day-to-day struggle for union wages and hours.

But the temporary restraining order goes much farther and sets up the monstrous claim that the closed union shop, which is an integral part of organized labor, violates Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Sustaining this claim would turn Section 7-A into a weapon to destroy the very institution it was intended to protect.

Because of this sinister purpose of the temporary injunction the Los Angeles Central Labor Council is using every effort to have it set aside. In this work the Council will have the united approval of the entire labor movement.

Criminal Slaughter of the Workers

The criminal slaughter and mutilation of working men and women in industry is a profound indictment of the reprehensible refusal of individual and corporation employers to install and apply the maximum of safety devices, methods and policies necessary to protect employes from death and injury.

The magnitude of the industrial accident crime committed against the workers by those who own and control industry is poignantly illustrated in the statistics published by the Division of Safety and Hygiene of the Industrial Commission of Ohio regarding the accident record in that State for 1933. During the year, 906 workers were killed, six were permanently and totally disabled, and 1,180 lost some member or members of their bodies.

Analyzing these gruesome figures, it is revealed that in 1933 Ohio workers engaged in the production of wealth for the owners of industry lost 112 eyes, 22 arms, 7 hands, 19 legs, 6 feet, 800 whole fingers, 501 parts of fingers, and 81 toes.

These statistics do not include railroad accidents. They are the blood-stained fatalities and mutilations gleaned from 130,316 injury and occupational disease claims filed with the Industrial Commission during the year.

T. P. Kearns, Superintendent of the Division of Safety and Hygiene, declares that many of these deaths and mutilations were caused by employers putting new men on unaccustomed jobs and re-employing idle workers who had lost much of their skill during long periods of unemployment forced on them when they were thrown into the jobless army numbering millions.

The shameless industrial accident record of Ohio employers is duplicated in every other State.

Practically all of these industrial murders and mutilations would be stopped if employers were compelled to apply well-known safety methods and policies. But the serious and thorough application of accident prevention systems would reduce net earnings and decrease profits. So employers rest content with paying modest sums for workmen's compensation insurance and continue the slaughter and mutilation, not of the stockholders and bond owners, but of the men and women who produce the wealth without which both stocks and bonds would not be worth the paper on which they are printed.

Telegraph Industry Indicted

One of the most blistering indictments ever made of an industry was that of President Frank B. Powers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union against the telegraph communications industry. Powers showed by the industry's own figures, as collected by Government agencies, that its management has been inefficient to an almost incredible degree.

While business was declining, the big telegraph companies, heedless of danger signals, increased plant and equipment investment not far from 100 per cent. At the same time, telegraph business was steadily declining. Automatic equipment was constantly installed, though the cost of operation increased almost in step with the increase in automatic machines. Big salaries were paid officials, who apparently did little to earn them, while employes were paid starvation wages. These were some of the points made by Mr. Powers, at an NRA hearing on a proposed code for the telegraph companies.

Mr. Powers' testimony was a black eye for private ownership and management of the telegraph industry. Plainly, the present managements have not made good. If a demand arises for Government ownership and management of the industry, the managements will have themselves to blame.

Trouble for Hitler

Signs multiply that Herr Hitler and his Nazi followers are running into a peck of trouble. The church in Germany, both Catholic and Protestant, doesn't like the Nazi attitude toward religion and some other things and is showing a rebellious spirit. Just at present the Catholic church is taking the lead in opposition to Nazi policies and the Vatican has promised full support to Catholic young organizations which are resisting compulsory amalgamation with the Hitler youth movement, as planned by the Nazi regime.

The Catholic church has been in existence a long time and it is hardly possible the Hitler upstarts will change it greatly. In the end, the Nazis will probably be beaten.

The conflict with the church people is not the only thing troubling the Nazi regime. German exports have fallen to a low point because of the boycott in nearly all countries, the Government's gold reserve is shrinking and the country is in the grip of the severest economic crisis the Nazis have had to face.

All in all, it does not look so good for the German dictatorship and its attempt to make all Germans think and act alike. The Nazi course is an insult to intelligence and in the long run this never pays.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Signing of the new wage and hour agreement for the Appalachian soft coal field and imposition of the agreement by the NRA on the entire bituminous industry were events which, in their bearing upon general industrial trends, may prove equal in significance to the auto strike settlement, although the daily newspapers did not give the coal agreement equal prominence.

The coal agreement has a 35-hour week, 7-hour day, $5.00 a day base wage, check-off, no company union, no works council, no exception to the collective bargaining clause of the recovery act as in the automobile code, and no "list of union members" provision.

The auto strike settlement was held to have some bearing upon future labor adjustments. The coal agreement upsets that theory completely. All of the brakes upon collective bargaining set up in the auto settlement are ignored. Labor spokesmen feel that those brakes will be largely ignored in other industries, at least in those industries where labor is strongly organized.

A factor that may greatly influence the trend toward a shorter work week as desired by the president is the 35-hour week, because it pushes the hours below the 36-hour standard which is now the objective of NRA.

* * *

The coal agreement's effect upon the Wagner bill must not be overlooked. It will strengthen the proponents of that measure. Congress has been flooded with propaganda against the Wagner bill; the auto strike settlement is now being used as the wedge of the present drive by manufacturers' and business men's associations.

It is admitted in administration circles that the national labor board is essential to the NRA setup. It won't be abolished. But it must be strengthened if it is to function. Ergo, it will be strengthened.

The coal agreement has now offset the auto strike settlement in public reaction to the bill. Furthermore, the attack of the National Association of Manufacturers upon the "influence of labor" is not as impressive to the administration as it was after 1919 because its success at that time in keeping up hours and forcing down wages has been generally regarded as a factor in causing the depression. Since the arguments have not changed, they are largely discounted, and it is likely the administration will proceed in its own good time to get what it wants.

* * *

A contractor goes to jail for working men more than forty hours a week. If you don't believe that's something new under the sun, ask the United States Steel corporation which, just a few years ago, worked men so long that they went in circles from beds to work.

In those very recent days of the 12-hour day it was considered nobody's business how long an employer compelled workers to toil. And the employer could compel it, too, for there were men waiting to take the jobs of those who might quit, of those who became burned out, of those who got killed.

Those who remember Castle Garden will understand about that. Today there are many who never heard of Castle Garden.

Times change and today it is the business of the nation, a matter of social and political concern, to see that men do not work beyond a decent limit, even though the limit is still too long in many industries.

But there are other things to consider today. A year ago employers were a mighty sick lot. They were willing for any kind of state help.

The state has helped and business is looking up. So, "the devil a monk is he." Short of memory and weak of understanding, business now wants to be allowed to go its own way. It is putting up a lot of money for propaganda to induce the government to "leave it alone."

The worst of it is, business has created a lot of support for itself through its propaganda, because business men are not the only ones who think little about matters of social concern.

The nation made a beginning in the direction of democratic control of industry. There were a lot of mistakes and the structure hasn't been so very democratic, but it was headed that way and still is. Business, of course, doesn't like it.

Business knows that such control means a limit on exhorbitant profits, that it is a menace to compound interest and that there will be more to distribute among the working people.

* * *

If the working people of America allow the good work to be undone, if they allow the old profit institution to return to its old ways, then they will indeed be foolish—just poor saps.

But they probably will not permit any such thing.

And if they do the next crash will be a lot bigger than the last one and that will be the end of capitalism.

The modern industrial machine cannot any longer function and hold together under the old rules of 1929. Some think it can, but they are mistaken.

The one sound thing remaining is the principle of democracy. If we can save that we can go on, as we should, to build the world's finest civilization.

* * *

The fact that a contractor can be put in jail for working men too many hours a day is a bit of a straw in the wind, showing that we are trying to hold to the course. There are many other straws.

The ideas of the people are pretty sound, if only special interests do not turn their steps backward.

The best insurance Americans can have against going backward is a strong American Federation of Labor—not just a lot of unions, but a great network of unions knit together within the American Federation of Labor.

If employers and some others can keep unions apart they can check progress. No worker should be fooled about that. A united labor movement is the one thing that America needs above everything else. With that we shall go forward steadily and fast.

Industrial Relations Boards Established

Johnson Orders Labor Disputes Tribunal for Every Industry Coming Under NRA Codes.

Washington, April 12.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, issued an order calling for the immediate creation of industrial relations boards to handle labor disputes arising in industries operating under codes of fair competition. Such boards already exist in the cotton textile, bituminous coal and other industries. It was suggested that the boards follow the pattern previously established and have equal numbers ofrepresentatives of the two employes and employers, with both sides choosing a chairman.

The industrial relations board principle was recognized by organizations in the case of wage-earners injured in industry. To place responsibility for security of workers in large part upon the consuming public, as these measures would do, would seem to be in the interest of all.

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UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Prof. Tippetts Urges Child Labor Amendment Ratification

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12.—Because of the evident inability of the individual states to abolish child labor it is necessary to lodge that power with the federal government, declared Charles S. Tippetts, professor of economics at the University of Buffalo, in a strong statement urging the legislature of New York to ratify the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States, and thus confer upon congress the authority to regulate the labor of children under 18 years of age.

Implying that the virulent opposition to the amendment is probably stimulated by employers who coin the labor of children into profits, Prof. Tippetts punctured the two farovite contentions of the child labor advocates that the amendment would result in unjustifiable interference by the government with the authority of parents and constitutes an unwarranted interference with the rights of the various states. Answering these two claims, Prof. Tippetts said:

"There are some matters upon which legislation must be national in scope if it is to be effective. Child labor is one of these. Thirty states might regulate child labor, but if the industrial states permit it to remain, the evil continues to exist. Anyone who has studied the history of child labor realizes what a blot it has been upon social conditions in various parts of this country. The exploitation of children constitutes a sordid record—one that we now have it in our power to remedy.

"The same arguments that were used against the introduction of the public school system are now being advanced against the abolition of child labor. We were told that the public school system would interfere with the authority of parents and destroy the home. Would you now be willing to abolish the public school system? A student of economic history is impressed by the similarity of the opposition against every movement in the direction of the improvement of labor and social conditions.

"If the state of New York refuses to join those states which have already approved the child labor amendment, it will be something to be very much ashamed of in the years to come."

LABOR EDITOR DIES.

Philadelphia.—Royd E. Morrison, editor of the Progressive Labor World for fifteen years, leader in civic movements in Philadelphia and Camden and a figure in New Jersey politics, died of lobar pneumonia after a brief illness at his home in Camden on April 2.

Charts Picture Heavy Toll of Death in Slums

New York Survey Reveals Low-Rent Areas as Centers of Disease, Accident and Juvenile Delinquency.

New York City, April 12.—Charts prepared after a four months' survey of slum conditions here reveal the slums as accident, disease, juvenile delinquency and infant death centers.

The charts, prepared by the slum clearance committee with the aid of CWA workers, were shown at a luncheon attended by the municipal housing authority and many of the leading housing experts of the city. They were explained by R. H. Shreve, director of the slum clearance committee.

Shreve said that the cost of the city services, such as street cleaning and lighting and sewage disposal, and the added costs of disease, delinquency and crime for slum areas, made it cheaper to wipe them out entirely and replace them with modern dwellings even at the cost of putting up money without interest, granting tax exemptions and in general usbsidizing slum removal.

The committee's suggestions as presented by Shreve went, in some instances, further than the mere replacement of outmoded dwellings. He cited one chart in which were shown areas of vehicular accident deaths of children under 16 in Manhattan, alongside a chart showing areas of lowest rents.

"There are," he said, "certain evident concentrations of death locations which are quite markedly paralleled by the areas of lowest rents, as along the lower West Side, the entire East Side and in the whole of Harlem. Evidently there is an identity between areas of low rent and the locations of fatal accidents to children."

Noting that a third chart in this group showed vehicular deaths of adults distributed over the whole area irrespective of rents, Shreve suggested the need of more recreation space for children in the slum areas "and perhaps, too, an opportunity to improve conditions by a rearrangement of street pattern and a rerouting of traffic."

Another series of charts showed a similar relation between low rents and the addresses of juvenile delinquents. He pointed out that the cause seems to be the type of housing, since, for example, the West Side from Seventy-second to One Hundred Twenty-fifth street has dense population, high rents and little delinquency. He showed the value of social agencies in another series which pictured how infant mortality was lower in the lower East Side than in the equally crowded Harlem section, and how the former has many more social agencies at work. Another group showed higher incidence of tuberculosis deaths in the low-rent areas, but even in these a bettering of conditions where social agencies are at work.

NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE WORKERS MAKE BIG GAINS

Concord, N. C., April 12.—Over 1,500 working men and women attended a public mass meeting here at the county courthouse to point out the advantages which the United Textile Workers' union offers to textile workers. G. J. Kendall, of Charlotte, organizer of the textile workers in this section, declared that nearly forty locals of the union had been organized in the last four months in Mecklenburg and Gaston counties.

T. A. Wilson, of Raleigh, a member of the state industrial commission, proclaimed the advantages of the North Carolina workmen's compensation act. He said that since the law became effective four years ago more than $4,000,000 have been paid to around 110,000 persons injured in industrial accidents. He pointed out that under the compensation law victims of industrial accidents were sure to receive benefits while the former policy of obtaining damages through the courts was slow and uncertain.

U. S. Workers Suggest Johnson Quiz Farley on Re-employment

Washington, April 12.—The following self-explanatory letter was sent, by representatives of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks and the Railway Mail association, to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator:

Dear General Johnson:

You are quoted in the press as having sent letters to all industries under the various codes calling upon them to report how many more workers they can employ with a 10 per cent increase in weekly pay and, if not in a position to employ more workers, to explain "Why not?"

It is suggested that you send similar inquiries to Postmaster-General James A. Farley. It is true that the postoffice department is not under a code. However, the policies of the department so conspicuously clash with those of the president and your administration as to furnish obvious argument and advantage to those who are opposing or evading your efforts for industrial recovery.

Under a recent "furlough" order, the postmaster-general drastically reduced the compensation of the entire postal field personnel. With respect to some 26,000 substitute employes, this order throws them out of employment after several starvation years.

In another important particular, the furlough order of the postoffice department deserves attention in the light of your request that the various industries furnish information as to employment of more workers at higher wages. The postmaster-general's order specifically sanctions drastic curtailments of accustomed and necessary public service in order to make possible these transgressions of the spirit of your orders to private industry.

That this very peculiar situation has been generally noted is proven by the floods of newspaper and other comment which immediately followed the issuance of the furlough order.

Sincerely and respectfully,
GILBERT E. HYATT,
Legislative Representative, National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.
WILLIAM M. COLLINS,
President, Railway Mail Association.

PRINTERS GET INCREASE.

Cleveland, O.—John E. Miller, president of the Cleveland Typographical union, has announced an agreement raising wages 10 per cent and reducing the work week from 40 to 36 hours for 700 members of the union employed in commercial and job printing shops.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49194
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Fannie May Montgomery vs L. E. Montgomery

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Fannie May Montgomery is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 20th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 4-16

CREDITORS NOTICE
No. 25684
In the Chancery Court at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Effie McCullough et al vs. Betty P. Gould et al

To the creditors of the estate of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased:

All creditors and all persons interested in the estates of Alice Amelia Gould and Eleanor Frances Gould, deceased, are hereby ordered to come forward and exhibit their demands by petition, accompanied by a proper prosecution bond, and to have themselves made parties to this cause within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. The institution of any and all suits against said estates has been enjoined.

This order will be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This 19th day of March, 1934.
SAM ERWIN,
Clerk and Master.
By E. W. Bridgers, D. C. & M.
J. H. Anderson, Solicitor for Complainants. 4-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49498
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Margaret Hicks vs. Frank Hicks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Hicks is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. G. B. King, Atty. 4-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by C. O. Stephens and wife, Martha H. Stephens, dated May 15, 1928, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book X, Volume 22, Page 483, et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the authority vested in him as Trustee, F. L. Underwood, as such Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1934,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three (3) of the North Highlands, an addition of the Chattanooga Estates Company, according to plat thereof of record in the Register's office of said county, in Plat Book 8, page 12.

This April 6, 1934.
4-27 F. L. UNDERWOOD, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee, in a Deed of Trust, executed by T. J. Capps and wife, Annie Capps, on the 18th day of December, 1931, and registered April 4, 1934, in Book D, Vol. 27, Page 18, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of the monthly notes from July 18th, 1932, to this date, being 21 months, the said notes being in the principal sum of $12.00 per month, nothing having been paid on said indebtedness for 21 months, in violation of the terms and provisions of said Deed of Trust; and the default in the payment of said 21 notes, or twenty of them having existed and continued for more than thirty days next before this date, and the holder and owner of said outstanding unpaid notes demands and requests the foreclosure of said indebtedness as set forth in said deed of trust, to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, Trustee named in said deed of trust, will on

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934

within lawful hours, in front of the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

In the Second Civil District of said county, being lot number six in block number 64, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 2, page 22 of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east line of Avenue F (formerly Barker avenue) and extends eastwardly of uniform width 140 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 4th day of April, 1934.
4-27 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49539
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Stanley Roberts vs. Leona Flora Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Leona Flora Roberts is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 4th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. W. Hixon, Atty. 4-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49546
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elizabeth Margaret Davis vs. John W. Davis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Davis, whose residence is unknown so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This sixth day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. J. Troutt, Atty. 5-4

Serving Hundreds of Union Families in Our Territory...
WHY NOT YOU?
McDONALD GROCERY CO.
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
2603 EAST MAIN STREET Phone 3-3126
5002 ROSSVILLE BLVD. Phone 3-0641
3448 BRAINERD ROAD Phone 3-1136
WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskew's
CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES
732 MARKET ST.

Howard Bros.
FURNITURE COMPANY
"We Sell Nothing We Can't Guarantee"
RIDGEDALE
Phone 2-1836

"We Do Our Part"
For the NRA—and for Organized Labor
DALE'S Volunteer FOOD STORE
4808 Rossville Boulevard
Phone 3-0079

Roy McDonald
President of the
"Home Stores"
Said Wages Should Be
Cut in Half!

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

WHAT IS 100% UNION?
Full Co-operation with the Union, Working Union Hours and Paying Union Wages. We Signed the Working Agreement of Local 620. Look for the 1934 Card—We Have It. We Have the Reputation for Using the Best Materials Money Can Buy—and Doing the Best Work in the City.
Vanderstoop's Shoe Shop
Phone 7-2928 Free Delivery 122½ E. Eighth St.
WE ARE CO-OPERATING WITH THE NRA 100%

We the Members of the DALTON SHOE REPAIRERS' ASSOCIATION Are in Favor of ORGANIZED LABOR.
WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE
AMERICAN SHOE SHOP — SAM HENSLEY, Prop.
J. W. BRAY'S SHOE SHOP
DALTON SHOE SHOP — R. W. DAVIS, Prop.
DIXIE SHOE SHOP — C. O. BULGER, Prop.
FIVE POINTS SHOE SHOP — J. C. BRAY, Mgr.
ROBERTSON'S SHOE SHOP
SMITH'S SHOE SHOP — H. W. SMITH, Prop.
SPECK'S SHOE SHOP

Each Week . . .
The Labor World
. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!
MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you---
Think It Over!
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

If you have done an injury to a fellfailing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

ALL BIDDERS FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTS MUST NOW CERTIFY TO COMPLIANCE WITH CODE

Washington, April 12.—Comptroller-General McCarl has ruled that under the president's recent executive order, all sellers and manufacturers bidding for government contracts must file certificates of compliance with their respective codes before their offers can be considered.

The decision is the most sweeping ruling yet rendered to strengthen code compliance, and provides that huge expenditures of the federal government, as well as federal funds being allocated to state and local governments, or expended through private enterprise, must be made upon certificates of code compliance.

The ruling has an important bearing on the recent controversy between National Recovery Administrator Johnson and Henry Ford, and indicates that mere compliance is no longer adequate for the Ford Motor company. Heretofore Ford dealers signifying compliance with dealers' codes could enter bids; now their bids must be accompanied by manufacturers' certificate of compliance or affirmative commitment as well.

Prior to the president's order, McCarl in a ruling disallowed Johnson's contention that code signing was a necessary prerequisite to bidding for government business. McCarl said then that it was not intent of the act to require such affirmation to a code, but when a contractor accepted a contract, he must abide by the code of his industry. In the new ruling, McCarl takes the position that the president's order has the force of law, and while "signing of codes" still is not necessary, bidders for business involving direct or indirect expenditure of federal funds must file affirmative certificate of compliance.

McCarl's ruling disposes of the question also whether the president's order conflicts with federal statute governing letting of contracts to the lowest responsible bidders. Now a certificate of compliance is made a necessary factor in determining a lowest responsible bidder.

In Union There Is Strength. In Daniel's Soles There's Wear.
We have signed the contract offered by Local 620 on Wages and Hours.
(Ask any of our men)
100 PER CENT UNION
100 PER CENT N. R. A.
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 E. 7th St. Free Delivery
Phone 6-7941

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

NOW IS THE TIME
to buy your
Electric Refrigerator

Why wait longer? . . . see the
FRIGIDAIRE '34
TODAY!
Everybody's talking about the Frigidaire '34 . . . the finest Frigidaire ever built.
You are cordially invited to see it . . . to see also why, again this year, Frigidaire is outstanding. Convenience? The Frigidaire '34 has all the conveniences you've longed for—and many more besides. It has automatic defrosting! Ice trays are released, automatically, from the freezer at a finger touch! There's an almost unbelievable amount of food space—with extra room for tall bottles.
Beauty? Wait till you see these handsome new Super Series Frigidaires with gleaming Lifetime Porcelain inside and out . . . their sparkling chromium hardware. Wait till you see the convenient, new Frigidaire Servashelf that's so handy when rearranging things in the refrigerator . . . the Sliding Utility Basket for eggs and small articles.
Come in. See what Frigidaire has done for your convenience and economy. Join the proud families who are boasting "Ours is a Frigidaire '34."
A MODEL AS LOW AS $99.50 DELIVERED AND INSTALLED
With reduced Electric Rates nearly every customer can operate a Frigidaire at a very small increase in his electric bill. Ask our representative to analyze your electric bills and show you how little it will cost YOU to operate an electric refrigerator.
THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Green Criticizes Sex and Section Pay Differentials

Differences in Wages Unjust, He Tells Women's Trade Union League — Stresses Need of Economic Balance.

New York City, April 12.—Opposition to lower pay for women doing the same work as men and to code differentials between different sections of the nation was voiced by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in speaking at a dinner given here by the New York Women's Trade Union league in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"We have ever present that indefensible standard which, through the traditions of centuries, has been maintained," President Green said. "It has always seemed unjust to me that women workers should receive less pay for doing the same work and rendering the same service as that performed by men. We of the trade union movement have always vigorously contended that equal rates of pay should be paid women workers when they did the same work performed by men. We must continue the fight against this injustice until we win.

"While there may be some justification for the establishment of varying rates of pay in remote sections where standards of living differ—and I question the economic soundness of such a position—nevertheless there does not seem to be any good argument which can be offered or sound reason advanced for the payment of differing rates of pay to different women workers employed in cities closely related in practically the same territory. This is a part of the common problem we are trying to solve and one in which I know the National Women's Trade Union league is deeply interested."

Pays Tribute to League.

Mr. Green paid tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt and to the National Women's Trade Union league. He said that the league had "blended into an effective organization those who work for wages in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and those noble women outside of wage-earning classes who are interested in the promotion of social justice and human welfare."

The labor head emphasized the need of balance between production and consumption of manufactured goods and added:

"It is only when produced wealth is widely diffused, when the earnings of industry are equitably distributed, when purchasing power is widespread and established upon a high level, that we can expect to maintain progress and promote universal prosperity."

SLUGS
From the Hell Box
At the Times Chapel

W. W. Boyle has been switched to the day side to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Barringer's death, and Stuart Camp was given a situation at night.

* * *

When the new five-day contract went into effect a month ago it created eight new situations on the Times. J. D. Frawley, Turner Bell and J. E. Brenkworth were given machine sits, Charles Turner was put back on a regular proof desk job, Charles Dill got the make-up snap and W. W. Boyle and J. H. Crump were placed in the intelligence department (ad room). Thomas Shadrick was given a regular monotype situation.

* * *

The delegates' race is assuming a hot aspect now, with all three candidates busy combing the town for votes. Much important legislation is due to come before the convention this fall, so everyone should be deeply interested in the outcome of the election, and much care should be exercised in selecting a man to represent No. 89.

* * *

Milt Cooke tells us there has been a very unwelcome visitor at his home recently—his two baby boys are recuperating from an attack of measles. Sickness is always an unwelcome visitor anywhere and we hope Billy and David will soon be up and running around again.

* * *

The Pica club has finished another quarter of business, and no doubt the secretary will have a very good financial report to make at the regular quarterly meeting next Sunday morning. Stuart Camp, the secretary, is the most popular man in the shop on pay day.

Skilled Workers In Federal Services Win 40-Hour Week

Washington, April 12.—Skilled workers in the government printing office, the bureau of engraving and printing, the navy yards, the arsenals, the Panama canal and the lighthouse service and some other government services are to go on the 40-hour week as a result of the Thomas amendment to the independent offices bill. The shorter week has already gone into effect in some of the services.

Establishment of the 40-hour week in the government printing- office, effective April 7, is estimated by Public Printer Carter to be providing regular employment to from 400 to 500 additional persons. Of the more than 4,000 workers in the plant, only about 200 are exempted from the short week.

About 5,300 skilled workers at the navy yard here went from the 44-hour week to the 40-hour basis.

The 40-hour law covers those classes of employes whose wages are fixed by boards or other authorities. The independent offices bill is not effective as a whole until July 1, but Controller-General McCarl and Atty.-Gen. Cummings ruled that the 40-hour provision was to apply now. Workers affected by the shorter week get the same pay as when they worked 44 or 48 hours.

Why Not Try
DURAND'S
2 East Ninth St.
Lunches, Sandwiches
Beer on Tap
Patronize a Friend of Labor

TO THE PUBLIC:
For three years I suffered from piles, and I tried many doctors with no benefit. I was too weak for an operation.
For the benefit of other sufferers I feel it my duty to tell you that I used one and one-half boxes of Dr. Fitzgerald's Pedease and have not suffered since.
BESSIE DALE,
1131 E. Main St.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Sale 50 Cents a Box
25½ E. Main St., Chattanooga.

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her
WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.
Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition—this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."
Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

WHEN IN DALTON VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

NOW ---
Delicious Bread, Cakes and Pastries with the Union Label
at
McMILLAN'S BAKERY
311 DODDS AVE.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

SCOFFS AT "STRIKE WAVE."

Cleveland, O.—With factory employment and payrolls increasing, Secretary of Labor Perkins is not impressed "by the strike-wave people are talking about." "There isn't a first-class strike in America," she told reporters here. "Why do the American people get the jitters when strike is mentioned? Is it so terrible that people leave work and refuse to come back until they get something they want?"

Speaking of gluttons for punishment, there is the woman who goes traipsing around all day with a peck of feet in a quart of shoes.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Wa
PHONE 6-1183

EARNING POWER —
Your Most Important Possession
On it depend the necessities of life: food, clothes, shelter—everything.
Your Only Sure Protection Against Loss or Curtailment of Earning Power Lies in Disability Insurance.
The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Chattanooga Tennessee

TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVIII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 20, 1934 — Number 52

WALKOUT AT DALTON MILL IS EFFECTIVE

Hosiery Workers Foresee Complete Victory.

REAL SILK BRANCH CLOSED BY STRIKE

Citizens of North Georgia Metropolis Solidly Behind Union Workers.

Advices from Dalton to The Labor World indicate that the walkout of workers at the branch of the Real Silk Hosiery mills in that city, which occurred on Monday of this week following demands of several hundred employes for wage increases and other concessions, is completely effective. After a few days of bluff about operating, the mill was closed entirely Friday.

Trades unionists who visited the North Georgia metropolis this week declared that the spirit of the strikers is wonderful, and that seldom is such determination shown by workers in their efforts to improve their conditions.

"A most encouraging feature of the affair," one local union man told The Labor World, "is that the merchants and business people of Dalton are practically 100 per cent behind the workers. The spirit of unionism has been growing in this thriving city for many weeks, and it appears that people from all walks of life are 100 per cent behind the strikers in their demands for a square deal from the Indianapolis branch of the Real Silk concern.

"The union is well officered, and there is no question in the minds of these people that victory will crown their efforts."

REAL SILK WORKERS CLOSE INDIANA MILLS

Indianapolis, Ind., April 19.—The Real Silk mill of this city and its two subsidiaries, the National and the Fulton, were closed down by an effective strike which started last Friday morning.

More than 2,500 workers constituting virtually all of the hosiery—as distinct from the lingerie—workers in the three mills are participating in the strike.

Less than fifteen knitters in the three mills are acting as strikebreakers.

The Real Silk workers, themselves, and the whole labor movement here are almost overwhelmed with enthusiasm at the success of the strike, which for the past ten years had been regarded as impossible in this town.

The workers are mass picketing the three plants and are demonstrating absolute confidence in their ability to achieve a complete victory.

Recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the payment of the national union wage scale and the elimination of the so-called "efficiency system" of computing wages are the principal and very modest demands of the strikers.

That the sentiment of the community is with the strikers was demonstrated when the Real Silkers with sympathizers from the local labor movements paraded through the city Wednesday. Sensing that public opinion is with the strikers and that the workers are determined and are under capable leadership, the police are reversing former policies and are not interfering with the strikers.

LENOIR CITY WORKERS ALSO HAVE TROUBLES

Lenoir City, April 19.—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers here is fighting against a typical southern mill baron. The cotton and hosiery mills here are owned by the Charles H. Bacon interests and are part of a chain of mills in this section of Tennessee.

The Bacon interests are determined to prevent the spread of unionism in their plants and are using every customary tactic of intimidation and coercion in their fight. Organizer Fred Held has charged the mill management with violations of

(Continued on Last Page)

Strikers Spurn Offer of Bread By Colonial Co.

"Not Hungry Enough Yet" to Accept Truck Load, Say Dalton Unionists.

What was described as an attempt by representatives of the Colonial bakery to "pull a fast one" on the strikers at the Real Silk Mills at Dalton was frustrated by refusal of the unionists to accept a gift of a truckload of the staff of life, according to a story telephoned The Labor World from the Georgia city Thursday night.

The Colonial, as is well known to local working people—also to those at Dalton—has not received the organization of bakers with any great enthusiasm. In fact, it is recalled, although Colonial bakers were first to sign a charter for a union, for some reason never satisfactorily explained, the signers "reneged" and not one single member of the union is now employed at the local plant of the Colonial. Efforts have been made from time to time to adjust the matter, but without success.

Dalton trades unionists, although "new in the business," were well aware of the situation, representative of the Colonial appeared on the scene of the strike and offered to deliver, gratis, a truckload of the product, he was politely but firmly told that the strikers were "not yet hungry enough" to accept the offer, unless a satisfactory explanation of the reason why Colonial bakers were not organized was forthcoming.

"We prefer to eat bread baked by union bakers," a spokesman for the strikers said.

Non-Union Brewery Gets a Bad "Start"

The non-union Southeastern Brewing company, subsidiary of the Atlantic Ice & Coal corporation, chain concern operating over several states, got off to a bad "start" this week, when plans to brew beer at the local plant, where employment of non-union workmen caused a disagreement with local labor, were halted by some sort of a mishap, according to reports.

It was said that beginning of operations would probably be delayed several weeks. Exact nature of the trouble could not be learned, union men, of course, not being let in on the "secrets" of the chain corporation's subsidiary.

Plans for a renewed campaign of publicity in the Atlantic-Southeastern affair have already begun under direction of Central Body, and workers in all the territory where the Atlantic operates will be advised of the situation and asked to add their protests to the attitude of the officials toward labor.

It is not known whether the Southeastern brewery will retain the trade name of Lions Pilsener for its local product.

Shoe Repairers Sign All But One

Local 620, Shoe Repairers, announce that all downtown shops with the exception of the Model, on East Eighth street, have signed the new agreement submitted by the union a short time ago.

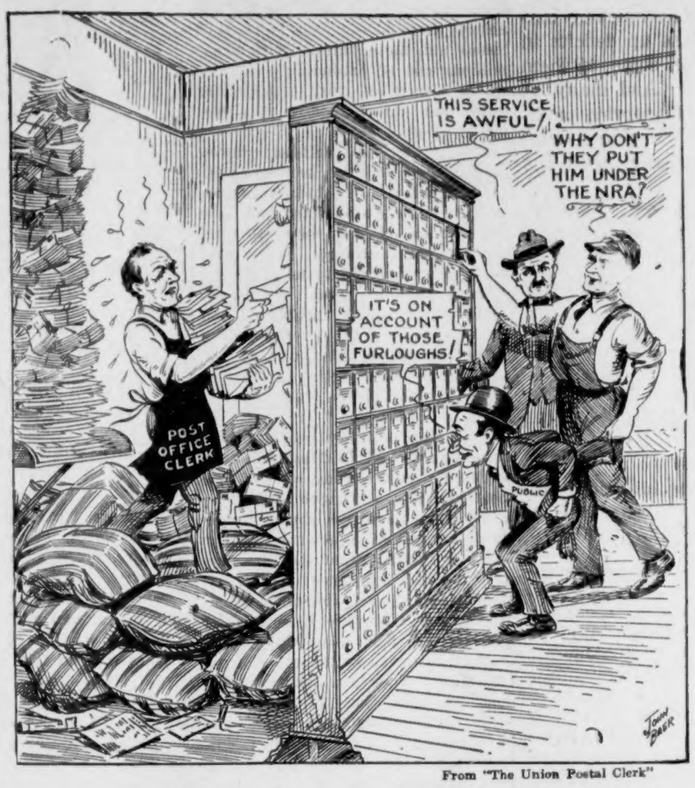
The Model shop is a chain organization, with headquarters in Nashville. It has been the center of considerable controversy, and has been almost continuously picketed as "unfair to the N. R. A."

Local union officials are hoping, however, to obtain the signature of the Model proprietor within a short time, it is announced.

Local Unionist Loses His Father

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Werndli, of Local 1744, United Textile Workers of America, were called to Summerville, Ga., this week, on account of the death of Mr. Werndli's father, who passed away in the Georgia town Wednesday.

The Labor World joins members of the local union in extending deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.



From "The Union Postal Clerk"

Both Sides of the Story—The Inside and the Outside

FARLEY REVOKES P. O. FURLOUGH ORDER

Washington, April 19.—Confronted by a rising tide of protest from the public and organized postal employes, Postmaster-General Farley has announced revocation of his order of March 2, requiring payless furloughs for postal employes and curtailing service until June 30.

Farley explained that the increase in the volume of mail had made the economies contemplated in that action no longer necessary. He interpreted the increase in the volume of mail as "an accurate barometer of improved business conditions throughout the country."

The revocation of the order will be effective as of May 1. In addition to its effect on the pay of thousands of postal employes, it will result in increased deliveries, employment of larger distribution crews and relief in the form of more work for the postal substitutes. The order aroused widespread complaint among federal employes, especially among the substitutes, who protested bitterly against their plight from lack of work and inability to get CWA or PWA relief jobs while remaining on the rolls.

The only part of the order remaining in effect, it was pointed out, is that vacations must be put off until the new fiscal year, which begins July 1.

A direct appeal to Farley to discontinue his economy order was made in March in a letter signed jointly by the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks and the Railway Mail association. They declared that economies at the expense of employes would inflict "harsh and unwarrantable burdens" on them.

Commenting on the postmaster-general's order, the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks said:

"No doubt can exist as to the forces which brought about this repeal. It was the amazing response to the public to the inconvenience and loss suffered by them and their rising indignation because of a consistent transgression of the principles of the NRA by postal employment policies."

The furlough section is still in the law, as it applies to the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Postal employes are fighting the section and are supporting the Sweeney bill, designed to eliminate the furlough provision.

Tennessee Solons Deny Giving Aid To Coal Operators

Both Declare Item Quoting Mine Owners' Representative Without Foundation.

Senator Nathan L. Bachman and Congressman Sam D. McReynolds have both unqualifiedly denied an alleged statement of one of the representatives of southern mine operators, quoted in the News of April 12, to the effect that the former gentlemen were supporting the coal operators in their fight for differentials in wage scales and hours for mine workers in this section, and were attempting to enlist the interest of Secretary of State Cordell Hull in behalf of the employers.

The only part played by the senator and congressman, according to letters received by Secretary Cuthbert, of Central Body, was to extend the courtesy of arranging a hearing for the employers. Neither of the Tennesseans had heard anything whatever with reference to the statement about Judge Hull.

Mr. Cuthbert's letter, together with the replies furnish rather interesting reading, and indicate that the mine owners' spokesman either was misquoted or let his enthusiasm get the better of his judgment.

Mr. Cuthbert wrote identical letters to Senator Bachman and Congressman McReynolds, as follows:

April 12, 1934

Hon. Nathan Bachman,
Senate Building,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Senator Bachman:

Today's News carried a story concerning the fight being made by southern coal mine owners on the wage differential. In it one paragraph has caused a bit of concern, which says "Senator Nathan Bachman and Congress-

(Continued on Third Page)

SMITH COUNTS BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION

Teachers' President Reviews Accomplishments of Union.

TAKES MILD RAP AT TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE

Newly-Elected Officers Local 246 Optimistic as to Future for Members.

Chattanooga and Hamilton County Teachers' Federation, Local 246, is set to "go places" within the coming year, according to Stanton E. Smith, re-elected president of the federation at its regular meeting in the University of Chattanooga chapel last Saturday morning.

According to the spirit of an interview prepared for The Labor World Friday by Prof. Smith, the local teachers feel that "much has been accomplished, there remains much to do, but we are on our way."

President Smith, in discussing the work of the federation, takes a mild poke at the report of the so-called Hamilton County Taxpayers' league, recently released, and intimates in connection with this, that "insidious propaganda" is endangering the future of education.

The local union of teachers was chartered some eighteen months ago, and despite almost insurmountable handicaps brought about mainly by depression conditions and the machinations of enemies of education, who have taken and are taking full advantage of the economic crisis to destroy

(Continued on Last Page)

NRA Label Denied Tennessee Firms Violating Codes

Fair Practices Insignia Withheld from Cotton Garment Men Who "Chisel."

Certain garment factories in the state of Tennessee will be denied the use of the NRA label which will be placed on all such products where the manufacturer is complying with the code for this industry, according to news this week from Hugh Humphreys, state compliance director, who describes such situation in this state as "unfortunate."

Mr. Humphreys declares these manufacturers are in the position of having filed against them complaints of their violating wages and hours prescribed under their code, and he has therefore requested proper authorities to withhold the fair-practices label from these firms.

The state director's statement, issued in the form of a press release Thursday, follows:

"The products in all factories covered by the cotton garment code manufactured after May 1 are to have NRA labels attached to each article. This information is furnished by E. E. Little, temporary director of observance of the cotton garment code authority located in New York. Mr. Little further states that they are now issuing labels to members of this industry under NRA regulations. I am requested to wire Mr. Little promptly the names of firms covered by the cotton garment code against whom we have prima facie cases of violation so that these violators will not be supplied with the labels pending adjustment.

"It is unfortunate that certain garment factories in the state of Tennessee are in the position of having filed against them complaints of their violating the hours and wages prescribed under their code and it becomes my duty to inform Mr. Little to withhold these labels. Under these circumstances it is very desirable that each manufacturer under the cotton garment code communicate with me at once that I may have full assurance that they are complying with the terms of their code."

Record Attendance Indicated for Meet State Federation

Reports from All Sections Presage One of Largest Gatherings in History.

One of the largest gatherings in the history of the Tennessee Federation of Labor is indicated in reports going into the office of Secretary W. E. Cheek at Nashville, according to information received from the state official this week.

The meeting will convene in Memphis on Monday, May 7, and will last probably the usual three days, although there is a possibility that due to the many important matters to be discussed the rule may be broken and the business continued over into the fourth day.

Economic conditions made advisable abandonment of the annual convention last year, and this fact, together with the unquestioned vast improvement in general business affairs, is pointed to as one reason for the probable record attendance.

Certain it is that the largest number of delegates ever to represent Chattanooga in the state body will trek to the Bluff City for the meeting, as already more than a score have been selected to represent the local workers, and several local unions which have not yet acted will name their representatives within the next two weeks.

President Aymon and Secretary Cheek early issued an appeal to all unions to recognize the unusual importance of this year's sessions, and the response has been very gratifying, according to the officials.

Local unions are requested to phone or send in to The Labor World names of those who will represent them at the meeting.

And So, After That, The Balloon Went Up

Editor The Labor World:

The following, under the heading, "How One Candidate Spent His Time," was sent in to me, and I am passing it on to Labor World readers for what it is worth:

"Lost four months and twenty days canvassing, lost 1,360 hours of sleep thinking about the election, lost 40 acres of corn and a whole lot of sweet potatoes, lost two front teeth and a lot of hair in personal encounter with an opponent; donated one beef, four shoats and five sheep to barbeques; gave away three pairs of suspenders, five calico dresses, five dolls and thirteen baby rattles, kissed 126 babies, kindled fourteen kitchen fires; put up eight stoves, cut fourteen cords of wood, carried 24 buckets of water, gathered seven wagon loads of corn, pulled 470 bundles of fodder, walked 4,060 miles, shook hands 9,080 times, told 10,001 lies and talked enough to make 10,000 volumes; attended 26 revival services, was baptized four times by immersion, and twice some other ways, contributed $50 to foreign missions, made love to nine grass widows, got dog-bit thirty-nine times and got defeated."

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

Chattanooga, April 18, 1934.

Mrs. Mary B. O'Brien Goes to Her Reward

Mrs. Mary B. O'Brien, aged 85, mother of John O'Brien, member of Chattanooga Typographical union and well-known local political leader, passed away at the residence of Mr. O'Brien, 1913 Bailey avenue, Monday.

Mrs. O'Brien had been a resident of Chattanooga for thirty years. She was a member of the Highland Park M. E. church, south. Besides the one son named, she is survived by a daughter, Miss Florine, and three grandsons, John, Jr., Robert E. and Billy, all of Chattanooga.

The Labor World offers heartfelt condolences to the surviving relatives of the deceased lady.

RUMORED ALL IS NOT WELL AT 'HOME STORES'

"Individualist" Said to Be Having Troubles.

PRINTER(?) DEMOTED FOR DARING TO KICK

Retail Stores "Sold Back" to McDonald When Code Is Revised.

Continued rumors of code violations come from headquarters of the so-called Home Stores, where are located the bakery, dairy, wholesale grocery, printing plant, tire business, etc., the latest story declaring that when one employe in the printing department of the concern made bold to protest against an alleged code violation he was "demoted."

Local printers are wondering just how far the grocer, baker, dairyman, druggist, tire dealer, etc., would have to go to demote anyone in that department, in view of the "princely" wages paid printers (?) and the fact that McDonald indicated to a committee that scrubbing floors, cleaning cuspidors or anything else the merchant prince might desire, might become a part of the "printer's" duties at the option of the employer.

It was recalled that McDonald once offered a local craftsman $15 per week for his services "from can till can't," although the worker was encouraged with the further advice that he might even work himself up eventually to $25 per week.

Another interesting item coming from the headquarters of the cheap-labor institution was to the effect that the retail stores, which had been "sold" to the individual managers when the code provided a wage scale of $35 per week for executives, have now been "rebought" by McDonald, and the boys are once again mere working men. The new code for groceries is said to approve a scale of wages for executives considerably below the above figure.

Chattanooga Typographical union, which has carried on a campaign of publicity regarding the unprecedented attitude of Roy McDonald, president of the "Home Stores" company, is planning a renewed program along these lines, and a committee from that body has been busily engaged during the past week assembling new data and preparing to put it properly before local working people and their friends, and particular attention will be given to surrounding communities.

McDonald continues to print his weekly throw-sheet, for which he originally employed an out-of-town operator when numbers of local craftsmen were unemployed, but parties who have been able to locate a copy of the sheet declare it is still composed entirely of advertising for the stores and their affiliated businesses. In this connection it was recalled that the so-called Don Cherry Tire company has long ago been declared "unfair" by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, along with the wholesale and retail groceries, bakery, dairy, etc., operated under the name "Home Stores."

Labor World readers will remember that McDonald told a committee which called upon him that he was an individualist, and that anyone who works for him will come to work at such time as he orders, and will quit by the same sign.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders to keep wages up as an aid to prosperity. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer-baker-dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further, he held, we will never be out until wages are further and further cut.

ONE MORE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Now Turkey has adopted a five-year plan for economic and industrial development of the country; new industries are to be created, vocational training is to be developed and a labor office is to be set up to safeguard the rights of the workers.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What union was organized at Pueblo, Colorado?
A.—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

* * *

Q.—Where and when will the next convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance be held?
A.—Minneapolis, Minn., beginning next August 13.

* * *

Q.—What was the first great industrial nation to establish a compulsory system of unemployment insurance?
A.—Great Britain, whose system was set up in 1911.

What Next!

A perambulating room-cooler is offered for hot weather use in home or office. It is said to be as quiet as an ordinary fan. It is no larger than a console radio and is capable of adequately cooling and dehumidifying the average sized room. It is self-contained, with fan, cooling coil and condenser, mounted in a rubber-wheeled cabinet.

Wisdom

How many things, both just and unjust, are sanctioned by custom!—Terence, Roman poet.

SPANISH STRIKE CLOSES FIRESTONE TIRE FACTORY

Bilboa, Spain.—Labor unrest spreading in Spain caused the Firestone Tire factory here to close its plant indefinitely after 200 workers struck in protest against the dismissal of several workmen. The local authorities are seeking to negotiate an early settlement.

At Zaragosa a general strike was resumed when a strike broke out in the leather tanning factories. One factory refused to readmit workers who struck recently and the others again walked out. Similar action by several business houses aggravated the tense situation and trouble was feared.

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." ... Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

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26 S. Hamilton St. Dalton, Ga.

But How About the Cannon Fodder?

Mine owners of the Tennessee-Alabama district are reported to have talked about "civil war" and "secession" in their protest against government recovery orders. For all of which these gentlemen should be—and probably later will be—ashamed of themselves. If such a thing had occurred in a meeting of workingmen (which could not have happened, at least in this section of our beloved country) these same industrialists would have howled to the high heavens about treason, communism, etc., and would have demanded the perpetrators be shot at sunrise, or at least deported.

However, the incident gives rise to conjecture as to what might happen if a mine-owner-controlled civil war or secession movement should chance to bloom. For one thing, it might give the J. Harvey Wilsons another opportunity to nonchalantly toss five-thousand dollar checks on the tables to make up deficits in the funds necessary for the event, and maybe some of them would get their pictures printed in the papers. And many of the old flags of 1917, carefully folded away by lip-service patriots of those hectic days, would be resurrected by the coupon-clippers for the purpose of spurring the boys on to again make the world safe for democracy.

But where would they get the cannon fodder? Working people, as a rule, while sometimes despairing of justice in this land of troubles, are fairly well satisfied to take their chances on a fair deal in the long run. And without the workers, most any war would assume a comic-opera aspect.

Go ahead and start your war, gentlemen, but you'll have to do your own fighting. We're not going along.

Dr. Wirt's Brainstorm

Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary, Ind., educator, got into the limelight of publicity by claiming that he had discovered a plot on the part of certain government officials and others to overthrow the form of government or social order of the United States. In his statement before the special committee of the house of representatives appointed to investigate the charge, Dr. Wirt revealed that the "plot" consisted of the advocacy of national economic planning, and that the main "plotter" was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell, who for some time has sponsored economic planning as a means to restore prosperity to the farmers in particular and to the people generally.

Economic planning in itself is not new. The new element is the purpose of economic planning. In the past, and to a large extent in the present, economic "planning" has been the monopoly of capitalists, bankers and large investors with unlimited profits for those who own and control industry as its sole object. The logical result of this "planning" was the depression which began in 1929 and which produced an unemployed army running from 3,216,000 in January, 1930, to 13,689,000 in March, 1933, and now standing at about 11,000,000. In addition, the old "planning" ruined thousands of banks, millions of farmers, and threw our entire economic and social order to the verge of chaos.

The new economic planning is designed to use our immense capacities for the production of wealth for the real benefit of the people, who do most of the useful work in both production and distribution.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has properly visioned this idea. In a report to the annual convention of the federation, after stating that the "fundamental difficulty" with our economic system is the lack of equal sharing in those things which make up the welfare of our people, the council said:

> "With co-ordinated planning we may endeavor to make the things people want, assure distribution by planning for adequate consuming power, thereby making it possible for all to enjoy the benefits of social progress."

Economic planning, national in scope, designed to secure prosperity for the masses of the people, is the underlying purpose of the new deal. It is the underlying purpose of the national industrial recovery act. Moreover, it is in thorough accord with the constitution of the United States, which confers upon congress the power "to promote the general welfare."

Of course using the constitution and the power of congress to promote the interests of the masses of the people arouses the opposition of those subversive groups who have hitherto used the government to advance the interests of the profiteers. It is quite natural that they should see in economic planning for the public interest a direct assault on the form of government as they and their courts have shaped it. But real economic planning for the welfare of the people, instead of overthrowing the form of government outlined in the constitution, will make it the servant of the people, and that is what it should be.

Victims of Usury

Startling revelations of the victimizing of poor people by small loan companies came to the surface in the hearing held by the District of Columbia committee of the United States senate in Washington on the usury bill sponsored by Senator King, of Utah.

William A. Roberts, corporation counsel for the district, advocated fixing the legal rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum with authorization for additional charges, strictly limited by law, for investigation, commissions and other things, the borrower being further protected by the provision that even these charges must be reasonable with the burden of proof on the lender. Agents of the small loan companies demanded a much higher rate than that approved by the district's counsel.

In the course of the hearing an attorney representing certain victims of usurious lenders gave a number of cases of borrowers who were penalized by monstrous charges when compelled by circumstances to default.

He cited a case of a railroad fireman who had borrowed $25, signing a note for $30, of which $15 was due in five days and $15 due in twenty days. Immediately he defaulted he was sued in the name of a woman to whom his note was said to have been sold and he ultimately had to pay $52.50. A loan of $75 cost another borrower $100, he said. A newspaper employe borrowed $100 on his automobile for eight months, but missed a payment. His car was "snatched" and he had to pay $154 a month after he had borrowed.

Another witness testified that a "Wall Street combination" owns most of the small loan companies, and that the banks are financing these companies in the drive for higher interest rates.

It is a fundamental criticism of our money loaning system that the poor, who are least able to pay usurious rates for loans to tide them over periods of necessity, are the very ones who are mulcted by the highest charges. In this age of subsidies for air mail contractors and ocean mail contractors and banks and railroads it might not be a bad plan to consider the advisability of subsidizing interest rates charged the poor.

"Life Lines" Not Wanted—Now

It is becoming more and more a question whether the big basic industries are going to insist upon renewal of their codes at the next expiration dates. Big industrialists individually, as they get more out of the depression, are expressing opposition to making NRA permanent, or to enactment of such measures as the Wagner bill which would have to do with its permanency. There is frequent expression from within industry that NIRA was only a temporary expedient to combat depression. In other words, industry is getting on its feet, and not so enthusiastic (until the next jam) about "life lines" thrown from Washington.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The federal emergency relief administration is faced with the prize dilemma of the whole recovery program. Here are ten million unemployed, which means thirty to forty million dependents. CWA took care of the worst of it this winter. Now what—?

If the administration continues gestures of employment, at more or less make-believe occupations—since the PWA falters and actual industrial operations probably never will absorb them—that means more bond issues and more taxes. With these millions out of production, not carrying themselves very much, that puts some real burden on the economic set-up.

Comes now the self-help movement, along with barter-and-exchange, and all of that last-resort stuff of those disconnected from the main works. Most of these folks are capable—can do things. But if they go to making things to sell, they are "interfering with regular business!" FERA is a "relief" institution, and "it won't do for the government to be putting people into business"—in competition with folks under the codes. That might be "unfair."

* * *

Well, these self-help people are becoming vocal. At Washington a little conference, representing some of the most successful and significant of the self-help co-operatives and co-operative communities, is getting together to try to find out what they are permitted to attempt under FERA assistance, along with subsistence homesteads, etc. They are from Boulder and Denver, Salt Lake City, Richmond, Louisiana, Baltimore, Worcester, Mass. They are asking intelligent questions, born of experience. Some of them represent others who have cashed in their insurance policies to help put over some self-help co-operative concern, until the government could get around to help. And the government didn't! Some sore spots.

These folks talk about the rioting in Minneapolis by CWA workers—and shake their heads. Too bad! They tell of clashes with code authorities. They want to mine coal and sell it to the relief administration. They are tanning leather—and wish they had a shoe factory. Louisiana offers a co-operative colony with 15,000 acres of land, and a couple of sawmills, but cannot finance the housing and necessary subsistence until some hundreds of families could get in their crops. And what can they do with their lumber—under the the codes?

FERA has some problems, along with Gen. Johnson and his automobile factories. How to carry the load without rocking the boat? Private enterprise cannot pay any attention to absorbing these ten million workers. But somebody must pay attention to it. How?

* * *

An example of the fantastic lengths to which the Austrian reactionaries are proceeding in their thirst for revenge is given in a message to the London Daily Herald from its Vienna correspondent.

A boy of 16 saw a man delivering leaflets which bore the title, "Patriotic Association of House Tenants."

The boy laughed. He was arrested and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

This is symptomatic of a furtive reign of terror in which scores of men, and women, temporarily set free during the short period when Dollfuss was making a parade of clemency, have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned. Oppression, misery and want are likely to be the lot of the Austrian workers for some time to come as far as the fascist dictators are concerned.

* * *

The Wirt episode isn't wirt all the newspaper space it's getting, but nevertheless here's where it gets a bit more.

The nation hasn't seen so good a show in many moons—and yet—and yet—

It isn't all just a laughing matter, funny as the Gary professor has been on the stand and in the public prints.

For example, he has blown up a tempest in a teapot. The next time charges of red machinations are made there'll be many who will say, "oh, oh, just another Wirt fiasco—just more hooey."

That's the damage this vaudeville stunt has done.

* * *

As for Wirt himself, how many remember the Gary school propaganda back in 1915, or thereabouts?

A great many persons thought it a good idea at the time and there was a tremendous effort to have it installed in New York.

Labor had a lot to do with defeating the proposition. It didn't like the fact that it came from Gary, steel trust seat; and it didn't like what looked like a lot of Rockefeller influence.

So the Gary plan went back to Gary and nothing much has been heard of Dr. Wirt from that day to this, when he emerges with a bang.

And it's all so funny. A few folks, having varying views, gather at a party and jabber. How they can jabber! But they say Wirt did most of the jabbering.

The serious point to it all is this: In that party there wasn't one person qualified to speak for the administration or for any real part of it. They could have promised "the revolution" tomorrow morning and it wouldn't have meant anything.

* * *

There was Lawrence Todd. He's a queer combination of social registerite and communist newspaper reporter. He represents the official soviet press service in Washington. He's not a competent prophet of American operations or actions. His predictions would be precisely meaningless.

There were some government bureau employes. They may be good employes, but they cannot speak with authority. None can be said to be closer to the president than that possibly one or two might be "a friend of a friend of a friend" of some professional bureau chief.

It's all very funny and it looks as if Dr. Wirt, of Gary, had been taken for a swell buggy ride.

Whereupon congress went dizzy and the high hats on the hill got just about as foolish as Dr. Wirt.

If the whole thing had been engineered to take people's minds from real issues, if it had all been built to create a smoke screen, it couldn't have been better timed.

So, with Dr. Wirt making a monkey of himself, with congressmen making monkeys of themselves, perhaps "we the people" are the biggest monkeys of all for providing an audience that eats up columns of stuff about the silliest thing Washington has seen under the new deal. Let's call it a day on freak shows.

MARYVILLE BARBERS WIN THREE SHOPS FOR UNION

Maryville, Tenn.—Three more Maryville barber shops have signed agreements to recognize the Journeymen Barbers International union and in the future will employ only union barbers, pay the union scale, and observe union rules and regulations. There are now six union barber shops here. The three additional recruits to union hours and wages were secured through conferences held by H. Clay Ammons, president, and O. L. Pierce, secretary-treasurer, of the Knoxville Barbers' union.

"SUNNY MAID" SLICED BREAD
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Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

ENDING OF CWA "TRAGEDY," GOTHAM OFFICIAL ASSERTS

Washington, April 19.—Abandonment of the civil works program was characterized as a "tragedy" by William Hodson, commissioner of the department of public welfare of New York City, in speaking before the Red Cross convention here.

"I do not wish to appear to be criticizing the new system, or any one," Hodson said, "but the fact remains that it was a tragedy indeed that we suddenly had to take action April 1 which reversed the sound principles which had been set up under CWA. If funds were no longer available, it was nevertheless a tragedy that had to be done with such suddenness. The transfer from federal funds back to state and local funds should have been more gradual.

"It should have taught us a lesson—and that is, that we cannot deal with the needy and distressed, whose numbers mount into the millions, by mass action. We must still continue to consider industrial problems—no man's distress is quite similar to his neighbor's. And we must be prepared when we launch a program to follow through or permit time to make essential adjustments."

Clyde Garrett Goes To Provident Shop

Clyde Garrett, well-known member of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, has decided to try his luck at the Provident shop, and is greeting his friends there. Mr. Garrett has for several years held down a chair at Cochran's, 908 Market street.

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NRA -- 100 Per Cent -- UNION
FREE DELIVERY
We Specialize in Cleaning Shoes of All Kinds

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy— Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

WARNING!
CITY TAXPAYERS!

All unpaid taxes covering 1932 levy will be turned over to the back-tax attorney on May 1.

Please pay now to avoid attorney's fee of 5 per cent.

ALVIN SHIPP,
Treasurer.

MORE ABOUT COAL OPERATORS

(Continued from First Page)

man Sam McReynolds offered aid to the operators and a conference was being arranged with Cordell Hull to enlist his support . . . "

Does this mean that you are helping the coal mine owners to destroy the wage scales set up under the NRA, and that you are siding against the workers in their defense of their living?

Because the story in the paper is not clear to us, we ask that you inform us if you are taking a stand on the matter, and if so, what your stand is.

Yours truly,
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secy.

Under date of April 14, Mr. McReynolds wrote:

Mr. T. R. Cuthbert,
3611 South Terrace,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Cuthbert:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. in which you state that the News carried a story in one paragraph which stated that Senator Bachman and myself offered aid to the operators and a conference was being arranged with Cordell Hull to enlist his support.

I do not know what the News had, but all Senator Bachman and myself did was to assist in arranging hearings for the coal operators with the administrator of the NRA, and this hearing was had as you no doubt know this last week. This is all I know about it.

As to any conference with Judge Hull I know nothing about that. In other words, we merely undertook to see that the coal operators got a hearing before the code authorities. We know nothing about the facts at all.

Yours most respectfully,
S. D. McREYNOLDS.

Judge Bachman said:

April 16, 1934.

Mr. T. R. Cuthbert, Secy.,
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council,

My dear Mr. Cuthbert:

I have yours of the 12th with reference to an article in the News concerning the wage differential in the southern coal mine situation.

In view of my consistent record in favor of the interests of labor, I am somewhat surprised that you should make inquiry as to my attitude with reference to my siding against the workers.

I attended the hearing with some of the operators and felt, of course, as representing my constituency, they were entitled to an opportunity for a hearing. I have taken no position inimicable to labor.

With my kind regards, I am,
Very truly yours,
N. A. BACHMAN.

Verbal Pacts the Bunk, Strike-breakers Learn

London, Ontario.—Printers are on strike against two local dailies which refused a signed agreement but offered a verbal one. The papers are being printed by strikebreakers.

In the Advertiser one day, sandwiched in a story, there appeared the following:

"Us non-union rats are making more money than the union printers ever did."

But soon the same paper carried another unauthorized paragraph, reading:

"These verbal agreements are the bunk, we've been cut in pay already."

Hubby (absent-minded) — Where are my glasses, honey?

Wifie (busily)—Right where you emptied them last night, darling.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49498
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Margaret Hicks vs. Frank Hicks

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Hicks is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of March, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. G. B. King, Atty. 4-20

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in F. L. Underwood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust executed by C. O. Stephens and wife, Martha H. Stephens, dated May 15, 1928, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book X, Volume 22, Page 483, et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the authority vested in him as Trustee, F. L. Underwood, as such Trustee, will, on

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1934,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three (3) of the North Highlands, an addition of the Chattanooga Estates Company, according to plat thereof of record in the Register's office of said county, in Plat Book 8, page 12.

This April 6, 1934.
4-27 F. L. UNDERWOOD, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49539
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Stanley Roberts vs. Leona Flora Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Leona Flora Roberts is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 4th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. W. Hixon, Atty. 4-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49546
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Elizabeth Margaret Davis vs. John W. Davis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Davis, whose residence is unknown so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This sixth day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. J. Troutt, Atty. 5-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee, in a Deed of Trust, executed by T. J. Capps and wife, Annie Capps, on the 18th day of December, 1931, and registered April 4, 1934, in Book D, Vol. 27, Page 18, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of the monthly notes from July 18th, 1932, to this date, being 21 months, the said notes being in the principal sum of $12.00 per month, nothing having been paid on said indebtedness for 21 months, in violation of the terms and provisions of said Deed of Trust; and the default in the payment of said 21 notes, or twenty of them having existed and continued for more than thirty days next before this date, and the holder and owner of said outstanding unpaid notes demands and requests the foreclosure of said indebtedness as set forth in said deed of trust, to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, Trustee named in said deed of trust, will on

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934

within lawful hours, in front of the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

In the Second Civil District of said county, being lot number six in block number 64, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 2, page 22 of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east line of Avenue F (formerly Barker avenue) and extends eastwardly of uniform width 140 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 4th day of April, 1934.
4-27 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49573
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Brown vs. Will Brown

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Will Brown is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 5-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49581
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Venda Alverson vs. Barnie Alverson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Barnie Alverson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 5-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18396.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustees by deed of trust executed the 14th day of May, 1928, by C. W. Ross and wife, Neita Pearl Ross, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered May 15, 1928, in Book "X," Vol. 22, page 327 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness and interest due May 14, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The south fifty (50) feet of Lot No. four (4), Block No. one (1), Oak Park, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 19 in the Register's office of said county. Said part of lot makes one tract of ground fronting fifty (50) feet on the east line of West End Avenue and extends back eastwardly along the north line of North Street a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the west line of Lot No. eight (8) in said Addition.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
5-18. Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18455.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustees by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by T. L. Clary and R. W. Ward, as Tenants in Common, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 2, 1928, in Book "X," Vol. 22, page 604 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness due May 31, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. five (5), in Block "A," Kelly Gardens, West Section, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 39 of the Register's office of said county. Said lot being triangular in shape and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of the Germantown Road at the northeast corner of Lot No. four (4) of said Block; thence westwardly along the north line of said Lot No. four (4) 150 feet to the southeast line of a 14-foot alley; thence in a northeasterly direction along the southeast line of said alley to the west line of the Germantown Road; thence southwardly along the west line of the Germantown Road a distance of 110 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
5-18. Trustees.

New Deal or Same Old Deal?

ROY M'DONALD

President and Manager of the

Home Stores

...Still believes in the old deal;

...Still pays employes below the prevailing wage scale;

...Still publishes his throw-sheet under nonunion conditions.

The Home Stores Have Been Declared

UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

By Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

We ask you working men and women of Chattanooga and surrounding territory to add your protest to ours against these unfair conditions.

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We have signed the contract offered by Local 620 on Wages and Hours.
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WHAT are YOUR ANSWERS to THESE 8 QUESTIONS ?

1 Should you wake at night and the ominous crackle of flames tells you that your home is ablaze . . . would you need a telephone? No ☐ Yes ☐

2 In your daily life, and especially evenings, would it be a pleasure to know that you could reach for your telephone and call your friends or receive calls from them? No ☐ Yes ☐

3 If sudden sickness should come to some member of your family . . . would you need a telephone to call the doctor in a hurry? No ☐ Yes ☐

4 Would it lighten your wife's duties if she had a telephone to order groceries, ask the cleaner to call, or run other errands, especially in bad weather? No ☐ Yes ☐

5 If a member of your family is seeking employment, do you need a telephone so that employers could reach you quickly when a vacancy occurs? No ☐ Yes ☐

6 When a water pipe bursts, or the lights fail, or other emergencies arise, would a telephone be useful to call for help? No ☐ Yes ☐

7 Is there anything other than a telephone that, for a very few pennies a day, will perform all these services? No ☐ Yes ☐

8 Having answered these questions . . . *do you still believe you can afford to be without a telephone?* No ☐ Yes ☐

You want the protection, pleasure and comfort that a telephone in your home will provide. . . . So, why wait longer? *Order your telephone today!*

MORE ABOUT DALTON STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

Section 7 of the national recovery act in discharging workers for union membership and forcing workers to tear up their cards before securing jobs in the mill.

Richard Edge, general manager of the Bacon plants, makes speeches to his employes in which he demands that the workers "don't join a damned union."

Organizer Held is pushing this question with the state compliance director and the textile industrial relations board which has jurisdiction over the cotton mill.

One firm is actually terrorizing them into tearing up affidavits, alleging discrimination they have made for the industrial relations board and the compliance officers.

Re-Elected

STANTON E. SMITH
Named President of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, for Second Time.

MORE ABOUT TEACHERS

(Continued from First Page)

the schools, much good has been accomplished and it has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that with anything like a fair break the teachers' organization will be able to advance the cause of education immeasurably, as well as to correct obvious abuses in the conditions under which the members work.

A feature of the meeting last Saturday was an address by Miss Ruth Borchardt, national legislative chairman of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. A luncheon following the session, a courtesy to the organization's guest, was enjoyed by the local executive board and a few invited guests.

President Smith's statement follows:

One year and a half finds the Teachers' union moving steadily forward, consolidating its position, broadening its program and urging many reforms which we feel will add greatly to the effectiveness and efficiency of the educational processes in our community.

Local 246 at this time is putting its efforts into three major channels: Higher standards for teachers, security of position (tenure) for efficient teachers, and a salary schedule which shall be both just and adequate. Underlying all of these and absolutely essential to their achievement is an informed public opinion as a result of which shall come sufficient financial support to put our public schools on a par with those in other sections of the country.

One of the most insidious forms of propaganda is brought to mind by the recently released report of the Hamilton County Taxpayers League in which it is stated that Hamilton county's schools are more expensive than any other comparable county of the state. This fact should be a source of pride rather than regret. It is only necessary to point out that the state of Tennessee ranks about forty-fourth among the states of the union in educational matters to illustrate that after all it may not be anything to brag about to say that we have the most expensive schools of any county in Tennessee. The teachers' union stands firmly on the position that the schools must go forward, not backward.

It seems to me that it is particularly regretful that the report of the Taxpayers' league has failed to mention the two basic causes for the pressure of taxation: (1) The inherent injustices of the property-tax system, and (2) the failure to equalize assessments. That this latter is not a figment of the imagination it is only necessary to refer to a statement to that effect by Mr. T. Pope Shepherd, former chairman of the equalization board, and at that time chairman at a citizens' meeting in the North Chattanooga junior high school last year.

The teachers' union stands for fairness in taxation. For that reason we are opposed to the imposition of a sales tax, but rather we favor (1) equalization of assessments to properly distribute the tax burden within the limitations of the property-tax, and (2) constitutional reform to permit the adoption of a state income tax. I often wonder why those who cry loudest for curtailment of education seldom raise their voices in favor of the two steps mentioned above.

The Federation of Teachers is building on a broad social program. We are trying to proceed with sanity and good judgment. We know that reforms come slowly. But we also know that if never initiated these reforms will never come about.

As president I am particularly grateful for the splendid group of officers elected to serve with me for the coming term. They are: G. M. Swingley, first vice-president; Lassie Munsey, second vice-president; Jean Pettitt, recording secretary; C. P. Parsons, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Stewart Rogers, financial secretary; Sam Harris, treasurer; Paul Morris, sergeant-at-arms. I am confident that these able teachers will guide Local 246 along a path of social vision and professional solidarity.

In addition to the above the following were elected delegates to the Trades and Labor council: W. P. Bales, C. C. Burgner, Lassie Munsey, Virginia Munsey, Mrs. Milton McCafferty, F. H. Trotter, Stanton E. Smith, Jeanette Edwards, Hazel Holland and George Bond.

Jean Jettit, Lassie Munsey and Stanton Smith, with G. Leslie Poe, alternate, were elected delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Teachers, to be held in Chicago in June.

The teachers' union is looking to the future. A year from today we hope to be able to point to many worthwhile advances.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Label Drive Big Opportunity For Trade Unionists

Washington, April 19.—"During the April union label campaign a great opportunity is afforded to all organizations to make their union emblems familiar to the buying public," John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, told International Labor News Service.

"A victorious battle was fought to establish these union emblems," Mr. Manning continued, "and a constant watch must be kept so that none of them are unfamiliar to the purchasers of merchandise or services.

"Organizations that allow their union emblems to pass into disuse, betray a sacred trust and retard their members immeasurably. Such organizations become less militant and are prone to depend on the good offices of those outside their ranks to cure their industrial ills.

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Beer on Tap
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